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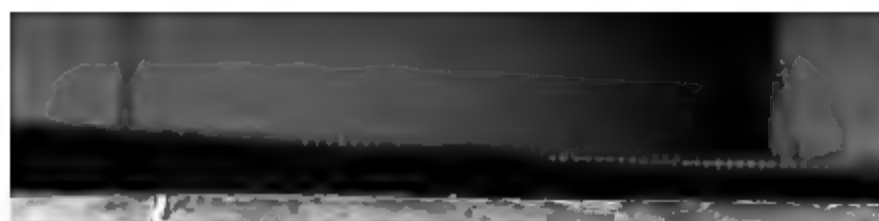


THE GIFT OF
C.E. Davis

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1810









THE NEW
FRACTICAL NAVIGATOR;
BEING A COMPLETE
EPITOME OF NAVIGATION:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

ALL THE
TABLES REQUISITE
FOR DETERMINING THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE AT SEA:

CONTAINING

THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SAILING,
AND NECESSARY CORRECTIONS FOR LEE-WAY, VARIATION, &c.

EXEMPLIFIED IN

A JOURNAL AT SEA:

TOGETHER WITH

All necessary Instructions for determining the Latitude by DOUBLE ALTITUDES of the Sun, by the Moon, the Planets, and fixed Stars; and for ascertaining the Longitude by the LUNAR OBSERVATIONS, and other Methods.

The Manner of finding and knowing the Planets and fixed Stars, by Calculation and Planispheres.

The Art of Surveying Sea-Coasts and Harbours.

An Abstract of Practical Seamanship, showing the Method of working a Ship in all difficult Cases at Sea.

The Manner of exercising Ship's Companies of War, describing the Essence of the great Guns, and the requisite Manœuvres for attacking or defending a Ship.

The Method of recovering Ships in different Situations of Distress, and keeping them from a Leeward, with the best Means of saving Persons from Wrecks; and the Process of recovering drowned People, recommended by the Royal Humane Society, with a Variety of Articles not to be found in any other Book of this Kind.

THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS, AND RENDERED EASY TO THE MOST COMMON CAPACITY.

The TABLES in this Book have been examined by three Persons; and, it is trusted, are the most correct extant. So that this Book will be found fully sufficient either for the Teacher or for Practice at Sea.

By **JOHN HAMILTON MOORE,**

TEACHER OF NAVIGATION.

THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION;
ENLARGED AND CAREFULLY IMPROVED,
By **JOSEPH DESSIOU.**

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR P. AND C. RIVINGTON; G. WILKIE AND J. ROBINSON; J. WALKER; G. ROBINSON; SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN; C. LAW; DARTON AND HARVEY; CROSBY AND CO.; LACKINGTON, ALLEN, AND CO.; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWNE; CADELL AND DAVIES; J. RICHARDSON; J. M. RICHARDSON; J. AND J. HARDY; R. SCHOLLEY; R. PHILLIPS; AND J. JOHNSON AND CO.

1810.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
JOHN JEFFREYS, EARL CAMDEN,
MASTER OF THE TRINITY-HOUSE,

THIS

MUGH-IMPROVED EDITION

OF

THE PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S MUCH OBLIGED,

AND VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOSEPH DESSIOU.

Oct. 1, 1810.



AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
ARRANGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THIS EDITION.

THE favourable reception which this Work has met with, emboldens me to present before the public the present Edition; in which I trust, I have introduced such improvements as will continue to me the favour which I so long have had the happiness to enjoy. In my former Editions I had digested the several Articles into a natural and simple order, and endeavoured to show how every thing might be deduced from the first and most simple principles of the Mathematics; in which I trust, I had so far succeeded, as to render it easy to the most certain capacity. How beneficial a work of this kind must be to learners cannot be doubted, when we reflect, that by being thus acquainted with the true principles of things, they will retain better what they have learned, and be enabled to make much greater progress in the art, than could otherwise possibly take place. Indeed, upon a careful perusal of the work, I found the plan I had pursued, so far as regards the parts of Navigation usually taught and practised at sea, could not be amended in the bulk, though some improvements might be made in particular parts. It particularly occurred to me, that I had invariably found young gentlemen, who attended me for a private examination, previous to their passing a public one, deficient in working an observation in all the variety of situations which may take place. In this work I have accordingly elucidated this important article, by giving a rule for every different situation, in which the observer can possibly find himself in respect of the Sun; illustrating each with a projection on the plane of the Meridian.

There is introduced into this Edition a Table for the near calculating the time of High-Water, with the assistance of the Nautical Almanack.

I pass over many others of smaller note in the first part of the Book, such as partial amendments of the style, &c. in haste to give an account of the Arrangements and Additions in the latter part of this Work, which is for the most part NEW.

Previous to the year 1767, when the first NAUTICAL ALMANACK was published, the practice of finding the Longitude at Sea was universally by account. The mode of ascertaining it by taking the Moon's distance from the Sun, or a fixed Star, commonly called the LUNAR OBSERVATIONS, was attended with difficulties insurmountable to most mariners. By the unremitting assiduity of the Astronomer Royal, to whose labours the Nautical Art is much indebted for its present high state of improvement; and by the rewards held out by Parliament, and the consequent improvements in instruments for measuring the Angular Distance; what before was considered as nearly an impossibility, is now come into almost general practice. Proud of contributing my

which you have the proportional parts of the daily difference of the Sun's declination to every minute and every six seconds, answering to every five minutes of time, and to every degree and fifteen miles of Longitude. The second and third pages contain the same proportional parts to every hour, and to every fifteen degrees of Longitude.

To the Table XVI. for turning degrees and minutes into time, and the contrary, two columns are added on the right side, for turning minutes and seconds (of an hour) into Longitude, and the reverse.

Table XVII. contains the decimal of every minute in twelve hours, being of ready use for finding the proportion of the small difference (in twelve hours) of the Moon's Parallax and Sem-diameter, by taking out the number from the Table answering to the time when the observation was taken, and multiplying the differences therewith, from the product of each cut off four figures from the right hand, the left hand figures are the answers (if no fraction remains); which must be additive or subtractive, according as they are increasing or decreasing.

The proportional part of the daily difference of the Sun's or Star's right ascension is found by taking out the number, answering to half the time required, and multiplying the difference therewith, from the product cut off four figures from the right hand, the remaining figures are the answer. Thus you avoid working by the Rule of Three.

In the precepts for finding the Longitude by Lunar observation, page 238, you are told to make use of the Log. Sine of 30 degrees*, half the sum of the apparent altitudes, and half the apparent distance.

In this edition, which has been carefully examined, improved, and corrected, by JOSEPH DESBOIS, is added Table XXVII. for reducing minutes into seconds, and the contrary, being of use in calculating the proportion of the difference of the Moon's semi-diameter and parallax in twelve hours, &c.

* The Log Sine of 30 degrees is equal to the Natural Sine of half the Radius, and, according to Euclid, Axiom 6, Book I, what things are each of them half of the same quantity, are equal among themselves.

DECIMAL Arithmetic	1
Geometrical Definitions	2
Geometrical Problems	3
Projection of the Line of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, on Scale	4
Description and Use of Gunter's Scale	5
of the Use of the Sec or	6
of the Use of the Logarithms	7
Multiplication by Logarithms	8
Division by Logarithms	9
to extract the Root in Logarithms	10
of the Application of Logarithms in measuring all Kinds taken on Board Ships	11
of the common Way of finding a Ship's Tonnage at London	12
to find the Logarithms of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, any Number of Degrees and Minutes required	13
to find the Degrees, Minutes and Seconds, corresponding to Logarithm	14
to find the Logarithm of the Sine or Co-sine, for Degrees and Seconds	15
to find the Arithmetical Complement of any Logarithm	16
of useful Propositions in Navigation	17
of Logarithms	18
of the Application to Navigation	19
of the Logarithms	20
of the Logarithms	21
of the Logarithms	22
of the Logarithms	23
of the Logarithms	24
of the Logarithms	25
of the Logarithms	26
of the Logarithms	27
of the Logarithms	28
of the Logarithms	29
of the Logarithms	30
of the Logarithms	31
of the Logarithms	32
of the Logarithms	33
of the Logarithms	34
of the Logarithms	35
of the Logarithms	36
of the Logarithms	37
of the Logarithms	38
of the Logarithms	39
of the Logarithms	40
of the Logarithms	41
of the Logarithms	42
of the Logarithms	43
of the Logarithms	44
of the Logarithms	45
of the Logarithms	46
of the Logarithms	47
of the Logarithms	48
of the Logarithms	49
of the Logarithms	50
of the Logarithms	51
of the Logarithms	52
of the Logarithms	53
of the Logarithms	54
of the Logarithms	55
of the Logarithms	56
of the Logarithms	57
of the Logarithms	58
of the Logarithms	59
of the Logarithms	60
of the Logarithms	61
of the Logarithms	62
of the Logarithms	63
of the Logarithms	64
of the Logarithms	65
of the Logarithms	66
of the Logarithms	67
of the Logarithms	68
of the Logarithms	69
of the Logarithms	70
of the Logarithms	71
of the Logarithms	72
of the Logarithms	73
of the Logarithms	74
of the Logarithms	75
of the Logarithms	76
of the Logarithms	77
of the Logarithms	78
of the Logarithms	79
of the Logarithms	80
of the Logarithms	81
of the Logarithms	82
of the Logarithms	83
of the Logarithms	84
of the Logarithms	85
of the Logarithms	86
of the Logarithms	87
of the Logarithms	88
of the Logarithms	89
of the Logarithms	90
of the Logarithms	91
of the Logarithms	92
of the Logarithms	93
of the Logarithms	94
of the Logarithms	95
of the Logarithms	96
of the Logarithms	97
of the Logarithms	98
of the Logarithms	99
of the Logarithms	100

	PAGE
<i>The Variation of the Compass</i>	152
<i>To find the true Amplitude</i>	153
<i>To find the true Azimuth</i>	155
<i>The Method of Keeping a Ship's Reckoning at Sea</i>	161
<i>Rules for correcting the Dead Reckoning</i>	167
<i>Four separate Days' Work</i>	175
<i>Journal of a Voyage from London to Madeira and Teneriffe</i>	179
<i>Abstract of the Journal</i>	197
<i>The Method of finding the Latitude at Sea by two Altitudes</i>	ibid.
<i>To find the Latitude by one Altitude of the Sun, when the Time is not more distant than one Hour from Noon</i>	207
<i>To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of the Moon</i>	209
<i>To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of a Planet</i>	211
<i>A Compendium of Nautical Astronomy</i>	212
<i>To find the Apparent Time, and thereby regulate the Going of the Watch</i>	218
<i>To find the Apparent Time by equal Altitudes of the Sun</i>	219
<i>To find the Apparent Time by the Sun's Altitude</i>	ibid.
<i>Another Method of finding the Apparent Time</i>	223
<i>A Question for Exercise</i>	224
<i>To find the Apparent Time by the Altitude of a fixed Star</i>	ibid.
<i>The Method of finding the Longitude by the Moon's Distance from the Sun or a fixed Star, commonly called the Lunar Observations.</i> ...	226
<i>The necessary Preparations for working the Lunar Observations.</i>	
1st. <i>To reduce the Time at Ship to the Time at Greenwich</i>	227
2d. <i>To correct the observed Altitude of the Sun or Star</i>	ibid.
3d. <i>To correct the observed Altitude of the Moon</i>	228
4th. <i>To correct the observed Distance</i>	229
<i>Having the Apparent Altitude of the Objects, and their Apparent Distance, to find their true Distance by Mr. Lyon's Method</i>	ibid.
<i>Having the true Distance and Time, to determine the Longitude</i>	230
<i>Examples of the Lunar Observations</i>	231
<i>Mr. Witchel's Method</i>	235
<i>Examples</i>	236
<i>Another Method and Examples</i> ..	238
<i>Questions for Exercise</i>	239
<i>To find the Sun's true Altitude</i>	240
<i>To find the Altitude of any of the known fixed Stars</i>	242
<i>To find the true Altitude of the Moon's Centre</i>	243
<i>To find the Longitude by Jupiter's Satellites</i>	244
<i>To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of the Moon</i>	245
<i>To find the Longitude by a Chronometer or Time-keeper</i>	ibid.
<i>Oblique Trigonometry</i>	246
<i>Oblique Sailing</i>	249
<i>Manner of Surveying Sea Coasts and Harbours</i>	254
<i>To take a Draft sailing along Shore</i>	ibid.
<i>To survey a Harbour by Observation on Shore</i>	257
<i>To reduce a Draft to a smaller Scale</i>	259
<i>To find the Height and Distance of Objects at Sea</i>	260
<i>Of the Curvature of the Earth</i>	262
<i>Current Sailing</i>	263
<i>Explanation of the most useful Sea Terms</i>	266
<i>Explanation of the Rigging of a Ship of War</i>	271

	PAGE
<i>Examination of a young Sea Officer</i>	293
<i>The Work of a young Ship's Companies for War</i>	312
<i>On the proper Use of Action</i>	313
<i>Exercise of the Great Guns</i>	314
<i>The Method of attacking or defending a Ship</i>	317
<i>On the proper Use of a Ship lost on a Ice-shore</i>	319
<i>Directions for saving the drowned, &c.</i>	325
<i>Remarks relative to assist Commanders when coming into the British Channel</i>	326
<i>Directions for and Explanation of the Tables</i>	329

INDEX TO THE TABLES.

	TABLE
<i>Difference of Latitude and Distance for Points</i>	I.
<i>Difference of Latitude and Distance for Degrees</i>	II.
<i>Logarithms of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, to Quarters of Points</i>	III.
<i>Logarithms of Numbers</i>	IV.
<i>Artificial Sines, Tangents, and Secants</i>	V.
<i>Miles and Fathoms</i>	VI.
<i>Mean Rectification of the Horizon, Boreas in Altitude</i>	VII.
<i>Mean Rectification of the Horizon, Boreas in Altitude</i>	VIII.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER FOR PLACING THE
ENGRAVINGS.

	Frontispiece.
Projection of the Plane Scales	PAGE 12
Solar System	42
Geographical Terms	46
Mariner's Compass	53
Mercator's Chart	107
Hadley's Quadrant and Sextant	135
Refraction	146
Surveying	259
First-Rate Ship of War	292
First Light Planisphere } at the End of the Book.	
Second Dark Ditto..... }	

Thomas Pauline Lewis
Editor

OF FRACTIONS.

It sometimes happens that Persons, though well acquainted with common Arithmetic, yet know very little of Fractions; but as most of the Instruments and Tables used in Navigation are decimally divided, and the Tables calculated to Tenths, &c. it becomes necessary they should be acquainted with Decimal Arithmetic; the following short Abstract of which may be found useful to the Learner.]

FRACTION is a part of any thing; as one foot, one yard, one mile, one hour, one degree, &c.

A vulgar, or common fraction, consists of two parts, the Numerator and the Denominator. The Denominator shows how many parts the quantity is divided into. The Numerator shows how many of those parts remain, and is always placed over the Denominator, with a line drawn between them.

A Fraction is what remains after division has been made, the remainder being the Numerator, and the divisor the Denominator; as 14 divided by 4, the quotient is 3, and 2 remains for a Numerator of a Fraction, of which 4, the divisor, is the Denominator, and is thus expressed $\frac{2}{4}$, or two fourths.

Suppose 12 inches is to be divided by 5; the number of times 5 are contained in 12 is 2, and 2 remains, which remainder is the Numerator, and 5 the Denominator, of the Fraction remaining, which is always a proper Fraction, thus, $\frac{2}{5}$; wherefore $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, shows that these numbers were their respective remainders, after such divisions were made, and are read thus: one-half, three-fourths, two-thirds, four-fifths, nine-twelfths, and five-sixteenths.

A Decimal Fraction is a part of a unit, or one, supposed to be divided into 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c. equal parts. If the unit is divided into ten parts, and each of those parts into ten more equal parts, we obtain the foundation of Decimal Fractions.

In Vulgar Fractions the Numerator is set over the Denominator: but in Decimal Fractions the Numerator is distinguished by a comma, or point, placed before it, thus, .5 .75 .125 &c. read thus, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{75}{100}$, $\frac{125}{1000}$. In .5, the first figure is 5-tenths, the second 75-hundredths, and the third 125-thousandths parts of unity, or one.

As whole Numbers increase their value in tenfold proportion from the right hand to the left, so Decimals decrease in the same proportion from the left hand towards the right: thus, .5 .05 .005; or thus, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{5}{100}$, $\frac{5}{1000}$.

To reduce a Vulgar Fraction to a Decimal.

Rule. — Add ciphers to the Numerator, and divide by the Denominator.

EXAMPLE I.Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ of a foot to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)1,00(25 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE II.Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ of a degree to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)3,00(75 \\ 28 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE III.Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2)1,0(.5 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE IV.Reduce $\frac{1}{3}$ of an hour to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3)1,0000(.33333 \\ 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE V.Reduce $\frac{1}{3}$ of a degree to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3)2,00000(.66666 \\ 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \end{array}$$

To find the value of a Decimal in the different denominations of the same quantity.

RULE.—Multiply the Decimal by the parts of the integer, separating to the right hand as many Decimals as are in the multiplicand; and the figures to the left hand will be the parts of the integer required.

EXAMPLE I.

What is the proper quantity of ,25 of a foot?

$$\begin{array}{r} ,25 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Answer, 3,00 inches.

EXAMPLE II.

What is the proper quantity of ,5 of an hour?

$$\begin{array}{r} ,5 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 30,0 minutes.

EXAMPLE III.

What is the proper quantity of
.75 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .75 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 45.00 minutes.

EXAMPLE IV.

What is the proper quantity of
.333 of an hour?

$$\begin{array}{r} .333 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 19.980 minutes.

EXAMPLE V.

What is the proper quantity of
.666 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .666 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 39.960 minutes.

EXAMPLE VI.

What is the proper quantity of
.2236 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .2236 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Minutes, 13.4160

60

Seconds, 24.9600 Answer.

Hence the parts of an integer, whether of coins, weights, or measures, may be reduced to a Decimal, by bringing the parts of an integer into its lowest terms for a dividend, and the integer into the same terms for a divisor; the quotient will be the decimal parts of the integer, the value of which may be found by multiplying it by the component parts of the integer, and separating the number of decimal places towards the right hand, as above

Addition of Decimals.

Addition of Decimals is performed exactly as in whole numbers, only observing to place the figures of the like denomination under each

Degrees.		Minutes.	
From	9,75		10,35
Take	6,5		6,4
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Remainder	3,25	Remainder	9,95

Multiplication of Decimals.

Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as that of whole numbers, and as many places as there are in both the multiplicand and multiplier must be cut off towards the right hand of the product, and the numbers standing on the left hand of the point will be whole numbers, and those on the right hand will be Decimals.

EXAMPLE I.

Multiply 27,75 by 7,5

27,75
7,5

13875
19425

Answer 208,125

EXAMPLE III.

Multiply 25,96 by 9,25

9,25

12980
5192
23364

Answer 240,1300

EXAMPLE II.

Multiply 39,25 by 6,5

39,25
6,5

19625
23550

Answer 255,125

EXAMPLE IV.

Multiply 45,96 by 20,36

20,36

27576
13788
91920

935,7456

Division of Decimals.

This Rule is also worked as in whole numbers; the only difficulty is in valuing the quotient, which is done by the following Rules:

1st. If the Divisor and Dividend have the same number of Decimal parts, the quotient will be a whole number.

2d. If the Dividend has not so many places of Decimals as are in the Divisor, then so many ciphers must be annexed to the Dividend as will make them equal, and the quotient will be a whole number.

3d. But when the division is done, if the quotient has not so many figures as it should have places of Decimals, then so many ciphers must be affixed as there are places wanting.

EXAMPLE I.

Divide 208,125 by 7,5.

7,5)208,125(27,75
150

581
525

,562
525

,375
375

EXAMPLE II.

Divide 255,125 by 6,5

6,5)255,125(39,25
195

601
585

,162
130

,325
325

Rule of Three in Decimals

Rule of Three in Decimals is worked in the same manner as common Arithmetic, that is, multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing by the first, the quotient will be the answer, and of the same denomination as the second term.

EXAMPLE.

Yards.	Shillings.	Yards.
1175	6,75	12,25
		6,75
		<hr/>
		6125
		8575
		7350
		<hr/>
		5,10 2,6875 (23,025
		70
		<hr/>
		125
		105
		<hr/>
		200
		200
		<hr/>
		00

GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS.

GEOMETRY is the science which treats of the description, properties, and relations, of Magnitudes in general; of which there are three kinds or species, viz. a Line, which has only length, without either breadth or thickness; a Superficies, comprehended by length and breadth; and a Solid, which has length, breadth, and thickness.

I.

A point, considered mathematically, is incapable of being divided, and therefore hath no parts, or it is the smallest part of space that can be assigned; and may be conceived so infinitely small, as to be void of length, breadth, or thickness, being always denoted by a dot, as at A.

A.

II.

A right line is the nearest distance between two points, which limit its length, without any supposed breadth, or thickness, as AB; it may be supposed to be the flowing of a point.

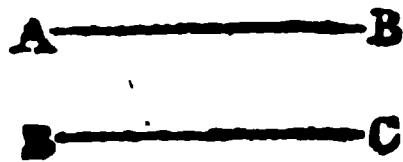


III.

A plane superficies is that which lies evenly between its extreme points, resembling a smooth table, or polished glass; bounded by lines; having length and breadth: but is conceived to have no depth or thickness, and may be conceived to be generated by the flowing of a right line.

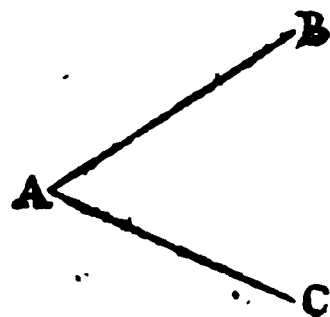
IV.

Parallel lines are such as are equally distant in all their parts, which extended infinitely on the same plane would never meet, as the lines AB, BC.



V.

A plane angle is the inclination or meeting of two right lines in one point; the point where they meet is called the angular point, and the lines AB and AC are called sides or legs; it is generally expressed by three letters: the middle one always denotes the angular point, as A, and the other two the legs or sides that include it, as AB or AC.



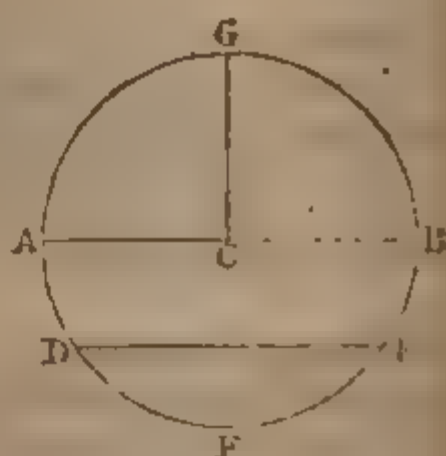
B

VI.

A circle is a plane figure, bounded by a uniform curve line; it is ordinarily described by a right line, taken with a pair of compasses, one point thereof being fixed, whilst the other is turned round to the place where the motion first began; the fixed point is called the centre, and the line described by the other point is called the circumference.

VII.

The radius of a circle, or semidiameter, is a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference, as AC ; or it is that line which is taken between the points of the compasses to describe the circle; and is half its diameter AB .



VIII.

An arch of a circle is any part or portion of the circumference, as DIE .

IX.

A chord of a circle is the subtense of an arch, or it is a right line joining the ends of an arch; it divides the circle into two unequal parts, called segments, and is a chord to them both, as DE is the chord of the arches DFE and DGE .

X.

A semicircle, or half a circle, is a figure contained under the diameter, as AGB or AEB .

XI.

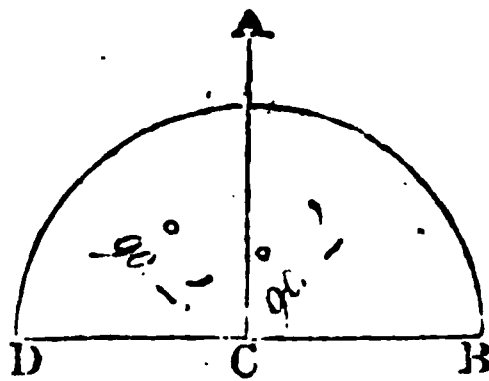
A quadrant is half a semicircle, or one fourth part of the whole circle, as the figure ACG .

NOTE All circles, whether great or small, are actually, or supposed to have, their circumference divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and each degree into 60 parts, called minutes, and each minute into 60 equal parts, called seconds, and so on into thirds, fourths, &c.

All angles are measured by an arch of a circle, described round their angular points, with the chord of 60 degrees, taken from the middle of the scale on the plane scale, and are estimated greater or less according to the number of degrees contained betwixt their legs; and the legs may be made longer or shorter, still the angle between them remains the same.

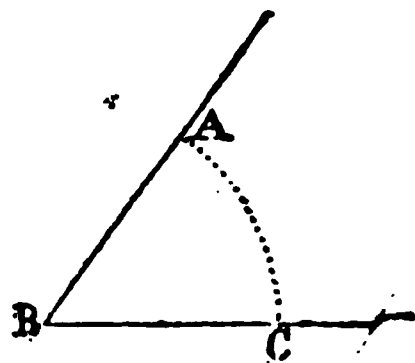
XII.

A right line is said to be **PERPENDICULAR** to another line, when it falls upon it so as to make the angles on each side of it equal, such as the figure ABCD, where the angle ACD is equal to the angle ACB, each a quadrant, or right angle, containing 90 degrees.



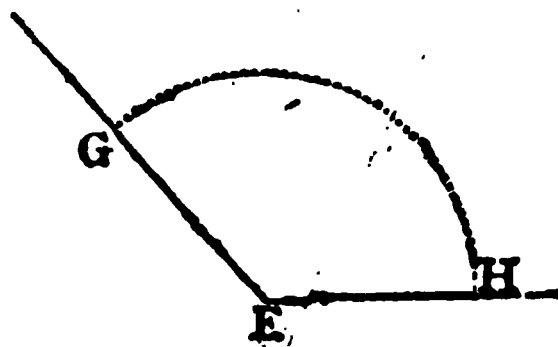
XIII.

An **ACUTE ANGLE** is less than a right angle, and is that which contains less than 90 degrees, as ABC.



XIV.

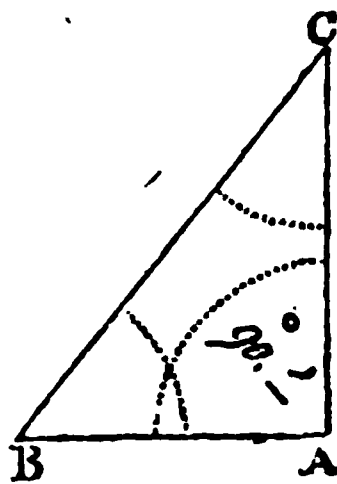
An **OBTUSE ANGLE** is greater than a right angle, and is that which contains more than 90 degrees, as the angle GEH.



The fewest number of right lines that can include a space are three, which form a figure called a triangle, or three-cornered figure, and consists of six parts, viz. three sides and three angles; it is distinguished into three sorts, viz. a right-angled triangle, an obtuse-angled triangle, and an acute-angled triangle.

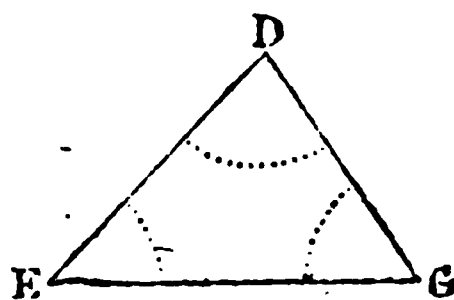
XV.

A **RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE** has one of its angles right, or containing 90 degrees; the side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse, and the other two sides are called legs; that which stands upright is called the perpendicular, and the other the base: thus BC is the hypotenuse, AC the perpendicular, and AB the base; the angles opposite the two legs are both acute.



XVI.

An **ACUTE-ANGLED TRIANGLE** has all its angles acute, or none of them equal to 90 degrees, as DEG.



XVII.

An **OBTUSE-ANGLED TRIANGLE** has one of its angles obtuse, or greater than 90 degrees, as **RAF**, the other two angles are acute, or less than 90 degrees, as in the triangle **ARF**.



NOTE. All triangles that are not right-angled, whether they are acute or obtuse, are in general terms called **oblique-angled triangles**, without any other distinction. The sum of the two acute angles of a right-angled triangle make 90° , the sum of all the angles of any triangle 180° . If from 180 you take the sum of the other two angles, the remaining angle will be found, but in a right-angled triangle, if from 90 you subtract the one angle, the other angle will remain.

MARKS OR CHARACTERS.

- + Signifies *more*, or the Sign of Addition; it shows that whatever numbers or quantity follow this sign must be added to those that go before it, thus $9+8$, that is 9 added to 8. Or, $A+B$ implies that the quantities represented by A and B are added.
 - Signifies *less*, and is used as the Sign of Subtraction; it denotes that the number following it must be subtracted from those going before it, as $7-5$, or 5 subtracted from 7.
 - x The Sign of Multiplication, and shows that the numbers placed before and after are to be multiplied, thus 7×9 , that is 7 multiplied by 9, which makes 63, and $7 \times 8 \times 2$ which makes 112.
 - \div This mark stands for Division, and signifies that the number that stands before it is to be divided by the number following it, as $72 \div 12$ shows that 72 is to be divided by 12. Or thus, $\frac{72}{12}$.
 - = The Sign of Equality; it shows that the numbers or quantities placed before it, are equal to those following it: thus, $8 \times 12 = 96$, or 8 multiplied by 12 is equal to 96, and $7+2 \times 4 = 36$.
 - ::: Proportion, and is read thus, 7 : 14 :: 10 : 20 that is, as 7 is to 14, so is 10 to 20. Or, $A : B :: C : D$, that is, as A is to B, so is C to D.
 - ° Signifies Degrees, thus 45° show the number 45 degrees.
 - ' Signifies Minutes, thus 21' or 24 minutes.
 - " Signifies Seconds, thus 44" or 44 seconds.
 - S. Stands for Sine.
 - Sec. — Secant.
 - Tan. — Tangent.
- Each of these last with Co before them, signifies the complement, as Co-sine, Co-tangent, Co-secant.
- ∠ Signifies Angle.
 - ∠^d Angled, or *Angles*, \angle^d .
 - Δ Signifies Triangle, or Δ^d .
 - Σ Is frequently put to signify the sum of any two lines or numbers.
 - Y Signifies the difference.

GEOMETRICAL PROBLEMS,

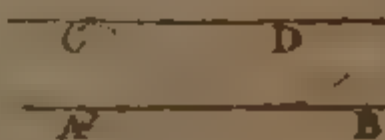
USEFUL IN NAVIGATION.

A PROBLEM is a practical PROPOSITION, in which Something is proposed to be done or effected.

PROBLEM I.

To draw a Right Line parallel to a given Right Line, to any given Distance, as at the Point D.

WITH a pair of compasses take the nearest distance between the point D and the given right line AB, with that distance set one foot of the compasses any where on the line AB, as at A, and draw the arch C; from the point D draw a line so as just to touch the arch C, and it is done; for the line CD will be parallel to the line AB, and at the distance of the point given D, as was required.



PROBLEM II.

To bisect or divide a given Line into two equal Parts.

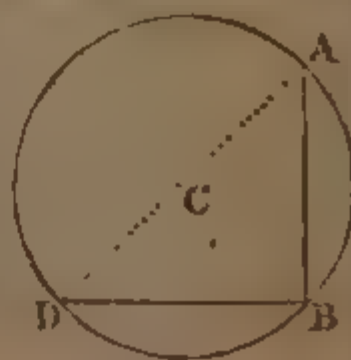
With any distance in your compasses greater than half the line AB, with one foot in B, describe an arch with the same distance, and one foot in A, describe an arch that will cut the former arch in C and D; through C and D draw a line, and that will cut AB in E; and the line AB will be divided at the point E into two equal parts.



PROBLEM III.

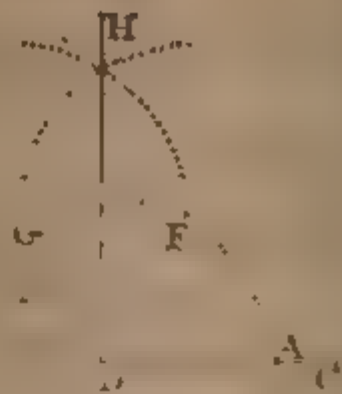
To erect a Perpendicular on the End of a given Right Line, as DB.

With any distance in your compasses, as from B to C, with one foot in C, describe the circle BDA, so that it may just touch the end of the given line at B; from whence the circle cuts the line as at D, draw a line through the points D and C, to cut the circle in A; from A draw the line AB, which will be the perpendicular required.



Or thus,

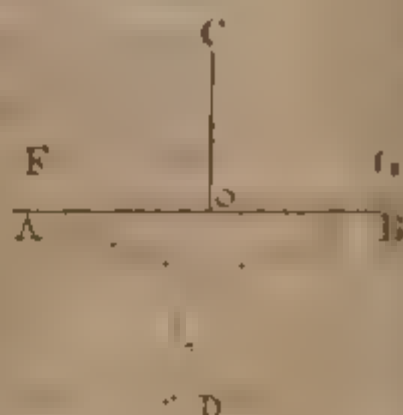
With any convenient distance in your compasses, as from D to A, with one foot in D, describe the arch AFG: set off the same distance from A to F, and from F to G; upon F and G describe two arches intersecting one another in H, draw a line from H to D, and it is done, for HD will be the perpendicular required.



PROBLEM IV.

From a given Point, as C, to let fall a Perpendicular on a given Right Line AB.

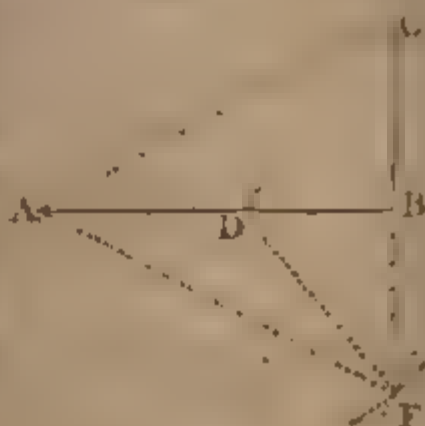
With one foot in C, describe an arch to cut the given line AB in F and G: with one foot in G describe an arch, and with the same distance, and one foot in F, describe an arch to cut the former in D, from C to D draw a line, and it is done; for CD will be the perpendicular required.



PROBLEM V.

From a given Point to let fall a Perpendicular on a given Line, when the said Perpendicular is to fall so near the End of the given Line that it cannot be done as above, as at the Edge of a Sheet of Paper, &c.

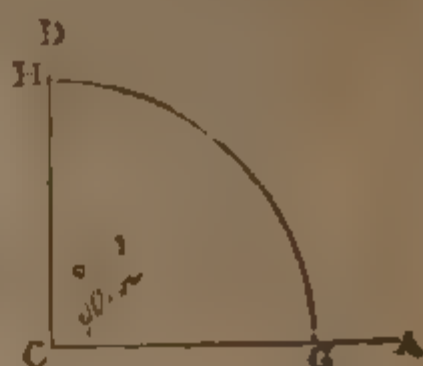
Let C be the point from which the perpendicular is to be let fall on the line AB, from any point in the line AB, as at A, with the distance AC, describe an arch E, choose any other point in the line AB, as D, and with the distance DC describe another arch intersecting the former in F, join CE, and it is done, for CB will be the perpendicular required.



PROBLEM VI.

To make Plane Angles ; and first a Right Angle, containing 90 Degrees.

Draw the line CA, on C erect a perpendicular CD, and it is done ; for the angle DCA is an angle of 90° . Or thus On the point C, with the chord of 60° , describe an arch GH, and set off thereon from G to H, the distance of the chord of 60° , and from C through H draw CHD, which will form the angle DCA of 90° required.



PROBLEM VII.

To make an Acute Angle equal to any number of Degrees, suppose $36^{\circ} 30'$.

Draw the line BC, with the chord of 60° or radius in your compasses, and one foot on C, draw the arch FB, on which set off $36^{\circ} 30'$, or $36\frac{1}{2}$, from B to F ; through F and the centre C, draw the right line AC, and it is done ; for the angle ACB will be an angle of $36^{\circ} 30'$ as was required.



PROBLEM VIII.

To make an Obtuse Angle, that shall contain $127^{\circ} 20'$

Draw CB, take the chord of 60° in your compasses, and with one foot on C describe an arch ; now, as we can take off only 90° , set off 90 from B to G, and from G to E set off the excess above 90° , which is $37^{\circ} 20'$, or $37\frac{1}{2}$, draw the line CE ; and it is done, for the angle ECB will be an angle of $127^{\circ} 20'$.

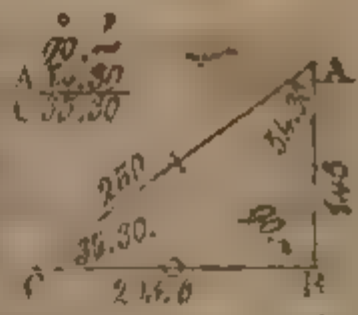


PROBLEM IX.

The Angles and Hypotenuse of a Right-angled Triangle given, to find either of the Legs.

Given the hypotenuse 250 leagues, the angle opposite the base $54^{\circ} 30'$, consequently the other angle $35^{\circ} 30'$; the base and perpendicular are required.

Draw the line CB, and at C make an angle equal to $35^{\circ} 30'$ by drawing the line CA, take 250 from any convenient scale of equal parts, and set it off from C to A; from A let fall the perpendicular AB, to cut the line CB, and it is done; for AB measured on the same scale gives 145, and CB 203.6 leagues.



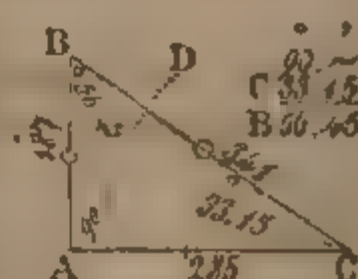
NOTE. The two acute angles of a right-angled triangle make 90 degrees.

PROBLEM X.

The Angles and one Leg of a Right-angled Triangle being given, to find the Hypotenuse and the other Leg.

The angle ACB $38^{\circ} 15'$, the leg AC 285 miles, to find the hypotenuse and the other leg AB.

Draw the base AC, lay off on it 285 from your scale of equal parts, from A to C; on A erect the perpendicular AB; with the chord of 60 sweep the arch AD, and on it set off $33\frac{1}{2}$, from your line of chords from A to D, through D and C; draw the right line BC, then BC will measure 341 nearly, and BA 187 nearly, on the same scale of equal parts that AC was taken from.

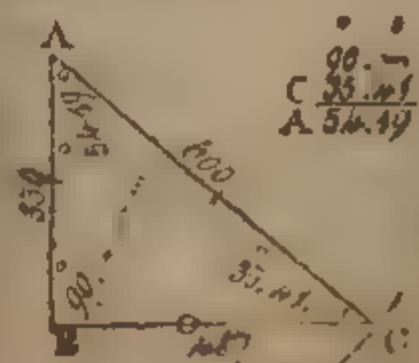


PROBLEM XI.

The Hypotenuse and one Leg given, to find the Angles and the other Leg.

The leg AB 350, the hypotenuse 600 given, to find the angles, and leg BC.

Draw the base CB, on B erect the perpendicular AB, on which set off 350 from B to A; on the point A, with an opening of 600, draw an arch to cut the line BC, in the point C; draw AC, and it is done; for the angle ACB will measure $35^{\circ} 41'$ on the line of chords, and BC will measure 487 nearly, on the same scale of equal parts before used.

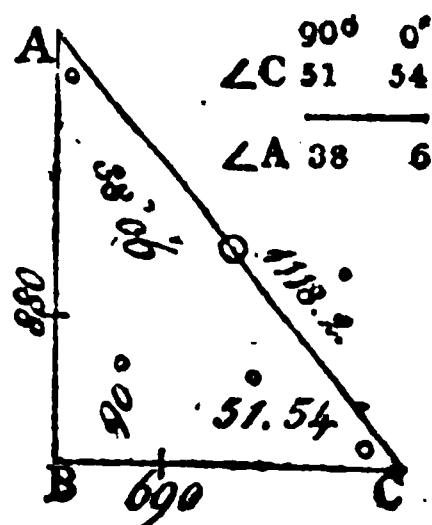


PROBLEM XII.

The Legs given, to find the Angles and the Hypotenuse.

The leg AB 880 and BC 690 given, to find the angles A and C, and the hypotenuse AC.

Draw the base BC; on B erect the perpendicular AB, make BC equal to 690, and AB equal to 880; join AC, and it is done; for the angle C being measured as before, will be found as per figure, and the hypotenuse will measure 1118.2.



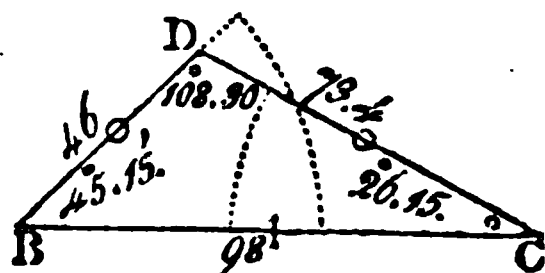
PROBLEM XIII.

Two Angles and one Side of an Oblique-angled Triangle given, to find either of the other Legs.

The angle BDC 108° 30', and CBD 45° 15', and consequently the angle BCD 26° 15', and the leg BC 98 given, to find the sides CD and BD.

Draw the line BC, which make equal to 98, on the point B describe an angle of 45° 15', then add 45° 15' to 108° 30' and the sum 153° 45' taken from 180, the remainder is the angle BCD = 26° 15'; from the point C describe an arch with the chord of 60, and set off 26° 15', and it is done; for the side BD will be 46 nearly, and DC 73,4, as was required.

∠B	45°	15'
∠D	108	30
<hr/>		
	153	45
	180	0
<hr/>		
∠C	26	15

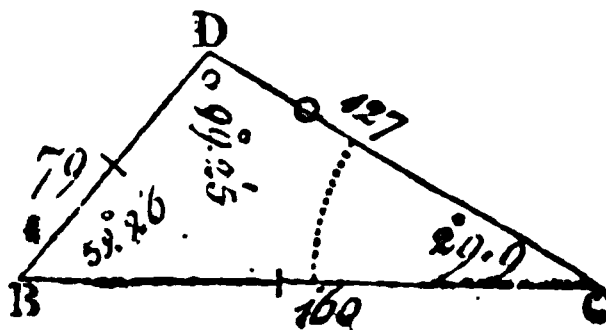


PROBLEM XIV.

Two sides and an Angle opposite to one of them given, to find the other Angle and the third Side.

The side BC 160, and BD 79, and the angle C 29° 9' given, to find the angle D, and the side CD.

Draw the line BC equal to 160, on C make the angle DCB equal to 29° 9' take 79 in your compasses, and with one foot on B, lay the other upon the line CD, draw the line BD, and it is done; for the angle D will be 99° 25', the angle B 51° 26', and the side DC 127 nearly.

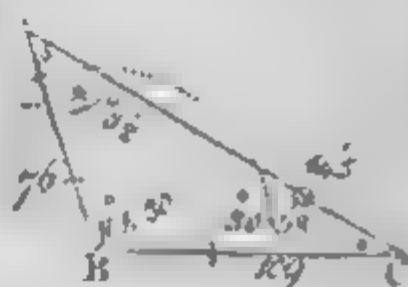


PROBLEM XV.

Two Sides and their contained Angle given, to find either of the other Angles, and the third Side.

The side BC 100, BD 76, and angle CBD $101^{\circ} 30'$ given, to find the angles BDC or BCD, and the side CD.

Draw the line BC, which make equal to 100, on B describe an arch, on which set off from BC towards D $101^{\circ} 30'$, then draw the line BD equal to 76, join DC, and it is done, for the angle BDC will be $47^{\circ} 32'$, the angle BCD $30^{\circ} 58'$, and the side DC will be 145, as was required.



PROBLEM XVI.

Three Sides given, to find the Angles.

The sides BC 100, BD 85, and CD 50 miles given, to find the angles BDC, BCD, and CBD.

Draw the line BC equal to 100, take CD equal to 50 in your compasses, and with one foot in C, describe an arch as at D, then take BD 85 in your compasses, and with one

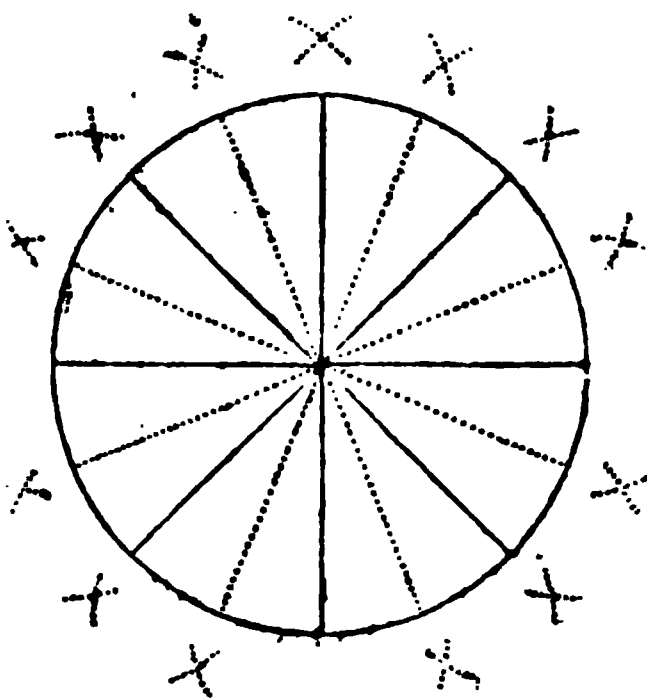
$\angle B$	28°	$17'$
$\angle C$	23°	$8'$
<hr/>		
	61	12
	100	0
<hr/>		
$\angle D$	95°	$43'$



PROBLEM XVIII.

To divide a Circle into any Number of equal even Parts, as 4, 8, 16, 32.

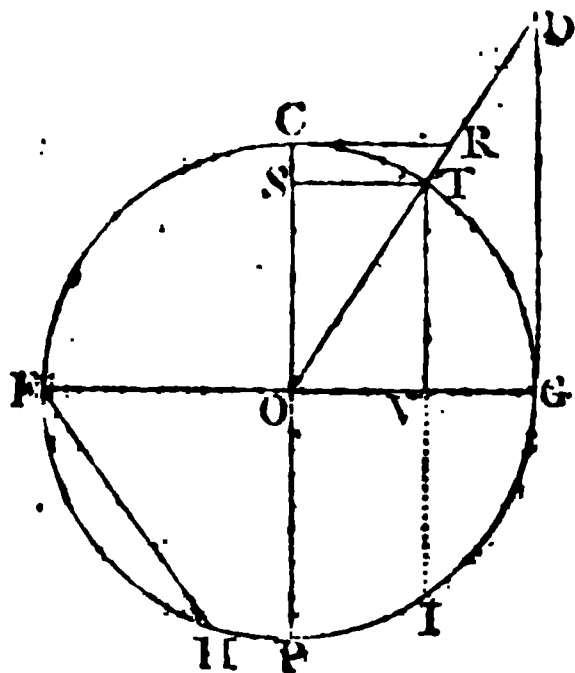
First draw the diameter through the centre, which will divide it into two equal parts; bisect the diameter with another right line perpendicular thereto, and the circle will be divided into four equal parts or quadrants; bisect each of these quadrants again by right lines drawn through the centre, and it will be divided into eight equal parts, and so may you continue on your bisections any number of times, that is 4, 8, 16, 32, &c. doubling the number of even parts.



This problem is useful in constructing the Mariner's Compass.

I. A chord or subtense of an arch, is a right line that divides the circle into two unequal parts, and is a chord to them both as FH, TI.

II. A right sine of an arch is a line drawn from the end or termination of an arch, perpendicular to the radius, or is half the chord of twice the arch, so that TV is the sine of the arch TG, and of the arch TF, the sum of which arches together make 180°, or a semi-circle.



III. The versed sine of an arch is part of the diameter intercepted between the right sine and the arch, as VG.

IV. The tangent of an arch is a line drawn perpendicular to the end of the radius, or diameter, just touching the arch, as DG.

V. The secant of an arch is a right line drawn from the centre through the circumference, meeting the end of the tangent line to the same arch, as OD is the secant of the arch TG, to which DG is tangent; also OR is the secant of the arch CT, to which CR is the tangent.

NOTE. Sines, Tangents, Secants, are said to be the measure of so many degrees as the arch contains parts of 360, so that radius being the sine of a quadrant, or a fourth part of the circumference, contains 90 degrees; thus the radius is always equal to the sine of 90°, as is also the tangent of 45°, and the chord of 60°.

PROJECTION

OF THE

LINES OF SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS, ON THE PLANE SCALE.

1st. WITH the radius you intend for your scale, describe a semi-circle ADBC, and upon the centre C raise the perpendicular CD, (which will divide the semi-circle into two quadrants, AD, BD), continue CD directly to S, and upon B raise the perpendicular BT, then draw the right lines BD and AD.

2dly. Divide the quadrant BD into 9 equal parts, then will each of these be 10 degrees. Again, you may subdivide each of these parts into single degrees; and these again, if your radius admits it, into minutes, or some aliquot parts of a degree greater than minutes.

3dly. Set one foot of the compasses in B, and transfer each of the divisions in the quadrant BD to the right line BD, then is BD a line of chords.

4thly. From the points 10, 20, 30, &c. in the quadrant BD, draw right lines parallel to CD, till they cut the radius CB, then is the line CB divided into a line of sines, which must be numbered from C towards B.

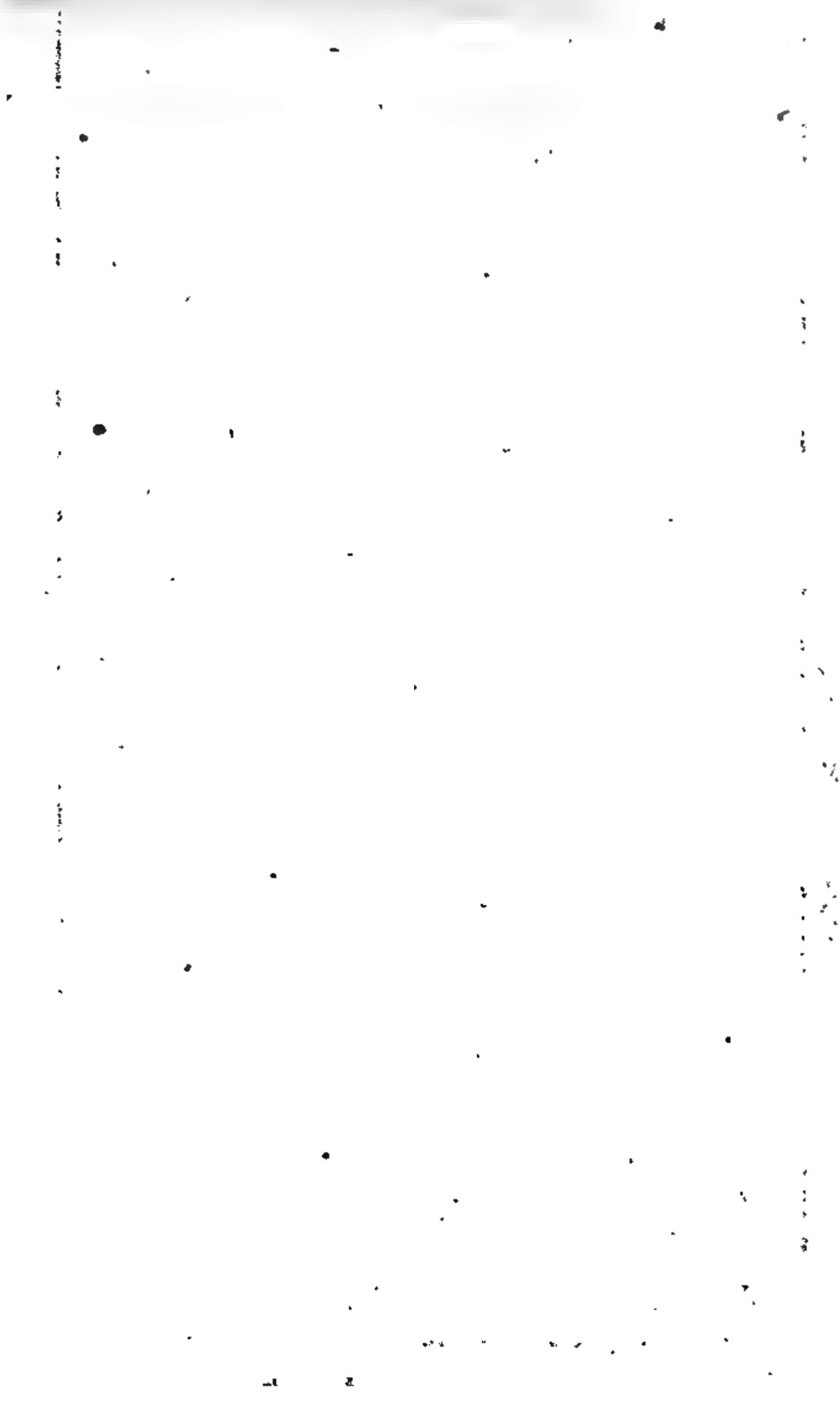
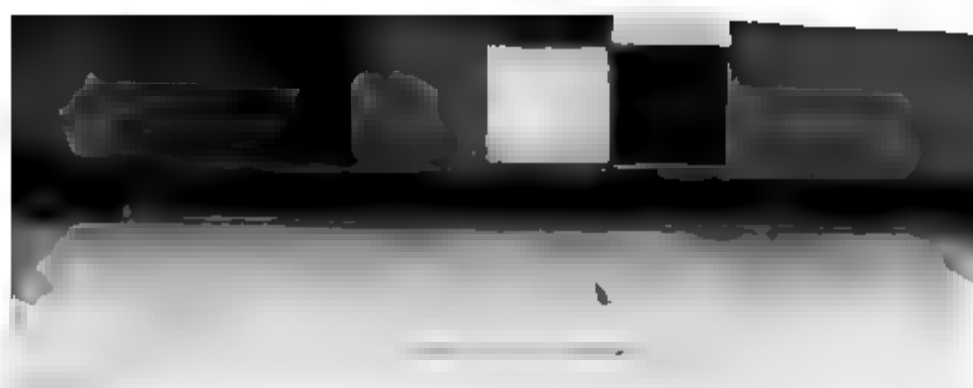
5thly. If the same line of right sines be numbered from B towards C, it will become a line of versed sines, which may be continued to 180° , if the same divisions be transferred on the same line on the other side of the centre C.

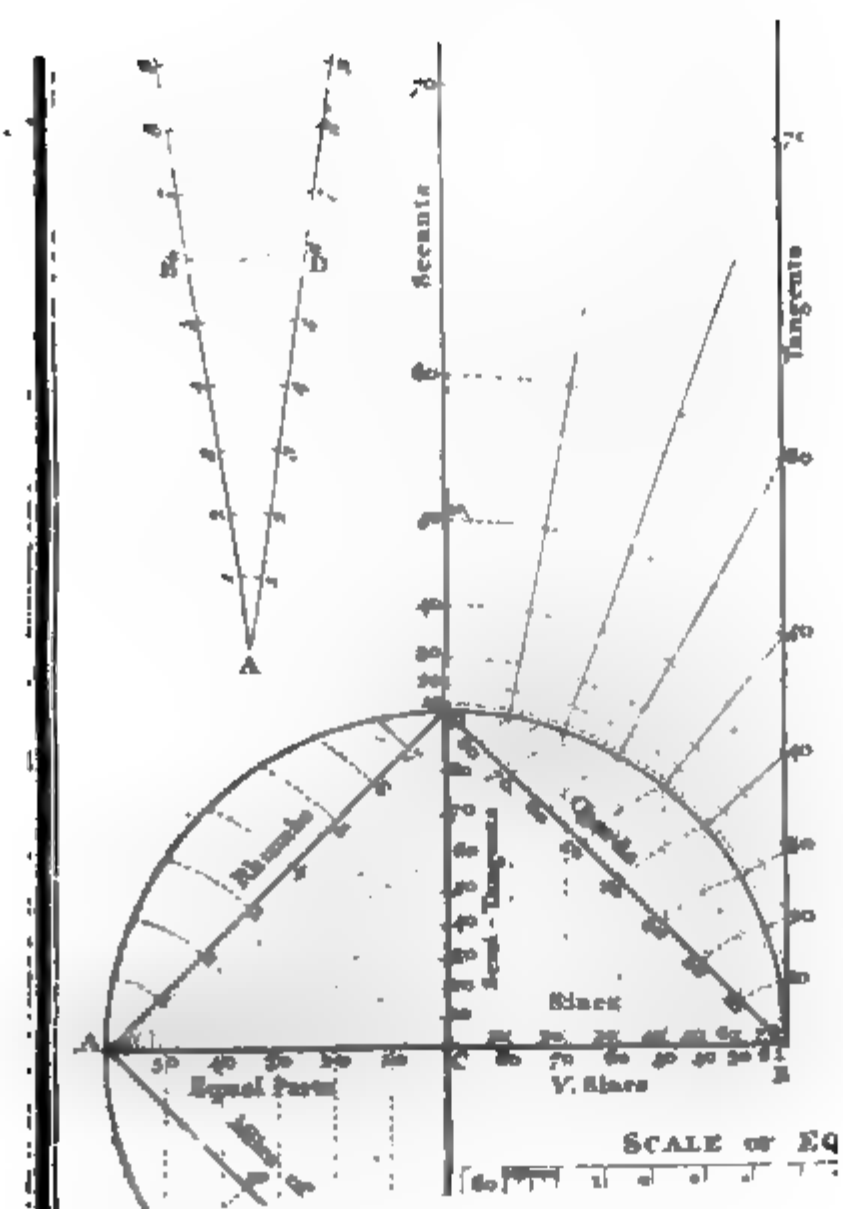
6thly. From the centre C, through the several divisions in the quadrant BD, draw right lines till they cut the tangent BT, so will the line BT become a line of tangents.

7thly. Setting one foot of the compasses in C, extend the other to the several divisions 10, 20, 30, &c. on the tangent line BT, and transfer these extents severally into the right line CS, then will the line CS, be a line of secants.

8thly. Right lines drawn from A to the several divisions, 10, 20, 30, &c. in the quadrant BD, will divide the radius CD into a line of semi-tangents.

9thly. Divide the quadrant AD into eight equal parts, and from A transfer these divisions severally into the line AD, then is AD a line of rhumbs, each division answering to $11^\circ 15'$ upon the line of chords.





The use of this line is for protracting and measuring of angles, according to the common division of the Mariner's Compass. If the radius AC be divided into 100, or 1000, &c. equal parts, and the lengths of the several sines, tangents, and secants, corresponding to the several arches of the quadrant be measured thereby, and these numbers be set down in a table, each in its proper column, you will, by these means, have a triangular canon of numbers, by which the several cases in Trigonometry may be solved, the right lines, graduated as above, being placed severally upon a ruler, form the instrument called the Plane Scale; by which the lines and angles of all triangles may be measured. All right lines, as the sides of plane triangles, &c. when they are considered simply as such, without having any relation to a circle, are measured by scales of equal parts, one of which is subdivided equally into 10, and this serves as a common division to all the rest. In most scales an inch is taken for a common measure to determine their largeness and number of parts; what an inch is divided into is generally set at the end of the scale, as in the scales A, B, and C; the numbers 10, 20, 30, 45, shew that so many parts, of the scales A, B, C, are contained in an inch. By any scale of equal parts, divided as above, any number less than 100 may be readily taken; but, if the number should consist of three places of figures, the value of the third figure can only be guessed at; wherefore, in these scales, it is better to use such a scale as D, called a diagonal scale, by which any number of three figures may be exactly found.

Having prepared a ruler of convenient breadth for your scale, (which may be an inch, more or less), first, near the edges thereof, draw two right lines, *af*, *eg*, parallel to each other; then divide one of these lines, as *af*, into equal parts, according to the largeness you intend your scale; and through each of these divisions draw perpendicular right lines as far as the line *c d*; next divide the breadth into 10 equal parts, and through each of these divisions draw right lines parallel to the former *a f* and *e g*; again divide the length *a, c, d, g*, each into 10 equal parts, and from the point *c* to the first division in the line *d g*, draw a right line; then parallel to that line, draw right lines through all the other divisions, and the scale is done.

Besides the lines already mentioned, there is another on the plane scale, marked ML, which is joined to a line of chords; and shows how many miles, easting or westing, make a degree of longitude in every latitude; these several lines are generally put on one side of a ruler, two feet long; and on the other side are laid down a scale of the logarithms of the sines, tangents, and numbers, which is commonly called Gunter's Scale, and as it is of general use, it requires a particular description.

DESCRIPTION AND USE

or

GUNTER'S SCALE

WHILE the reader is perusing the following, it is proper he should have a GUNTER'S SCALE before him.

Gunter's Scale hath set upon it these eight lines following:

1st. Sine rhumbs, marked (SR) is a line which contains the logarithms of the natural sine of every point and quarter point of the Mariner's Compass, figured from the left hand towards the right, with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, to 8, where is a brass pin, and where it can be done, into halves and quarters.

2d. Tangent rhumbs, marked (TR), also corresponds to the logarithm of the tangent of every point of the compass, and is figured 1, 2, 3, 4, where there is a pin, and from thence towards the left hand with 5, 6, 7.

3d. The line of numbers marked (Num.) contains the logarithms of the numbers, and is figured thus; near the left hand it begins at 1, and towards the right hand is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and then 1, at which is a brass centre pin, going still on 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 at the end, where there is another brass pin; (as this line is generally much used, it requires a larger description.) The first one may be counted for 1, or 10, or 100, or 1000, and then the next 2 is accordingly 2, or 20, or 200, or 2000, &c. Again, the first 1 may be reckoned 1 tenth, or 1 hundredth, or 1 thousandth part, &c. then the next is 2 tenth, or 2 hundredth, or 2 thousand parts, &c. so that if the first one be esteemed 1, the middle 1 is then 10, and 2 to its right is 20, 3 is 30, 4 is 40, and 10 at the end is 100; again, if the first 1 is 10, the next 2 is 20, 3 is 30, so on, making the middle 1 now 100, the next 2 is 200, 3 is 300, 4 is 400, and 10 at the end is now 1000. In like manner, if the first 1 be esteemed 1 tenth part, the next 2 is 2 tenth parts, and the middle 1 is 1, and the next 2 is 2, and 10 at the end is now 10. Again, if the first 1 be counted 1 hundredth part, the next is 2 hundredth parts, the middle one is now 10 hundredth parts, or 1 tenth part, and the next 2 is 2 tenth parts, and 10 at the end is now but one whole number or integer.

As the figures are increased or diminished in their value, so, in like manner, must all the intermediate strokes, or subdivisions, be increased or diminished, that is, if the first 1 at the left hand be counted 1, then 2 (on the right hand of it) is 2, and each subdivision between them now is 1 tenth part, and so all the way to the middle 1, which now is 10, the next 2 is 20; now the longer strokes between 1 and 2 are to be counted from 1, thus; 11,

12 (where is a brass pin), then 13, 14, 15, sometimes a longer stroke than the rest, then 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, at the figure 2; and all the shorter strokes between them longer, are now each to be counted for 1 tenth part from the middle one to the next 2, now 20, from whence the longer strokes between the figures are units, thus 21, 22, 23, &c. to 3, which now is 30, and the shorter strokes each between them, now is the tenth part of an integer; from 3, each short stroke or division, is 1 tenth part of a unit. Again, if 1 at the left hand be 10, the figures between it and the middle 1 are common tens; and the subdivisions between each figure are units; from the middle 1 to 10 at the end, each figure is so many hundredths; and between these figures each longer division is 10; from the middle 1 to 2, each less division is 2 units; and, from 2 to the end, each shorter division is 5 units. From this description it will be easy to find the divisions representing any given number, thus. Suppose the point representing the number 12 was required: Take the division at the figure 1, in the middle, for the first figure, of 12; then, for the second figure, count 2 tenths, or longer strokes to the right hand, and this last is the point representing 12, where is the brass pin.

Again, Suppose the number 22 were required, the first figure being 2, I take the division to the figure 2, and for the 2d figure 2, count 2 tenths onwards, and that is the point representing 22.

Again, Suppose 1728 were required; for the first figure 1, I take the middle 1, for the second figure 7, count onwards as before, and that is 1700, then for the third 2 count 2 tenths from the last, and it represents 1720; lastly, for the 4th figure 8, estimate 8 parts out of 10 of the next smaller division, or a little less than 10, this point, last found, represents 1728.

Required the point, representing the number 435: from the 4 in the 2d interval count towards 5 on the right, three of the larger divisions, and one of the smaller, and that will be the division expressing 435, and the like of other numbers, which by a little practice is readily done.

All fractions found in this line must be decimals; and if they are not, they must be reduced into decimals, which is easily done by extending the compasses from the denominator to the numerator; that extent laid upon 1 in the middle will reach to the decimal required.

Example. Required the decimal fraction equal to $\frac{1}{4}$, extend from 4 to 3, that extent will reach from 1 on the middle to 75, towards the left hand; the like may be observed of any other vulgar fraction.

MULTIPLICATION is performed on this line, by extending from 1 to the multiplier; that extent will reach from the multiplicand to the product.

Suppose, for example, it was required to find the product of 16, multiplied by 4, extend from 1 to 4, that extent will reach from 16 to 64, the product required.

DIVISION being the reverse of multiplication, therefore extend from the divisor to unity, that extent will reach from the dividend to the quotient.

Suppose 64 to be divided by 4, extend from 4 to 1, that extent will reach from 64 to 16, the quotient.

N. B. This extent in division is to be taken backwards from the dividend to the quotient, but in multiplication it is taken forward from the multiplicand to the product, they being contrary to one another.

PROPORTION, or the RULE OF THREE, being performed by multiplication and division, therefore extend from the first term to the second, that extent will reach from the third term to the fourth.

Example. If the diameter of a circle be 7 inches, and the circumference 22, what is the circumference of another circle, the diameter of which is 14 inches?

Extend from 7 to 22, that extent will reach from 14 to 44 the same way.

In like manner may any other proportion, of any denomination, be worked, which makes this line of general use, particularly in measuring superficies and solids, which is done by extending from 1 to the breadth, that extent will reach from the length to the superficial content.

Example. Suppose a plank or board 15 inches broad, and 27 feet long, the content of which is required.

Extend from 1 to 1 foot 3 inches, $= 1.25$, that extent will reach from 27 feet to 33.75 feet, the superficial content. Or extend from 12 inches to 15, &c.

The solid content of any bale, box, chest, &c. is found by extending from 1 to the breadth, that extent will reach from the depth to a fourth number, and the extent from 1 to that fourth number, will reach from the length to the solid content.

Example 1st. What is the content of a square pillar, whose length is 21 feet 9 inches, and breadth 1 foot 3 inches?

The extent from 1 to 1.25, will reach from 1.25 to 1.56, the content of 1 foot in length; again, the extent from 1 to 1.56, will reach from the length 21.75 to 33.98 or 34, the solid content in feet.

Example 2d. Suppose a square piece of timber, 1.25, feet broad, .56 deep, and 36 long, be given, to find the content.

Extend from 1 to 1.25, that extent will reach from .56 to .7, then extend from 1 to .7, that extent will reach from 36 to 25.2, the solid content. In like manner may the contents of any bales, &c. be found, which, divided by 40, will give the tonnage.

3dly. The line of sines, marked (Sin.) begins at the left hand, and is figured thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. to 10; then 20, 30, 40, &c. to 90, ending at the right hand, where is a brass centre pin, here, and in all lines under it, are called degrees.

4thly. The line of versed sines, marked (V. S.) begins at the right hand, against 90° on the sines, and from thence figured towards the left hand, thus: 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. end at the left

hand—about 169° ; each of the subdivisions, from 10 to 30, are 2 degrees, and from thence to 90, it is single degrees, and from thence to the end, each degree is divided into 15 minutes.

5thly. The line of tangents, marked (Tang) begins at the left hand, as do the sines; from thence it is figured to the right hand, thus: 1, 2, 3, &c. to 10, and so on, 20, 30, 40, and 45, at the right hand, where is a little brass pin, just under and even with 90° in the sines; from thence back again it is figured 50, 60, 70, 80, &c. to 89, ending at the left hand where it began at 1 degree. The subdivisions of this line are the same as those of the sines.

6thly. The line of the meridional parts, marked (Mer.) begins at the right hand, and is numbered thus: 10, 20, 30, to the left hand, where it ends at 87 degrees. This line, with the line of equal parts, marked (EP) under it, are used together, and only in Mercator's sailing. The uppermost line contains the degree of the meridians, or latitude, in a Mercator's chart; and the lower is the equator, and contains the degrees of longitude.

ON THE DESCRIPTION AND USE OF THE SECTOR.

THIS instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radius of a circle, moveable round a joint in the centre; on each face are drawn several lines or scales from the centre to almost the end of the legs, and are drawn on both legs, that every scale may have its fellow, and are called sectoral lines. There are other lines drawn parallel to the edges of the legs, and must be used with the sector quite open, the use of which is explained in the description of the Gunter scale. On one face are two lines of chords to 60 degrees, marked Cho. or C., two scales of equal parts to 10, marked L n. or L., two lines of secants to 75 degrees, marked Sec. or S., two lines of polygons marked pol. Upon the other face the sectoral lines are two scales of sines to 90 degrees, marked Sin. or S., two lines of tangents to 45 degrees, marked Tan. or T., two lines of upper tangents to supply the defect of the former, extending from 45 degrees to 75 degrees, and marked t.; several pair of sectoral lines are numbered from the centre, and so arranged as to make equal angles at the centre; therefore at whatever distance the sector is opened, the angles will always correspond; that is, the distance or radius from 60 to 60 on the line of chords, are equal to 10 and 10 on the line of lines, 45 and 45 on the line of tangents, and 90 and 90 on the line of sines.

The lines of chords, sines, &c. are constructed as those on the Gunter scale, making 60 on the line of chords the radius of the circle.

The sectoral lines are like so many similar triangles, namely, that their corresponding sides are proportional, thus: let AC, AE, represent in plate 1. fig. 1. a pair of sectoral lines, forming the angle CAE, divide each leg into any number of equal parts (say 10) draw lines to any of the corresponding numbers, and each will be a similar triangle to CAE, and if the lines AC, AE, should represent the line of chords, sines, or tangents, and CE the radius, and D on the chord, sine, or tangent, any proposed number, then the transverse measure BD will be the chord, sine, or tangent of that number.

In describing the use of the sector, the term *lateral distance* is the distance on one leg, only taken from the centre to any part of a sectoral line; and the *transverse distance* is that taken between any two corresponding divisions on a scale of the same name. All are measured on the lines of each scale that are nearest each other.

The Line of Lines, or Proportional Scale.

The line of lines is used to divide a given line into any number of equal parts: suppose for example 8 deg., take the length of the line given in the compasses, and make it a transverse distance from 8 to 8, then will the transverse distance from 1 to 1 be one of the equal parts, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole; from 2 to 2 will be the 2d, &c.; but if the line to be divided be too long for the legs of the sector, make any division so that it may be applied to the sector, multiplying each transverse distance by the same number you divided by.

To find a fourth proportional to any 3 given lines or numbers, as suppose 6, 2, and 4, take the lateral distance of 2 in your compasses, and make it the transverse distance at 6, then the transverse distance of 4 will give the lateral distance of 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$. Or if a ship sailed 64 miles in 8 hours, how many miles did she sail in 5 hours at the same rate of sailing? Make the lateral distance of 64 the transverse distance at 8 and 8, then the transverse distance of 5 and 5 will give the lateral distance of 40, the fourth proportional. Having a chart constructed upon a scale of 5 miles to an inch, the sector is adjusted to a corresponding scale, by making the transverse distance from 5 to 5 equal to one inch. And to reduce a chart of 6 inches to a degree, to one of 4 inches to a degree, make the transverse distance of 6, 6, equal to the lateral distance of 4, then any distance from the chart set off laterally the corresponding transverse distance will be the distance required. And if you have a chart of 3 inches to a mile, to enlarge to 5 inches to a mile, make the transverse distance of 3, 3, equal to the lateral distance of 5, and proceed as before. A third proportional is found to two numbers; thus having 6 and 4 given to find a third proportional, make the transverse distance at 4 and 4, the lateral distance

of 6, then the lateral distance of 4 will give the transverse distance of 2,66 nearly.

Use of the Line of Chords.

The line or scale of chords is used for protracting any angle; you open the sector to any radius within compass of the instrument, and the transverse distance to any degree required is to be laid down on the circumference of the circle; but if you want it to any particular radius, as, for instance, to one inch, make the transverse distance between 60 and 60 equal to 1 inch, then you may take off transversely any degree under 60, but for any degree above 60, lay off the radius first on the circumference, and the excess above 60 taken transversely, are to be laid off on the circumference from the radius just before laid down. The measure of any angle is found by taking the distance of the legs on the circumference, and applying it transversely on the line of chords.

Of the Lines of Sines, Tangents, and Secants.

The transverse distance on the line of sines shows the degrees, &c. required; and the transverse distance on the line of tangents to 45, do the same. But to lay off a tangent above 45 degrees, you must take the radius of the tangent 45, and open the sector that the radius just taken may just reach to 45,45 on the line of upper tangents marked t, or on the beginning of the scale of secants, then the sector is adjusted to take any tangent above 45 degrees, or any secant to 75 degrees.

The Line of Polygons.

Open the sector that 6,6 be equal to the radius, then the transverse distance of any of the numbers on the scale will divide the circle into as many sided polygons.

LOGARITHMS.

LOGARITHMS are a series of numbers, invented by Lord Napier, Baron of Marchinston, in Scotland, by which the work of multiplication may be performed by addition, and the operation of division may be done by subtraction; so that great time and trouble are saved thereby in the performance of all arithmetical operations; for if the logarithm of any two numbers be added together, the sum will be the logarithm of the product; and if from the logarithm of the dividend you subtract the logarithm of the divisor, the remainder will be the logarithm of the quotient. Again, if the logarithm of any number be divided by 2, the quotient will be the logarithm of the square root of that number; or, if the logarithm of any number be divided by 3, the quotient will be the logarithm of the cube root of that number.

The most convenient series now made use of is the following :

0	1	2	3	4	5	&c. index.
1	10	100	1000	10000	100000	&c. logarithms.

By which you perceive the index of any logarithm always one less than the number of figures the integer contains.

To find the Logarithm of any Number containing less than 5 Figures.

EXAMPLES.

I would find the logarithm of 7.

Look in the table for the number of 7 in the side column, and against it is 0.84310. This number having but one figure, the index thereto is 0.

I would find the logarithm of 79.

Look in the table for the number of 79 in the side column, and against it is 1.89765; to which 1 is the index, because the number contains two figures.

I would find the logarithm of 763

Against 763, in the first side column, is 2.88252; to which prefix the index 2, as the number contains 3 places of figures, 2.88252.

To find the Logarithm of 7634.

Find the logarithm of the three first figures in the side column as before, and, casting your eye on the numbers on the top line of the table, look for the remaining figure 4, bring your eye to bear down that column, and right against 763 is the logarithm 88275, to which prefix the index 3, as it contains four places of figures, thus: 3.88275 is the logarithm of 7634.

To find the Logarithm of any whole Number to 5 Places of Figures.

Suppose 76345.

Look out the logarithm of the first three figures 763 in the side column, and the next figure 4 in the top column as before, and against the angle of meeting is 88275, as before. Take the difference between this logarithm and the next greater; that is, the difference between 275 and 281, which is 6; then say, by the rule of three, if 10 gives 6, what will 5 give? that is its half or 3; which added to the logarithm 88275, makes 88278, to which prefix the index 4, as it contains five places of figures, and that makes the logarithm of 76345 to be 4.88278.

Again, to find the Logarithm of any Number to 6 Places of figures, as 763458.

Find the logarithm of the 4 first places of figures as before 88275, as above; then say, if 10 gives 6 difference, what will 58 give? Answer 3, which, added to 88278, makes 88278; to which prefix the index 5, makes the logarithm of 763458 to be 5.88278.

To find the Logarithm of any mixed Number, as 763 458.

Where the integer is 763, or has only three places of figures, the rule is : Find the logarithm to all the figures, the same as if they were whole numbers as before, to which prefix always the index of the integer, which in this number is 2; so that the log. of 763.158 is 2.88278, nearly the same as above, only differing in its index.

To find the Number answering to any Logarithm to 4 Places of Figures.

Seek under the column O, at the top of the table, the next less logarithm; note the number against it, and carry your eye along that line until you find the nearest logarithm next less than the given one, and you will have the fourth figure at the top of the table, which affix to the three given ones in the first side column.

What is the number to the logarithm 3.77342?—I look in column 0, and find under it, against the number 593, the logarithm 77305; and guiding my eye along that line, I find the given logarithm 77342 under the column, with 5 at the top; so that the number is 5935.

The number, if taken out by this precept, will be either the number required, or the next less.

To find the Number answering any Logarithm to 5 Places of Figures nearly

Find the next less logarithm to the given one, and take the difference betwixt it and the given one; also take the difference betwixt the next greater logarithm, and next less to the given one; then say, as the difference of the next greater and next less is to 10, so is the former difference to the correction sought;—as, suppose you would find the number to the logarithm 4.59632.

4.59632

*.59627 The nearest next log. I can find is 59627 = its num. 39470

The next greater ditto is $54638 = 39480$

5	-	-	-	Difference	11	10
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Then say, $11 : 10 :: 5 : 5$ nearly the correction; which I add to the number 31 470, makes the number sought to be 39175, answering to the logarithm 4.59632.

NOTE.—Aliquot or even parts may be taken of the difference between the less and greater logarithms, where it can be done, thus: In this last 5 is nearly the half of 11, as 5, the number sought, is of 10, the difference of the two numbers belonging to the greater and less logarithms, which will often save time and trouble.

MULTIPLICATION BY LOGARITHMS.

CASE I.

To find the Product of two whole or mixed Numbers.

Multiply 76	Log. = 1.88081	Multiply 76.4	Log. = 1.88309
by 54	1.73239	by 5.4	0.73239
Product 4104	= 3.61320	Product 412.56	= 2.61548

CASE II.

When both, or either, of the fractions are less than unity, as if 0.265 Log. 9.42325 Here the index of a fraction is 9, when 0.031 8.49136 the first decimal figure, as 2, stands in the first decimal place; but if it should stand in the second decimal place, as the 3 in .031, the index will be 8; if it stood in the third decimal place, as .0031, the index would be 7. Thus the number of ciphers prefixed to any decimal, and the index of that decimal, always together make 9; so that if you take the number of ciphers prefixed to the decimal from 9 remains its proper index. In the addition reject 10 in the sum of the indices; and the proper product, or value of the product, will be obtained. By reason, if 9 represent the index of a fraction, 10 will represent, in this case, the index of unity. Indeed the index of unity may be assumed either 0, 10, 100, &c. as you please; but generally, for most uses, is not wanted to be more than 10, as in the sines, tangents, secants, &c. As 7 or 8 places of decimals are generally sufficient for all purposes, take these two more examples.

Multiply 3.72	Log. = 0.57051	Multiply 59.4	Log. = 1.77379
by 0.00064	6.80618	by .000031	5.49136
Product .0023808	7.37672	Product .0018414	7.26515

Here the remainder to 9 is 2 in the index, therefore prefix two ciphers to the number of the log. 23808 for the product required.

DIVISION BY LOGARITHMS.

CASE I.

To divide a whole or mixed Number by a less whole or mixed Number.

RULE From the logarithm of the dividend subtract the logarithm of the divisor, and the remainder is the logarithm of the quotient.

Divide 4104 by 54.				Divide 410.4 by 5.4.			
4104	Its logarithm is	3.61321		410.4	Its logarithm is	2.61321	
54	Its logarithm is	1.73239		5.4	Its logarithm is	0.73239	
76 Quotient = 1.88082				76.0 Quotient = 1.88082			

CASE II.

When both, or either, fractions are less than unity.

As divide .008215 by .031.

.008215	Its log. is	7.91461
.031	Its log. is	8.49136

.265	Product	9.42325
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NOTE.—In the indices here I borrow 10, in the same manner as I flung it away in addition.

Divide .0023808 by 3.72.

.0023808.	Its log. is	7.37672
3.72	Its log. is	0.57054

.00064	Quotient	6.80618
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NOTE.—If I had assumed the index of unity 100, then the index of the first number would have been 97 or 97.91461, and .031 98.49136

99.42325

So that 99 is the index of the first decimal place under 100 in this case.

Divide 59.4 by .000031.

59.4	Its log. is	1.77379
.000031	Its log. is	5.49136

.0001916	Its quotient	6.28243
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NOTE.—Whatever index you make represent unity, omit it in the sum of the indices, and borrow it in the subtraction of indices, the sum or remainder will be the true index required.

TO EXTRACT THE ROOTS IN LOGARITHMS.

As the multiplying the logarithm of any number by the index of its power produces the logarithm of that power; so the division of any logarithm by its proposed index, the quotient will be the logarithm of the root required.

What is the square root of 324?
324 Its logarithm is 2)2.51054

18 Log. of the root is	1.25527
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What is the cube root of 10678?
10678 Its log. is 3)4.02726

22 log. of the root is	1.34242
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To find any proposed root of any decimal fraction, you must first prepare the index for the division of the proposed power, thus:—For the square you must add 10 to the index before you divide it; for the cube you must add 20 to its index before you divide it; and so on for the root of any power proposed.

EXAMPLE.—What is the square root of .001849?

.001849	Its log. is	7.26694
	Add	10.

2)17.26694

.043 The log. of the root is	} = 8.63347

What is the cube root of .125?

.125	The log. is	9.09691
	Add	20.

Sum	3)29.09691
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.5	Its root	= 9.69897
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LOGARITHMS.

APPLICATION of LOGARITHMS in measuring Timber, Glass, Stone, and all kinds of Packages, taken on board Ships.

content of a board or	Required the content of a piece
feet long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ foot	of glass 2.9 feet long, and 1.75
	broad ?
or 9.5 is 0.97772	Log. of 2.9=0.46240
or 1.25 is 0.09691	1.75=0.24304
log of cont. 1.07463	5.075 =0.70544
$10\frac{1}{2}$ inches nearly.	The content is 5.075 feet.

anner may any dimensions be squared, and the content
 d content be required of any box, bale, &c. add the lo-
 the length, breadth, and depth together, the sum will
 of the solid content.

—What is the solid content of a box whose depth is
 h 2. 3, and length 4 5 feet ?

EXAMPLE.—What is the content of a cask whose head diameter is 20, the bung diameter 28, and length 40 inches?

Bung diameter 28

Head diameter 20

8 Difference.

.7

5.6 Number to be added to

The head diameter 20.0

Mean diameter 25.6

FOR WINE.

Log. of mean diam. = $\begin{cases} 1.40824 \\ 1.40824 \end{cases}$
 Length 40 = 1.60206
 Constant log. 7.53148

Log. of 89, 13 gallons 1.95002
 the content for wine.

FOR BEER.

$\begin{cases} 1.40824 \\ 1.40824 \end{cases}$
 1.60206
 7.44484

Ans. 73 gall. = 1.86338 of beer.

The way these two constant multiplying logarithms were found is thus:

1st. The area of a circle, whose diameter is unity, is ,7854 decimal parts of the square thereof; so that if the square of the diameter of any circle be multiplied by ,7854, the product will be the area of the given circle: hence ,7854 is always a constant quantity whose logarithm is 9.89509.

2d. If the area of a circle be divided by 231, the number of cubic inches there are in a wine gallon, the quotient will be the number of gallons that circular area contains, at 1 inch deep: hence 231 is a constant divisor. Its logarithm is 2.36361, the arithmetical complement of which is 7.63639, which I add to the former constant logarithm 9.89509

The sum 7.53148 abating 10 in the indices, is the constant logarithm to be added, as per rule, for wine measure.

For beer measure the divisor is always 282, its log. is 2.45025, whose arithmetical complement is 7.54975

Add the constant log. 9.89509

Sum 7.44484, the constant logarithm for beer measure, as per rule, omitting 10 in the index, or subtract 2.45025 from 9.89509

Take 2.45025

Remains 7.44484, the same as above.

E

The common Way of finding a Ship's Tonnage in London.

Rule.—Multiply the length of the keel for tonnage by the breadth of the beam, and that product by half the breadth of the beam, and divide the last product by 94, and the quotient arising is the tonnage.

EXAMPLE.—Suppose a ship 72 feet by the keel, and 24 feet by the beam, what is the tonnage?

Length	72	-	-	log. is	1.85733
Breadth	24	-	-	do.	1.38021
Half breadth	12	-	-	do.	1.07918
Arith. complement of log. of 94,				do.	8.02687

Tonnage	220.6	-	-	-	2.34359	Ans.
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To find the Logarithm of the Sines, Tangents, and Secants, belonging to any Number of Degrees and Minutes required.

If the required degrees be less than 45, seek the degrees on the top, and the minutes in the left-hand column, marked M, against which, in the column signed at the top with the proposed name, stands the sine, tangent, and secant required; but when the degrees given are more than 45, seek the degrees at the bottom, and the minutes in the right-hand column, marked m at the bottom, and the proposed name at the bottom. Here it may be observed, that the degrees at the top, and minutes at the left-hand column, added to the degrees at the bottom and minutes in the right-hand column, always make 90; hence, if a sine be looked for, the co-sine or complement will be found in the adjoining column, the same may be observed of tangents and secants.

EXAMPLE I. Required the log. Sine of 28° 37'. **EXAMPLE II.** Required the log. Tangent of 67° 45'.

Find 28 at the top of the page, and 37 in the left-hand column, (page, and 45 at the right-hand column marked M at the bottom, against which, in the column marked with the word Sine, stands 9.68029, the logarithm of the sine of 28° 37' required. The same may be observed of tangents and secants.

Having the sine, tangent, and secant, the cosine, co-tangent, co-secant, are always found in the adjoining columns.

The logarithm to any number of degrees above 90°, is found by subtracting the given degrees from 180°, and taking the logarithm of the remainder, or, if 90 be subtracted from the given sine, and the log co-sine of the remainder be taken, it will give the same.

To find the Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds, corresponding to any given Logarithm.

If the degrees, minutes, and seconds, be wanted to a given logarithmic sine, or co-sine thus found, and the next greater, and the next less than the given logarithm, and the difference between the given logarithm and the next less if a sine, and the next greater if a co-sine; then say, as the difference between the next greater and next less is to 60", so is the difference between the next less, if a sine, and the next greater if a co-sine, to the number of seconds to be annexed to the degrees and minutes found before.

EXAMPLE I.—Find the degrees, minutes, and seconds, corresponding to the log. sine 9.61405.

Next less log.	9 61382	Next less log.	9.61382
Next greater	9.61411	Given log.	9.61405
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	29		23

Here the given log. is found standing between $24^{\circ} 16'$, and $24^{\circ} 17'$; then, as 29 is to 60, so is 23 to 48, which, annexed to $24^{\circ} 16'$, gives $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$, answering to log. 9.61405.

EXAMPLE II.—Find the degrees, minutes, and seconds, corresponding to the log. co-sine 9.43297.

The nearest found between $74^{\circ} 16'$, and $74^{\circ} 17'$

$74^{\circ} 16'$ Next greater log.	9.43323	Next greater log	9.43323
$74^{\circ} 17'$ Next less	9.43278	Given log.	9.43297
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Diff. 45		Diff. 26

Now, as 45 is to 60, so is 26 to $34''$, which, annexed to $74^{\circ} 16'$ gives $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$, the degrees, minutes, and seconds required.

To find the Logarithm of the Sine or Co-sine, for Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds.

RULE.—Find the logarithm to the degrees and minutes as before; take the difference between the logarithm and the next greater in the sine; but, if a co-sine, the next less: multiply this difference by the odd seconds, and divide the product by 60'; add the quotient to the right hand of the log. of the degrees and minutes, if a sine, but subtract it if a co-sine, the sum or difference will be the logarithm of the sine, or co-sine required.

EXAMPLE I. Required the log.
sine of $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$?

Sine of	$24^{\circ} 16'$	9.61382
Sine of	$24^{\circ} 17'$	9.61411

Diff.	29
-------	----

Now 29 multiplied by 48 gives 1392; this, divided by 60, the quotient, is 23, which, added to 9.61382, gives 9.61405, the log. of $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$.

EXAMPLE II. What is the log.
co-sine of $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$?

Log. co-sine of $74^{\circ} 16'$	9.43323
Log. co-sine of $74^{\circ} 17'$	9.43278

Diff.	45
-------	----

Now 45 multiplied by 34 = 1530; this, divided by 60, gives the quotient 26 nearly; and 26 subtracted from 9.43323, leaves 9.43297, the log. co-sine of $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$.

If the given seconds be $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, or $\frac{1}{6}$, or any other even parts of a minute, the like parts may be taken off the difference of the logarithms, and added or subtracted as above, which may be frequently done by inspection.

To find the Arithmetical Complement of any Logarithm.

The complement arithmetic of any logarithm, is what it wants of 10.00000 or 20.00000, and is used to avoid subtraction. For finding it this is the rule. Take the residue or remainder of the first figure from 9, and so of the rest, till you come to the last figure; of which take its remainder from 10, and it is done.

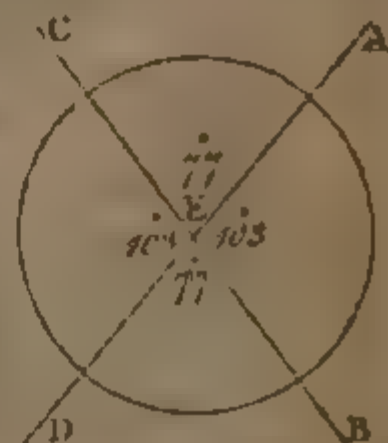
EXAMPLE I. — I would have the complement arithmetic of
0.00000

Let the line CD meet AB in D ; on D erect the perpendicular DE , with the chord of 60° in your compasses, and one foot in D describe the arch AEB , which will be a semicircle or 180° ; of which AB is the diameter, and the angles ADE and BDE are quadrants, each 90° , because ED is perpendicular to AB ; now the angle BDC is less than 90° , since the two angles together make neither more nor less than 180° or a semicircle; consequently any number of right lines standing upon the same side of the line AB , and coming from the same point D , the sum of all the angles formed by such right lines, cannot exceed 180° . If the angle BDC be subtracted from 180° , the remainder will be the angle CDA , or if the angle ADC is given, the angle BDC is found in the same manner.



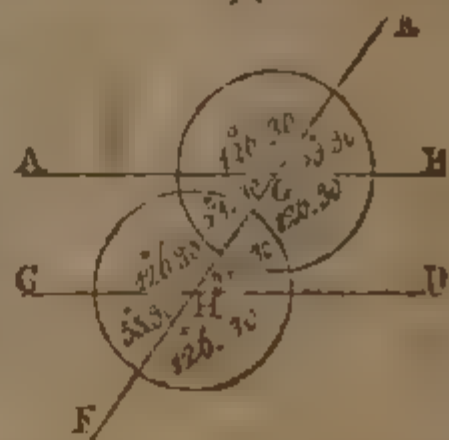
PROPOSITION II.—If two right lines cross each other, the angles which are opposite are equal one to the other.

Let the two lines AD and CB cross each other in the point E . With the chord of 60° or any convenient radius, in your compasses, and one foot in E , describe a circle; then, by measuring the angles, it will be found that the angle AEB is equal to the angle CED , and that the angle AEC is equal to the angle BED ; for the angle AEB , added to the angle AEC , makes a semicircle; and so do the angles BED and DEC ; and all the angles taken together, make 360° .

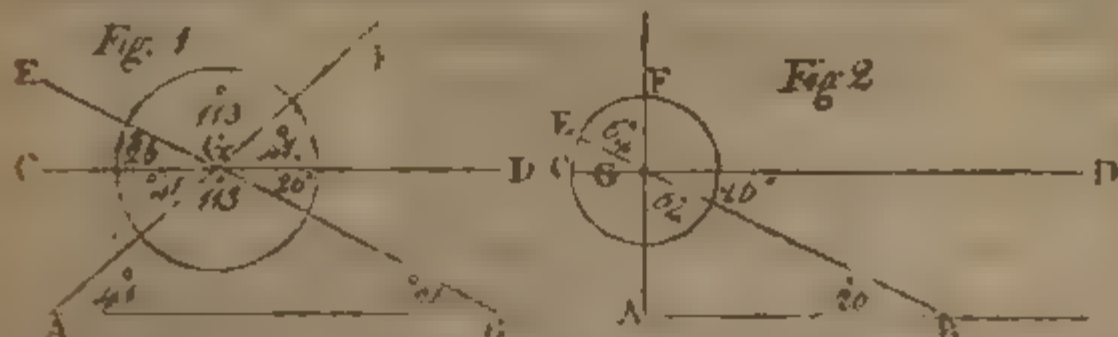


PROPOSITION III.—If a right line cross two parallel lines, the outward angles will be each equal to the inward and opposite ones.

Let the lines AB and CD be parallel lines, and EF the line that cuts them in the points G and H . With the chord of 60° in your compasses, and one foot on G and H , describe the arches BEA and DFC , which will be each a semicircle; now, by measuring the angles BGE and AGE , they will be found equal to the angles DHE and EHC , and each equal to 180° , by the first proposition. In like manner it may be proved, that the two outward angles are equal to the two inward and opposite ones.



PROPOSITION IV. In every plane triangle, whether right or oblique, the three angles are equal to two right angles, or 180° .



In the triangle AGB draw CD parallel to AB through the point G ; on which point, with the chord of 60° , or any convenient radius, describe a circle, and, with the same radius, on A and B describe arches; now, by the last proposition, the angle AGB will be equal to the angle FGH , and the angle ABG will be equal to the angle CGH , and the angle BAG is equal to the angle DGF : now, since the opposite angles are equal, the angle DGF , FGH , and EGC , together, make a semicircle, or 180° ; therefore it is plain that the three angles of a plane triangle, whether right, acute, or obtuse, together, are equal to two right angles or 180° ; hence it follows that, as the right angle BAG , Fig. 2. is 90° , the other two acute angles, ABG , and AGB , taken together, can be no more than 90° ; therefore, if one of the acute angles, in a right-angled triangle, be given, the other is found by subtracting the given angle from 90° . And in any oblique-angled triangle, if one of the angles be given, the sum of the other two is found by subtracting the given angle from 180° , and if two angles are given, the third is found by subtracting the sum of the two angles from 180° .

PROPOSITION V. In every plane triangle, if one of its sides be produced, the outward angle will be equal to the two inward opposite angles.

Let ABC be the triangle, and CD the side produced, with the chord of 60° , or any other radius, describe arches on A , B , and C ; draw CE parallel to AB ; then, by the third proposition, the angle ACE must be equal to the angle BAC , and the angle BCF equal to the angle CBA , therefore the outward angle DCA is equal to the two inward opposite angles ACB , and BAC ; which may be easily proved by measuring the angles by the line of chords on the plane scale.



NOTE. I hope the learned mathematician will excuse the method here taken of demonstrating the above propositions in a mechanical manner, judging it best adapted to the capacity of those

for whose use this book is intended, not doubting but the teacher will, as I always do, demonstrate them in a more geometrical manner to those who are capable of receiving such.

TRIGONOMETRY.

PLAIN Trigonometry is the art of measuring plane triangles, by comparing the sides and angles together by known analogies; whereby three things being given, a fourth may be found, on condition that one of them be a side: but as angles are measured by the arch of a circle, described upon their angular points, and the proportions that these arches bear to right lines cannot be exactly found; therefore the writers on Trigonometry have applied right lines to these arches, that the proportion they bear to the sides of a plane triangle may be found.

The right lines applied to a circle are :

1st. A CHORD, or the subtense of an arch, is a right line that divides the circle into two unequal parts, and is a chord to them both, as DH is the chord of the arches DH and DAH.

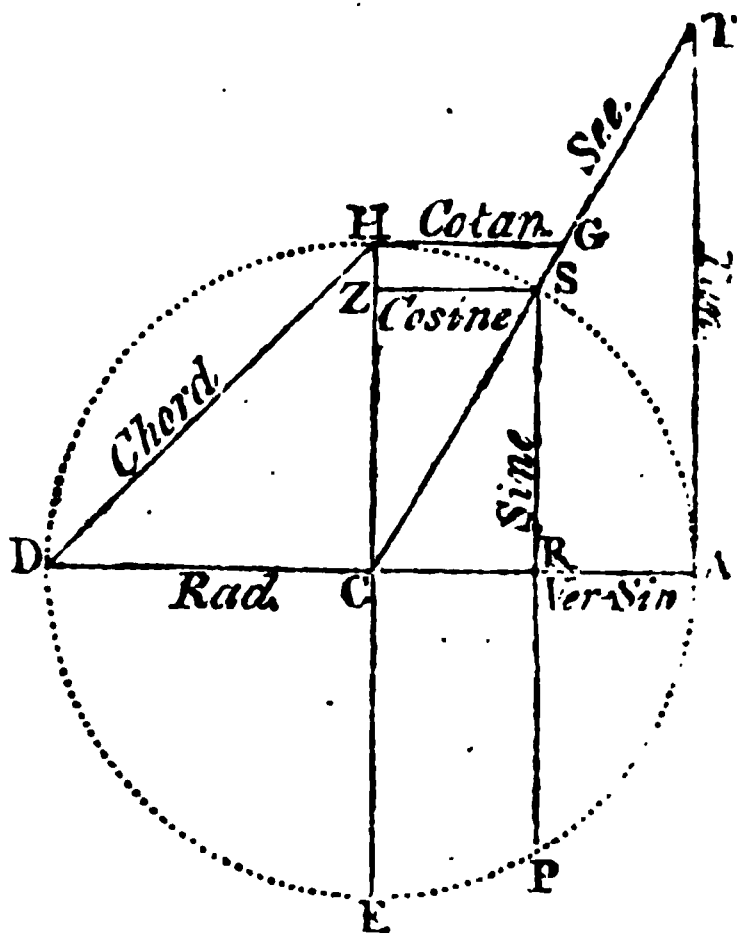
2d. A RIGHT SINE of an arch is, a right line drawn from one end or termination of an arch perpendicular to the radius; or it is half the chord of twice the arch; so that RS is the sine of the arch AS, and SZ the co-sine.

3d. A **VERSED SINE** is that part of the diameter contained between the right sine, and the arch, as RA and RCD, is the versed sine of SHD, or DEP, its equal.

4th. A **TANGENT** of an arch is a right line drawn perpendicular to the end of the diameter, just touching the arch, as **AT** is the tangent of the arch **AS**, and **HG** the co-tangent.

5th. A SECANT of an arch is a right line drawn from the centre through the circumference, and produced until it cuts the tangent at CT.

NOTE.—The sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of an arch, is called the co-sine, co-tangent, and co-secant of that arch.



The sines, tangents, and secants of an arch, are said to be the measure of so many degrees as that arch contains parts of 360 degrees; so that the radius being the sine of a quadrant, or a fourth part of a circle, contains 90°, thus: The radius is always equal to the sine of 90°, as is the chord of 60°, and the tangent of 45°, all the three being each equal to the radius: and that the sine, tangent, and secant of an arch is equal to the sine, tangent, and secant of an arch, as much above 90 degrees as the former was deficient of 90; thus the sine, tangent, or secant of 80° is = 100°, of 70° is 110°, of 60° is = 120°, of 40° is = 140°, &c. so that in taking out the logarithms of sines, tangents, or secants, for any number of degrees above 90°, the given angle must be subtracted from 180°, and the logarithm of the remainder be taken; or subtract 90° from the given angle, and take the log. co-sine, co-tangent, or co-secant of the remainder.

Notwithstanding what has been said in Geometry, it may not be improper here to observe that,

1st. The fewest number of right lines that can include a space are three - which is called a triangle, or three cornered figure, and consists of six parts, viz. three sides and three angles.

2d. In every triangle the greatest side is opposite the greatest angle; consequently, the greatest angle is opposite the greatest side.

3d. In every triangle equal sides subtend or stand against equal angles.

4th. In every plane triangle the three angles together are equal 180°.—See Prop. 3d, in Geometry.

5th. If in a triangle, one angle be right or obtuse, the rest are acute, and if one angle in a triangle be right, the other two taken together, make one right angle, or 90°; wherefore, if one of the acute angles, in a right-angled triangle, be known, the other is found by subtracting the known angle from 90°.

6th. In every plane triangle, if one of the angles be given or known, the sum of the other two is found by subtracting the given angle from 180°, and if two of the angles be known or given, the third is found by subtracting their sum from 180°.

7th. The complement of an angle is what it wants of 90°.

8th. The supplement of an angle is what it wants of 180°.

9th. All angles are measured by the arch of a circle, described about their angular points with the chord of 60°, and said to be greater or less, according to the number of degrees or parts to be contained between their legs; which legs may be supposed to be yards, miles, leagues, &c. and are measured on a scale of equal parts.

10th. A circle described with a chord of 60°, the circumference will contain four right angles, or 360°, the quadrant 90°, and semicircle 180°.

11th. The angles of two triangles may be respectively equal,

although their sides may be unequal. Therefore, among the things given, in order to find the rest, one of them must be a side.

In Trigonometry, the three parts given, in all triangles, must be either

1st. Two sides, and an angle opposite one of them.

2d. Two angles, and a side opposite one of them.

3d. Two sides and the included angle.

4th. Three sides.

In either case, the other three things may be found by help of the table of logarithms, artificial sines, tangents, and secants, by the following axioms; as well as by the foregoing constructions.

✎ It may not be improper here to observe, that the properties of a right angled triangle depend on the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid, where it is demonstrated, that

In every right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse, or longest side, is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides or legs; consequently, having the squares of the base and perpendicular, the square root of their sum will be the length of the hypotenuse.

And, if the square of the base be subtracted from the square of the hypotenuse, the square root of the remainder will be the length of the perpendicular.

And, if the square of the perpendicular be subtracted from the square of the hypotenuse, the square root of the remainder will be the length of the base; consequently, by having any two sides of a right angled triangle, the third side may be found.

Thus the lines of the lengths 5, 4, 3 (or their doubles, trebles, &c.), will form a right-angled triangle.

Now the square of 5 is 25, the square of 4 is 16, and the square of 3 is 9; then 16 and 9 is 25; its root is 5, the length of the hypotenuse; and, if 16 be subtracted from 25, the remainder is 9; its root is 3, the length of the perpendicular; again, if 9 be subtracted from 25, the remainder is 16; its root is 4, the length of the base; the same as any other numbers, which may be readily done by the logarithms, or by the extraction of the square root.

The Solution of the several Cases, in Plane Trigonometry, depends upon four Propositions, called Axioms, which the Learner should get perfectly by Heart.—We shall here give the first Axiom only, and the rest before we begin Oblique Sailing.

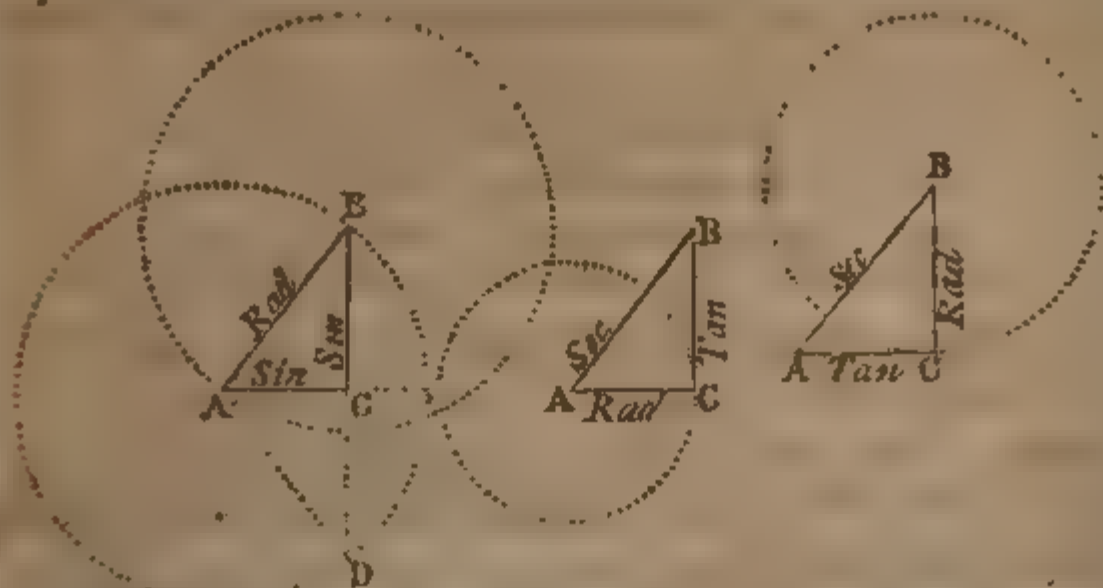
AXIOM I.

In any right-angled plane triangle,

If the hypotenuse be made the radius of a circle, the other two sides, or legs, will be the sines of their opposite angles; but,

If either of the legs, including the right angle, be made the radius of a circle, the other leg will be the tangent of its opposite angle, and the hypotenuse the secant of the same angle.

For let the three following triangles have their sides and angles equal:



It is plain, by comparing these with the first figure in Trigonometry, that, taking the hypotenuse AB as radius, in your compasses, and on A and B describe circles, CB will be the sine of the angle BAC , and CA will be the sine of the angle ABC , and BC will be the sine of half the arch BD , or the sine of half the angle BAD , being half the chord of twice the arch; but, taking the base AC , as a radius, in your compasses, and with one foot in A describe a circle, it is plain that CB will be the tangent, and AB the secant of the same angle; but if CB , the perpendicular, be taken as the radius, and a circle be described on B , then will AC be the tangent of its opposite angle ABC , and the hypotenuse the secant of the same angle: for it should be remembered, that when any one of the legs becomes a tangent of its opposite angle, the hypotenuse always accompanying it, becomes the secant of the same angle.

Now since, by making any of the sides of a right-angled triangle the radius of a circle, we can readily find the names or denominations of the other side, it comes next to be considered what parts or things are given, and what required, in order to state the question. In this case we shall compare Trigonometry with the Rule of Three in common arithmetic; where we are taught to consider what name or denomination the answer is to be of, which name must always be made the second term in stating the question; if pounds are to be the fourth number, or answer, then pounds must be the second term; if yards are to be the answer, then yards must be the second term. As for example, if 60 yards cost £.120, what will 90 yards cost? Then pounds being wanting, pounds must be the second term.

If 60 yards cost £.120, what will 90 yards cost?

90

6,0)1080,0(180 Answer.

It is the same in Trigonometry; for if the fourth number, or answer, is to be an angle, an angle implied must be the second term, and sides the first and third terms, but when a side is required, a side must be placed the second term, and angles the first and third terms, in stating the question; consequently, in all questions in Trigonometry, if a side is required, you must begin with an angle; or radius, which is always considered as a given angle, equal to 90° ; but when an angle is required, then you must begin with a known side.

In the Rule of Three we multiply the second and third terms together, and divide that product by the first term, and the quotient will be the fourth number sought, and of the same denomination the second term is of. Now, since the addition of logarithms answers the purpose of multiplication of whole numbers, and subtraction that of division, add the logarithms of the second and third terms together, and from their sum subtract the logarithm of the first term, the remainder will be the logarithm of the fourth term. Or to the complement arithmetic of the logarithm of the first term, add the logarithms of the second and third term, the sum abating radius will give the same answer.

As log. . . 60	1.77815	Coar. 8.22185
Is to log. of 120	2.07918	2.07918
So is log. . . 90	1.95424	1.95424
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Add 4.03342	12.25527
First term sub. 60 is	1.77815	
	<hr/>	
To answer 180 =	2.25527	

Here it is plain the logarithms give the same answer as that given by the Rule of Three.

In a right-angled triangle there are always two sides, or the angles and one side, given to find the rest.

To find a side, any side may be made radius; then say, as the name of the given side is to the given side, so is the name of the side required to the side required, which must be found among the logarithms.

To find an angle, one of the given sides must be made radius; then say, as the side made radius is to radius, so is the other given side to the sine, tangent, or secant, by it represented; which being looked for in the table of sines, tangents, and secants, there will be found the degrees and minutes corresponding to the angle required.

Solution of the Six Cases in Right-angled Trigonometry.

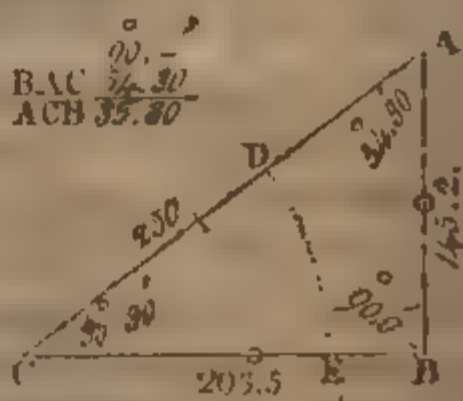
CASE 1.

The Angle and Hypotenuse given, to find the Legs.

Given the hypotenuse AC 250 leag. and the angle opposite to the base $\angle C = 34^\circ 30'$, to find the base CB and perpendicular AB.

BY CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the base CB of any length, or C describe the arch DE, from E to D lay off $34^\circ 30'$, through C and D draw a line, which must be equal to 250 from A let fall the perpendicular AB, to cut CB in B, and it is done; for CB will be 203.5, and $AB = 145.2$



BY CALCULATION

By making the Hypotenuse CA Radius, it will be,

To find the base BC.

As radius	10.00000
Is to the hypot. CA 250	2.39794
So is the sine ang. A $54^\circ 30'$	9.91069
	<hr/>
	12.30863
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the base BC = 203.5 2.30863

To find the perpendicular AB.

As radius	10.00000
Is to the hypot. CA 250	2.39794
So is sine ang. C $34^\circ 30'$	9.76395
	<hr/>
	12.16189
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the per. AB 145.2 2.16189

By making the Base Radius, the proportion by Axiom the first will be.

To find the base BC.

As sec. ang. C $34^\circ 30'$	10.08931
Is to hypot. AC = 250	2.39794
So is radius	10.00000
	<hr/>
	12.39794
	<hr/>
	10.08931

To the base BC = 203.5 2.30863

To find the perpendicular AB.

As sec. ang. C $34^\circ 30'$	10.08931
Is to hypot. AC = 250	2.39794
So is tangent ang. C $34^\circ 30'$	9.85327
	<hr/>
	12.25121
	<hr/>
	10.08931

To the per. AB 145.2 2.16189

By making the Perpendicular Radius, by Axiom the first it will be,

To find the base BC.

As sec. ang. A $54^\circ 30'$	10.23605
Is to hypot. AC = 250	2.39794
So is tangent ang. A $54^\circ 30'$	10.14673
	<hr/>
	12.54167
	<hr/>
	10.23605

To the base BC = 203.5 2.30863

To find the perpendicular AB.

As sec. ang. A $54^\circ 30'$	10.23605
Is to hypot. AC = 250	2.39794
So is radius	10.00000
	<hr/>
	12.39794
	<hr/>
	10.23605

To the per. = AB 145.2 2.16189

NOTE.—In the first stating, where the hypotenuse is made radius, the sum of the logarithms of the second and third terms is 12.30863. from which it is easy to subtract the logarithm of the first term; for you may either cancel it, or leave it out; and then cast off the first figure towards the left hand, and it will leave the logarithm 2.30863, the same as if 10.00000 had been set down and subtracted from it; and, indeed, the five ciphers may be always omitted in the radius, and only the index 10 set down.

It will greatly expedite the working the proportions by logarithms, if the two or all the statings be first made, and then the sines, tangents, or secants, may be taken out at one opening of the book; for if one angle of a right-angled triangle be given, the logarithm of its complement, or the other angle, whether sine, tangent, or secant, is found in the adjoining column, without being at the trouble of subtracting the given angle from 90° . If the given angle be less than 45 degrees, it is found at the top of the table, and the minutes in the left-hand column reckoned downwards; and its complement is found at the bottom, and the minutes in the right-hand column. On the contrary, if the given angle is found at the bottom, its complement, or the other angle, will be at the top of the table, and the minutes in the left-hand column, against which is the log. sine, tangent, or secant, corresponding to it.

BY GUNTER'S SCALE.

In all proportions wrought by Gunter's Scale, when the first and second terms are of the same kind, then the extent from the first term to the second, will reach from the third to the fourth;

Or when the first and third terms are of the same kind,

The extent from the first term to the third will reach from the second to the fourth; that is, set one point of the compasses on the division expressing the second term, then, without altering the opening of the compasses, set one point on the division representing the third term, or second term, and the other point will fall on the division showing the fourth term or answer.

Now, in this last case, it will run thus:

Extend from radius, or 10, to $54^\circ 30'$, on the line of sines; that extent will reach from 250, the hypotenuse, to 203.5, the base, on the line of numbers; and the extent from radius, or sine of 90° , to $35^\circ 30'$ on the line of sines, will reach from 250 to 145 on the line of numbers.

Observe the like in all that follows, except in those proportions where the word secant is mentioned, which may be readily wrought by considering the hypotenuse radius, as in the last case; there being no line of secants on Gunter's Scale.

NOTE. The radius, according to the nature of the proportion, may be any of these :

8 Points on the line of Rhumbs, | 90° On the line of Sines.
4 Points on the line of Tan. Rhbs. | 45° On the line of Tangents.

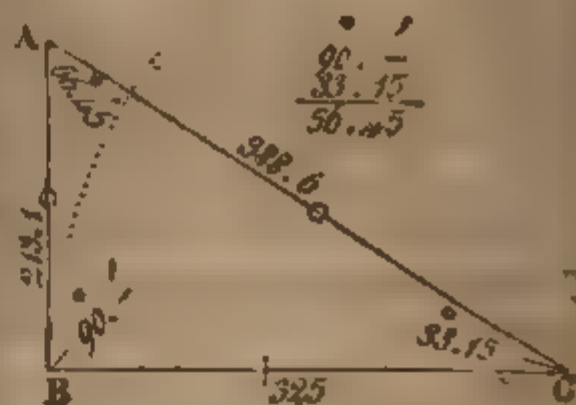
CASES II. and III.

The Angles and one Leg given, to find the Hypotenuse and other Leg.

The angle ACB $33^\circ 15'$, the leg BC 325 miles, given to find the hypotenuse and the other leg.

BY CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the line BC, which make equal to 325 miles ; on B erect the perpendicular BA ; on C describe an arch with the chord of 60° , and make the angle C = $33^\circ 15'$, through where that cuts the arch draw AC to cut AB in A, and it is done ; for BA being measured on the same scale that BC was, will be 213.1, and AC 388.6 miles.



By making the Hypotenuse AC Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular AB.		To find the hypotenuse AC.	
As sine ang. A $56^\circ 45'$	9.92235	As sine ang. A $56^\circ 45'$	9.92235
Is to the base BC 325	2.51188	Is to the base BC 325	2.51188
So is sine ang. C $33^\circ 15'$	9.73901	So is radius 90°	10.00000
	12.25089		12.51188
	9.92235		9.92235
To the perpen. AB 213.1	2.32854	To the hypot. AC 388.6	2.58955

By making the Base BC Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular AB.		To find the hypotenuse AC.	
As radius 90°	10.00000	As radius 90°	10.00000
Is to the base BC 325	2.51188	Is to the base BC 325	2.51188
So is tang. ang. C $33^\circ 15'$	9.81666	So is sec. ang. C $33^\circ 15'$	10.07765
	12.32854		12.58953
	10.00000		10.00000
To the perpen. AB 213.1	2.32854	To the hypot. AC 388.6	2.58955

By making the Perpendicular AB Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular AB.		To find the hypotenuse AC.	
As tang. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$	10.18334	As tang. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$	10.18334
Is to the base BC 325	2.51188	Is to the base BC 325	2.51188
So is radius 90°	10.00000	So is sec. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$	10.26099
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	12.51188		12.77287
	10.18334		10.18334
	<hr/>		<hr/>
To the perpen. AB 213.1	2.32854	To the hypot. AC 388.6	2.58953

BY GUNTER

'Extend from 56 degrees 45 minutes, to 33 degrees 15 minutes, on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the base 325, to the perpendicular 213.1, on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'Extend from 50 degrees 45 minutes to radius on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the base 325, to the hypotenuse 388.6 on the line of numbers.'

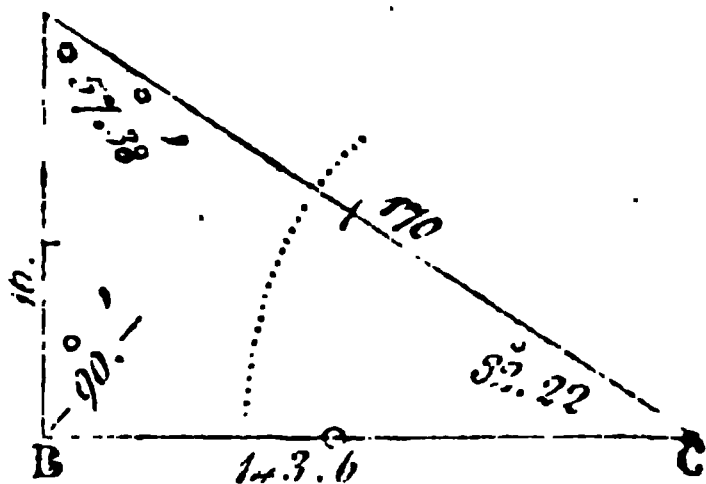
CASES IV. and V.

The Hypotenuse and one Leg given, to find the Angles and the other Leg.

The leg AB 91, the hypotenuse 170 given, to find the angle ACB, or BAC, and the leg BC.

BY CONSTRUCTION.

Draw BC at pleasure, on B erect the perpendicular BA, which make equal to 91, take 170 in your compasses, and, with one foot on A, lay the other on the line BC, and join A and C, and it is done; for the angle C will be $32^{\circ} 22'$, the angle A $57^{\circ} 38'$, and BC 143.6.



By making the Hypotenuse Radius, it will be,

To find angle C.		To find the base CB.	
As the hypot. 170	2.23045	As radius	10.00000
Is to the radius	10.00000	Is to the hypot. 170	2.23045
So is the perpend. 91	1.95904	So is sine ang. A $57^{\circ} 38'$	9.92667
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	11.95904		12.15712
	2.23045		10.00000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
To sine ang. C $32^{\circ} 22'$	9.72859	To the base 143.6	2.15712

TRIGONOMETRY.

making the Perpendicular Radius, it will be,

find the angle A.

To find the base BC.

perpendicular 91	1.95904	As the radius .	10.00
radius	10.00000	Is to the perpend. 91	1.95
hypot. 170	2.23045	So is tang ang. 57° 38'	10.19
	19 23045		21.15
	1 95904		10.00
A 57° 38'	10.27141	To the base 143.6	2.16

BY GUNTER.

Extend from hypotenuse 170 to the perpendicular 91 on the line of numbers; that extent will reach from radius to sine angle A on the line of sines; the complement of angle A = 32 degrees, 22 minutes, on the line of tangents.

Extend from radius to sine angle A 57 degrees, 38 minutes, on the line of sines; that extent will reach from the hypotenuse 70, to the base 143.6 on the line of numbers.

CASE VI.

Two Legs given, to find the Angle and Hypotenuse.

Let AB 890, BC 787, given, to find the angle BAC, and the hypotenuse AC.

BY CONSTRUCTION.

By making the perpendicular radius, it will be,

To find angle A.		To find the hypot. AC.	
As the perpend 890	2.94939	As rad. tan. 45°	10.00000
Is to rad. tan. 45°	10.00000	Is to the perpend. 890	2.94939
So is the base BC = 787	2.89597	So is sec. ang. A $41^\circ 29'$	10.12543
	12.89597		13.07482
	2.94939		10.00000
To tan. ang. A $41^\circ 29'$		To the hyp. AC = 1188	
	9.94658		3.07482

BY GUNTER.

* The extent from 787 to 890 on the line of numbers will reach from radius (or 45° degree-) to $41^\circ 29'$ on the line of tangents.

2dly. * The extent from sine angle C 48 degrees, 31 minutes, to radius, or 90° degrees, will reach from the base 890 to the hypotenuse 1188, on the line of numbers.*

Questions to exercise the Learner in Trigonometry.

Quest. 1. The hypotenuse 496 miles, and the angle opposite to the base $56^\circ 15'$ given, to find the base and perpendicular.

Ans. Base 412 4 and the perpendicular 275.6 miles.

Quest. 2. The perpendicular 275 leagues, and the angle opposite to the base $50^\circ 15'$ given, to find the hypotenuse and base.

Ans. The hypotenuse 357.9, and base 228 7 leagues.

Quest. 3. The base 33 yards, and the angle opposite to the perpendicular $53^\circ 26'$ given, to find the hypotenuse and perpendicular.

Ans. Hypotenuse 55.3, and the perpendicular 44.49 yards.

Quest. 4. The hypotenuse 570, and perpendicular 60 miles given, to find the base.

Ans. Base 566 8 miles.

Quest. 5. The hypotenuse 150, and the base 90 miles given, to find the perpendicular.

Ans. Perpendicular 120 miles.

Quest. 6. The base 150, and perpendicular 200 leagues given, to find the hypotenuse.

Ans. Hypotenuse 250 leagues.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

ART OF NAVIGATION.

BEFORE we begin Navigation, it may not be improper to give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe, commonly called the Solar, or Copernican System, which is as follows:—

The Sun, that immense and amazing fountain of heat and light of the whole system, is placed near the common centre of the orbits of seven opaque spherical bodies, which make their revolutions round it, in less or more time, according to their several distances from it.

Mercury is nearest to the Sun, and receives its light and heat from it, and revolves round it in ellipsis in two months and twenty-eight days.

Venus is somewhat higher in the system, and describes its ellipsis round the Sun in seven months and fifteen days, and becomes our evening and morning star by turns.

The Earth is next to Venus, and describes an ellipsis round the Sun in 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, or one year, which being at a greater distance from the Sun than the former planets, and therefore receiving less of its light and heat, to make up the deficiency, the wise Author of Nature has caused a secondary planet, called the Moon, to move round it in 27 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes; it receives its light and heat from the Sun, and reflects it upon the Earth, which, in some measure, compensates for the absence of the Sun, during the winter seasons, in the North and South.

Mars is still higher in the System, and takes a larger circuit, revolving round the Sun in 1 year, 10 months, and 22 days.

Jupiter is the largest of all the planets, and describes a large ellipsis round the Sun, in 11 years, 10 months, 27 days; there are four Satellites, or Moons, moving round it; they receive their light from the Sun, and reflect it upon their primary planet, as the Moon does upon the Earth.

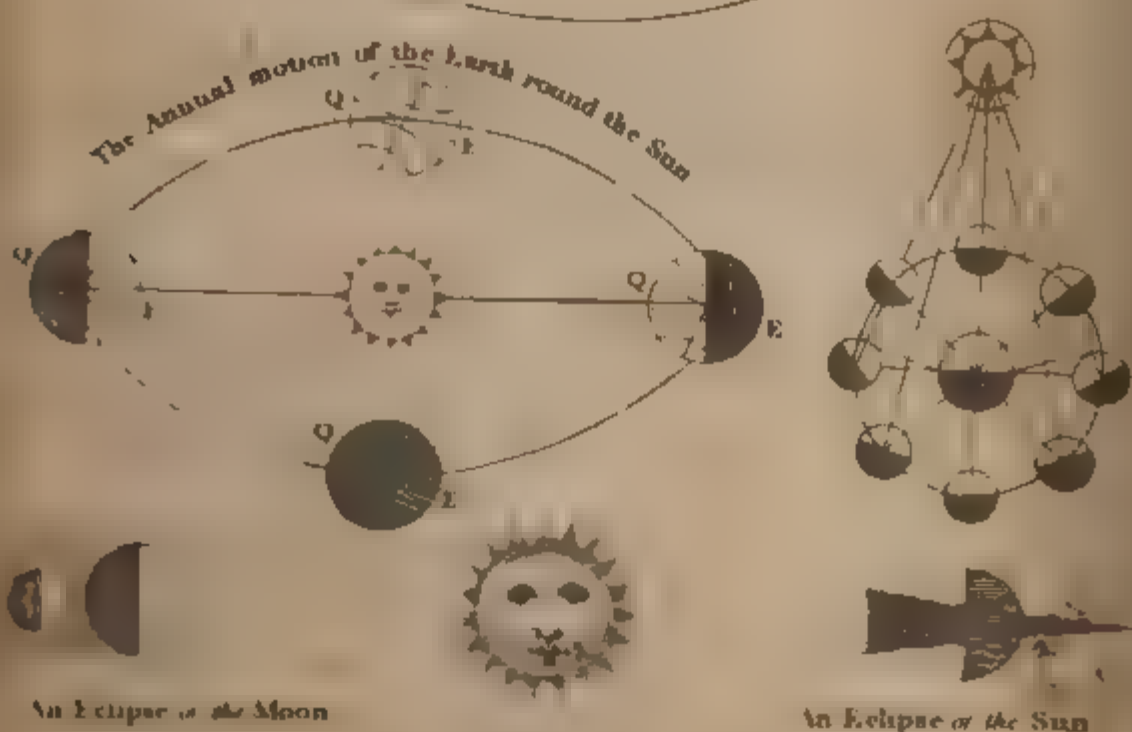
Saturn revolves round the Sun in 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, has 5 Moons which move round him, and is also surrounded with a prodigious ring or atmosphere.

The Georgium Sidus is the most remote of all the planets, and is attended by two Satellites: the first or nearest of which performs a synodical revolution in about 8 days and three quarters.



11

1000



The second (which is about half as far again distant from its primary planet) is about 13 days and a half in performing its synodical revolution.

The fixed stars are supposed to be of the same matter with the Sun, and made for the same ends; each of them the centre of its own proper system, having planets moving round them, as our Sun has.

Comets are a sort of planets moving round the Sun, in ellipses, so very oblong, that their visible parts seem to be, in a manner, parabolical, but have such vast atmospheres about them, and tails derived from the same, especially when they come near the Sun, as imply them designed for very different purposes from the other planets.

Having given a cursory View of the System of the Universe, we shall now consider the Earth, a little more particularly: a perfect knowledge of the figure and motion of which, with various real and imaginary lines upon it, is absolutely necessary in the Art of Navigation.

The land and water of this Earth, or Planet upon which we live, make a composition of a spherical form, or rather an oblate figure, called the *Terraqueous Globe*, which, by turning round its axis every 24 hours, from West to East, causes all the heavenly bodies to revolve, apparently, from East to West in the same time, making the vicissitudes of the day and night; and this Earth, together with its Moon, by moving round the Sun in 1 year, or in 365 days 5 hours nearly, produces the seasons of the year, viz. Winter, Summer, Autumn, and Spring.

The Earth is endowed with a wonderful principle of gravitation, whereby all its parts are strictly united together; and all bodies that are loose upon it closely adhere to its surface, tending directly to its centre. Hence it is, that ships are able to sail with the same facility every where (void of impediments) upon the surface of the sea, quite round the *Terraqueous Globe*, and that (as to sense), there is no such thing as an upper or lower part of the Earth; for let the inhabitant be in what part soever, he will there gravitate towards the Earth's centre, and imagine himself to be on the highest point of its surface; from whence he will observe the Heavens like a large vault over his head, and his Antipodes he will imagine to be direct under him, as they will also theirs for the like reason.

According to this law of Gravity, if the Earth were at rest (and not acted upon by any other power), and its parts loose, or its surface all over covered with a deep fluid, it would naturally form itself into a true Sphere or Globe. But, admitting the earth revolves about its own axis, with a rapid motion from West to East, in 24 hours, the gravity towards its centre will thereby be disturbed, and all the parts endeavour to fly off from the axis of the motion.

and this inclination is greatest to that part of the surface, which is at the greatest distance from the axis; and, consequently, the gravity towards the centre is there the least, whence it will follow, that those parts which gravitate the least, must yield or give way to those that have a greater gravitation, to restore an equilibrium; and, consequently, here will be formed a Spheroid, whose greatest diameter will be perpendicular to the axis of motion (commonly called the Earth's axis), and the shortest diameter will be the axis itself.

It is demonstrated by the writers on mechanics, that the times of the periodical vibrations of all pendulums of equal lengths are in a certain proportion to the gravity by which they are acted upon; and it has also been demonstrated, that gravity acts in a certain proportion to the distance from its centre. Hence, by the help of pendulums, we may find the proportion of gravity upon any part of the earth, and consequently, the proportional distance of that part to the distance of any other part from the Earth's centre. Now, it has been found by experience, that the degree of gravitation upon the Earth's surface under the equinoctial, is to the same in any parallel of latitude, in the same proportion (as near as observation could be made) that it would be, if the whole body of the Earth was composed of a fluid substance, and so formed itself into such a figure as above-mentioned. Hence we may infer, that the Earth is a Spheroid; and its greatest diameter (which is under the Equinoctial) is computed to be to the lesser diameter (which is under the Poles, or the Earth's axis), as 299 to 288; and consequently, the space upon the Earth's surface, answering to a degree of a great circle where it is the greatest (or under the Equinoctial), is to the space answering to a degree near the Poles (where it is least), as 282 to 289; or as 1000 to 996,5 nearly: but this difference is so small, that in all astronomical and geographical cases, the figure of the Earth may be esteemed truly spherical, though the small difference from it does sensibly affect the motions of pendulums.

That the earth is round, or nearly so, will appear, not only from the circular shadow it has upon the Moon, when that body happens to be eclipsed by it, but also from the very appearance of the Sea, and the many observations made by persons standing upon the shore, and viewing a ship departing from the port: they first lose sight of the body of the vessel, whilst they can still see the rigging and uppermost sails: but as the ship recedes farther, they lose sight of these also, as if the whole were sunk in the deep. Again, in a ship making towards the land, the mariners first descrie the tops of steeples, trees, &c. pointing above the water; next they see the buildings themselves; and lastly the shore, which can only be the effects of the Earth's roundness.

Its being a globe is also confirmed by the many voyages which have been made round it from East to West; first by Magellan's

ship in the years 1519, 1520, 1521, in 1124 days; by Sir Francis Drake, in the years 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, in 1056 days; by the late lord Anson, in 4 years; and lately by the Captains Byron, Carteret, Cook, and Clarke, accompanied with several able mathematicians and naturalists, whose observations and discoveries do honour to this nation, as well as greatly contribute to the improvement of Geography and Navigation: they having discovered many islands in the South Seas, which were formerly unknown to Europeans.

The little unevennesses of the Earth's surface, arising from the hills and vales, are no material objection to its being considered as round: since the highest hill or mountain bears not so great a proportion to the bulk of the Earth itself, as the little rising upon the coat of an orange bears to the bigness of that fruit.

In order to describe the position of places, geographers have found it necessary to imagine certain circles drawn upon the surface of the Earth; to which they have given the names of Equator, Meridian, Horizon, Parallels of Latitude, &c.

I. The Axis is a straight line, imagined to pass through the centre of the Earth; the extreme points are the Poles, on which the Earth is supposed to move, one called the Arctic, or North Pole, and the other the Antarctic, or South Pole.

II. The Equator is a great circle under the Equinoctial Line in the Heavens, compassing the Earth in the middle, between the two Poles, and divides it into two equal parts, called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres: from it the latitude of places is reckoned, either North or South; and on it are counted the degrees of longitude from East to West. This circle is called the Equator, because when the Sun comes to it, which is twice a year, viz. about the 21st of March, at his entrance into Aries, and again into Libra about the 23d of September, he makes equal day and night throughout the World.

III. The Meridians are circles which pass through the Poles of the Earth, the Zenith, and Nadir, crossing the Equator at right angles, and dividing the Earth into two equal parts, one East and the other West; and are so called, because, when the Sun comes to the meridian of any place, it is then noon or mid-day. They are infinite in number, for all places, from East to West, have their several meridians: of these, one is called the first or chief Meridian, from which the longitude of places is reckoned; it is of special note and use, but variously placed by geographers; some placing it at London, others at Paris, Teneriffe, &c.; and, since the Earth turns once round its axis in 24 hours, every point upon its surface describing a circle of 360 degrees in that time; therefore, any place lying 15 degrees to the East of us, has the Sun upon its meridian one hour sooner; or it is twelve o'clock with the easternmost, when it is eleven with us; and any place 15 degrees to the westward of us, has the Sun one hour after us.

IV. Latitude is the nearest distance of any place from the Equator; it is measured on an arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the place and the Equator, and therefore can never exceed 90 degrees. It takes its name according as the place is situated, either North or South of the Equator; therefore, all places that lie at the same distance from, and on the same side of, the Equator, are said to be under the same parallel of Latitude.

Parallels of Latitude are circles parallel to the Equator.

The difference of Latitude is an arch of the meridian, contained between two parallels of Latitude; or it is the least distance of the parallels of Latitude of two places, showing how far one of them is to the northward or southward of the other; and can never exceed 180 degrees.

V. The Longitude of any place on the Earth is expressed by an arch of the Equator, showing the east or west distance of the meridian of that place, from some fixed meridian, where Longitude is reckoned to begin.

Difference of Longitude is an arch of the Equator, intercepted between the meridians of two places, showing how far one of them is to the eastward or westward of the other.

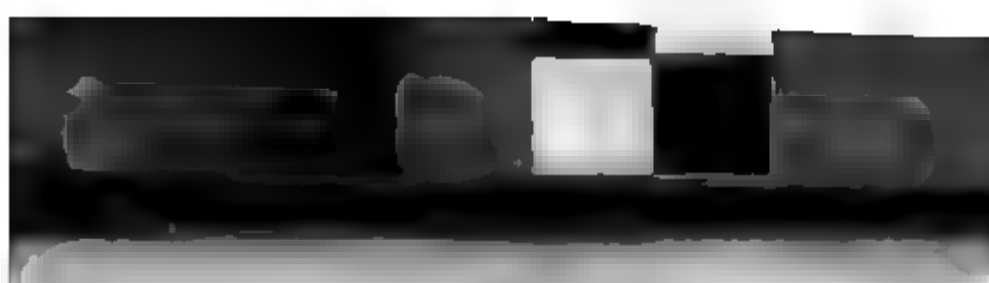
Longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is counted from thence both eastward and westward, and can never exceed 180 degrees.

VI. The Horizon is that apparent circle which limits or bounds the view of a spectator on the sea, or an extended plain; the eye of the spectator being always supposed the centre of his horizon.—Every part of this circle is 90 degrees from the centre of it over our heads, which point is called the Zenith; and the point of the Heavens opposite to it, or under our feet, is called the Nadir.

When the Sun or Stars come above the easternmost part of the Horizon, they are said to rise; and when they descend the western part, they are said to set.

When a ship is under the Equator, both the poles are in the Horizon; and, in proportion as she sails towards either, or increases her latitude, that pole is seen proportionably above the Horizon, and the other disappears as much. but when a ship is sailing towards the Equator, or decreases her latitude, she depresses the elevated pole; that is, its distance from the Horizon decreases: consequently, the latitude of a place is always equal to the elevation of the pole above the Horizon.

Note.—Here the Teacher will, perhaps, find it convenient to have a Globe, or Map of the World, before him, whereon he can point out the several Positions, Latitudes, Longitudes, &c. to the Pupil, as that will strengthen his memory, and give him a better idea than he can possibly have by only reading them over. The same may be observed in reading the use of Gunter's Scale and the Quadrant.



This circle is represented by the Mariner's Compass, divided into 32 points or rhumbs, each $11^{\circ} 15'$.

The Tropics are two circles parallel to the Equator, and distant from it 23 degrees, 28 minutes; that on the north side of it is called the Tropic of Cancer, at which the sun has its greatest north declination; then making to us, and all places in north latitude, the longest day and shortest night, which is about the twenty-first of June. The other, on the south side, is called the Tropic of Capricorn, at which the sun has its greatest south declination, making then our shortest day and longest night, which is about the 22d of December.

The Polar Circles are also parallel to the Equator, compassing the poles of the world at 23 degrees, 28 minutes distance; that about the North Pole is called the Arctic Circle, and the other is called the Antarctic Circle.

These Tropics and Polar Circles divide the globe of the earth into 5 parts, called Zones, of which 3 were accounted by the Ancients to be so intemperate as to be uninhabitable; the Zones are called Torrid, Frigid, and Temperate; that is, 1 Torrid or Burning Zone, 2 Temperate, and 2 Frigid or Frozen Zones.

The Torrid Zone is all that space of the earth and sea which lies between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and is near 47 degrees broad: its inhabitants see the shadow of the sun turn sometimes towards one pole, and sometimes towards the other.

The two temperate Zones are those spaces of the earth and sea contained between each Tropic and the Polar Circles; the inhabitants of the North Temperate Zone have their shadows at noon fall north, and those of the South Temperate Zone have their shadows at noon fall south.

The two Frigid Zones are contained between each Polar Circle and its pole; those who inhabit them have their shadow always running round them, according to the different motions of the sun.

Climates are those tracts of the earth bounded by imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator, and of such a breadth, from south to north, that the length of the artificial day in one surpasses that in the other by half an hour.

The inhabitants of the earth are distinguished by the several meridians and parallels under which they live, and are denominated either Peræci, Antiæci, or Antipodes.

The Peræci are those people of the earth who live under the same parallels, but opposite meridians.

The Antiæci, are those people of the earth who live under the same meridians, but opposite parallels.

The Antipodes are situated directly opposite to each other, the feet of the one directly against the feet of the other, lying under opposite parallels, and opposite meridians. It is midnight with one

when it is noon-day with the other; the longest day with the one is the shortest with the other; the length of the day with the one is equal to the other's night; and the seasons are opposite, being summer with one when it is winter with the other.

The Real Parts are earth and water, generally divided into four parts or quarters, called Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, each of these, and consequently the whole Globe, is divided into continents, islands, seas, &c.

A Continent is a great quantity of land, not divided by the sea, wherein are several empires, kingdoms, and countries conjoined; as Europe, Asia, and Africa, are one Continent, and America another.

An Island is a part of the earth that is environed or encompassed round by the sea, as Great Britain and Ireland.

A Peninsula is a part of land almost surrounded with water, save one narrow neck of land which joins the same to the Continent.

An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining the Peninsula to the Continent, by which the people may pass from one to the other.

A Promontory is a high part of land, stretching itself into the sea, the extremity of which is called a Cape or Headland.

A Mountain is a rising part of dry land, over-topping the adjacent country, and appearing first at a distance.

The Earth being encompassed by water, whose washings, in surrounding the dry land, cut and shape many winding bays, creeks, and meandering inlets, and extending itself round them all, is but one continued ocean.

An Ocean is a vast collection of salt water, separating Continents from one another, and washing their borders or shores.

A Sea is a part of the ocean, to which we must sail through some Strait, as the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas.

A Strait is a narrow part of the ocean, lying between two shores, and opening a way into some sea, as the Straits of Gibraltar, that lead into the Mediterranean Sea, and the Sound, which leads into the Baltic Sea.

A Creek or Cove is a small narrow part of the sea or river, that goes up but a little way into the land.

A Bay is a great inlet of the land, as the Bay of Biscay, and the Bay of Mexico; otherwise a Bay is a station or road for ships to anchor in.

A River is a considerable stream of water, issuing out of one or various springs, and continually gliding along till it discharges itself into the Sea. The lesser streams are called Rivulets.

A Lake is that which continually retains and keeps water in it, as the Lake Zair, in Africa, and Nicaragua, in America.

A Gulf is a part of the Ocean or Sea, contained between two

shores, and is every where environed by land, except its entrance, where it communicates with other bays, seas, or oceans.

There are five Oceans, namely, the Northern, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern.

The Atlantic Ocean is usually divided into two parts, one called the North Atlantic Ocean, and the other the South Atlantic or Ethiopic Ocean.

The Northern Ocean stretches to the northward of Europe, Asia, and America, towards the north pole.

The Atlantic Ocean lies between the Continents of Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

That part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America is frequently called the Western Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean, or, as it is sometimes called, the South Sea, is bounded by the western and north-west shores of America, and by the eastern and north-east shores of Asia.

The Indian Ocean washes the shores of the eastern coast of Africa, and the south of Asia, and is bounded on the east by the Indian islands and the southern continent.

The Southern Ocean extends to the southward of Africa and America towards the south pole.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Alt. Altitude—A. M. before Noon—App. Apparent.

AR. Right Ascension—Amp. Amplitude—Aug. Augmentation—Comp. Complement.

Col. Colum.—Cor. Correction—Cou. Course—Dec. Declination—Dep. Departure.

Dia. Diameter—Dist. Distance—Diff. Difference—Dip. Depression of the Horizon—Ela. Elapsed.

Equ. Equation—Equa. Equator—Hor. Horizon—Lat. Latitude—Log. or L. Logarithm.

L. L. Lower Limb—Mag. Magnetic—Mer. Meridian—Mend. Meridional—Mid. Middle.

Nat. Natural—Nau. Alm. Nautical Almanac—Obs. Observed or Observation—Par. Parallel.

Parx. Parallax—Perp. Perpendicular—Pol. Polar—Pro. or P. Proportional—P. M. After Noon.

Ref. Refraction—Rad. or R. Radius—L. R. Logarithm Ratio—Semi Dia. Half the Diameter.

U. L. Upper Limb—Zen. Zenith.

NAVIGATION.

THE great end and business of Navigation is to instruct the mariner how to conduct a ship through the wide and pathless ocean, to the remotest parts of the world, the safest and shortest way, in passages navigable.

For the due and regular performance of which are requisite—A perfect knowledge of the figure and motion of the earth, the various real and imaginary lines upon it, so as to be able to ascertain the real distance and situation of places with respect to one another, with the use of the several instruments made use of in measuring the ship's way; such as the log, half-minute glass, quadrant, or sextant, to take the altitude of the sun and stars; compass, to represent the sensible horizon; and azimuth compass, to take the azimuth or amplitude of the sun, in order to know the variation of the magnetic needle; maps and charts of the seas and lands, together with the depth of water, the times and settings of the tides upon the coasts he may have occasion to approach near; a competent knowledge of currents; of the mould and trim of the ship, and the sail she bears, that so due allowance may be made for leeway: by help of these, and skill in the navigator, he may know at all times the place the ship is in, which way he must steer, and how far, to gain his intended port.

Notwithstanding what has been said, it may not be improper here to observe, that,

As latitude is counted from the equator upon an arch of the meridian, north and south, the difference of latitude between two places, both north, or both south, is found by subtracting the less latitude from the greater, but if one latitude be north and the other south, the sum is the difference of latitude.

Consequently, if a ship in north latitude sails northerly, or in south latitude southerly, she increases her latitude; but in north latitude sailing southerly, or in south latitude sailing northerly, she decreases her latitude; because she sails nearer to the equator, from whence the latitude is reckoned.

Wherefore in north latitude sailing northerly, or in south latitude sailing southerly, the difference of latitude, added to the latitude left, gives the latitude in.

In north latitude, sailing southerly, or in south latitude, sailing northerly, the difference of latitude subtracted from the latitude left, gives the latitude in.

When the latitude decreases, and the difference of latitude is greater than the latitude sailed from, subtract the latitude left from the difference of latitude, the remainder will be the latitude in, and of a different name; for it is plain that the ship has crossed the equator.

As the longitude is counted from the first meridian east and west, until it comes to the opposite meridian, it cannot exceed 180 degrees.

The difference of longitude between two places, being both east or west, is found by subtracting the less longitude from the greater; but if one be in east longitude, and the other in west, their sum is the difference of longitude.

Therefore in east longitude sailing easterly, or in west longitude sailing westerly, the difference of longitude added to the longitude left, gives the longitude in.

In east longitude sailing westerly, or in west longitude sailing easterly, the difference of longitude subtracted from the longitude left, gives the longitude in.

When a ship sails east or west, until she passes the opposite meridian, or 180 degrees, she changes her longitude, or comes into a longitude of a different name.

What has been said will be rendered familiar to the learner by the following examples.

EXAM. I. What is the difference of latitude between London in latitude $51^{\circ} 32' N.$ and Rome in latitude $41^{\circ} 54' N.$?

From London lat.	$51^{\circ} 32' N.$
Subtract Rome's lat.	$41^{\circ} 54' N.$
	<hr/>
Rem. the Diff. of lat.	$9^{\circ} 38' N.$
	60
	<hr/>
Diff. in miles	578

EXAM. III. Required the difference of latitude between Cape Finisterre and Cape Roque in South America?

Cape Finisterre's lat.	$42^{\circ} 53' N.$
Cape St. Roque's lat.	$5^{\circ} 6' S.$
	<hr/>
Diff. of lat.	$47^{\circ} 59'$
	60
	<hr/>
Diff. Lat. in miles	2879

EXAM. II. A ship from latitude $29^{\circ} 17' S.$ sails southward until her difference of latitude be 374 miles, what latitude is she come to?

Latitude sailed from	$29^{\circ} 17' S.$
Diff. of lat. $374 \div 60$	$= 6^{\circ} 14' S.$
	<hr/>
Lat. in	$35^{\circ} 31' S.$

EXAM. IV. A ship from latitude $8^{\circ} 25' N.$ sails south 600 miles, what latitude is she in?

From diff. of lat. 600 miles, $\div 60$	$= 10^{\circ} 00' S.$
Sub. lat. left	$8^{\circ} 25' N.$
	<hr/>
	$1^{\circ} 35' S.$

In the last example it is plain, that as the difference of latitude is more than the latitude left, the ship must have crossed the equator, and consequently come into south latitude.

NOTE. When one of the places has no latitude, or is on the equator, then the latitude of the other place is their difference of latitude.

EXAM. V. What is the difference of longitude between Cape Finisterre and the east point of Barbadoes?

Cape Finisterre's long.	9 16 W.
Barbadoes long.	59 49 W.
Diff. of long.	50 33 W.
	≠ 60
Diff. in miles	3033

EXAM. VII. What is the difference of longitude between Barcelona and Lisbon?

Barcelona's long.	2 10 E.
Lisbon's long.	9 7 W.
Diff. of long.	11 17 W.

EXAM. IX. What is the difference of longitude between Nagasaki in Japan and St. Christopher's?

Nagasaki's long.	129 52 E.
St. Christopher's long.	62 42 W.
Exceeds 180° 00'	192 34
	360 00
Diff. of long.	= 167 26 W.

EXAM. VI. A ship from Cape Charles, in Virginia, sails eastward till her difference of longitude be 400 miles, what longitude is she in?

Cape Charles's long.	76 5 W.
Diff. of long 400 miles =	6 40 E.
Long in	69 35 W.

EXAM. VIII. A ship from 15° 40' E. long. sails westward till her diff. of long. be 27° 15', what long. is she in?

Long. left	15 40 E.
Diff. of long.	27 15 W.
Long. in	11 35 W.

EXAM. X. A ship from longitude 160° 20' W. sails westward until she differs her long. 41° 20', what long. is she in?

Long left	160 20 W.
Diff. of long.	41 20 W.
	201 40
	360 00
Long. in	158 20 E.

Here it is plain, that the ship has crossed the opposite meridian, and, therefore, has come into a longitude of a different name.

In sailing due north or south, the ship changes her latitude only; and sailing east or west, her longitude; and sailing upon any other course, she must change both latitude and longitude.

Running to westing, in Plane Sailing, is called **Departure or Meridian Distance.**

The instrument used in measuring a ship's way at sea, is the **Log.**

Ships at sea are directed from one place to another by means of an instrument called the **Mariner's Compass**, which is an artificial representation of the horizon of every place, by the means of a circular piece of paper, called a **card**, divided like the horizon into degrees and points, which are called **Rhumbs**. Now the card being properly fixed to a piece of steel, called the **Needle**, that has been touched with a loadstone (whose property is such as to cause one end of the needle so touched to point towards the north, when turning freely on something supporting it), all the points of the card will be directed towards the corresponding points of the horizon.



*A TABLE of DEGREES and MINUTES,
To every Quarter Point of the Compass.*

NORTH SOUTH H M fowls				Points H M SOUTH NORTH			
	0 0	0 4	2 18 15	0 1	0 40		
	0 22	0 8	3 37 30	0 2	0 37		
	0 34	0 10	8 00 00	0 3	0 26		
N. by E. S. by W.	0 45	1 1	0 00 00	1 1	0 15	S. by E. N. by W.	
	0 56	1 3	14 3 40	1 2	0 1		
	1 7	1 5	16 12 30	1 3	0 32		
	1 09	1 1	20 41 15	1 4	0 0		
N. N. E. S. S. W.	1 30	2 2	22 0 00	2 2	0 30	S. S. E. N. N. W.	
	1 41	2 4	25 18 15	2 3	0 0		
	1 52	2 6	28 7 30	2 4	0 7		
	2 1	2 8	30 36 15	2 5	0 56		
NE. by N. SW. by S.	2 11	3 1	33 40 00	3 1	0 15	SE. by S. NW. by N.	
	2 26	3 3	36 53 45	3 2	0 41		
	2 37	3 5	39 22 30	3 3	0 22		
	2 49	3 7	42 0 15	3 4	0 0		
N. E. S. W.	3 0	4 0	45 0 00	4 0	0 0	S. E. N. W.	
	3 11	4 2	47 18 15	4 1	8 40		
	3 22	4 4	50 37 30	4 2	8 20		
	3 34	4 6	53 26 15	4 3	8 0		
NE. by E. SW. by W.	3 45	5 1	56 30 00	5 1	8 15	SE. by E. NW. by W.	
	3 56	5 3	59 3 45	5 2	8 1		
	4 7	5 5	61 12 30	5 3	7 40		
	4 18	6 1	64 41 15	5 4	7 11		
N. E. W. S. W.	4 30	6 3	67 30 00	6 0	7 30	E. S. E. W. N. W.	
	4 41	6 5	70 08 45	6 1	7 09		
	4 52	7 1	73 7 30	6 2	7 7		
	5 1	7 3	76 36 15	6 3	6 46		
E. by N. W. by S.	5 13	7 5	79 45 00	7 1	6 45	E. by S. W. by N.	
	5 26	7 7	81 33 15	7 2	6 34		
	5 36	7 9	84 22 30	7 3	6 22		
	5 49	7 11	87 0 15	7 4	6 0		
East West	6 0	8 1	90 0 00	8 0	6 0	East West	

Published by J. Johnson at the end of the Perspective Table.



Hence it follows, that in every place the north point of the card shows the position of the meridian of that place, and some one rhumb or point of the card will coincide with, or be directed along, the track that makes any given angle with the meridian; consequently, by the help of the card or compass, a ship may be kept in any proposed track or course.

A rhumb line, or point, is a right line drawn from the centre of the compass to the horizon, and is named from that point of the horizon it falls in with.

The course is the angle which any rhumb line makes with the meridian, and is sometimes reckoned in degrees, and sometimes in points of the compass; so that if a ship sails upon the second rhumb, or N. N. E., the course is 22 degrees 30 minutes: and so for any other.

One Magnus, a shepherd, first discovered the loadstone by its sticking to the iron of his sandals; whence the name Magnet was given to the stone, or Magnetic Needle. Gio, of Naples, about 300 years ago, first discovered that a piece of iron rubbed on it, and then suspended, had the property of pointing to the north and south, and thence applied it to navigation.

How to touch the Compass Needle.

Having two strong magnetical bars, lay the compass needle as nearly north and south as you can, with the intended north northward; join the two magnets in a line considerably above the needle, the north end of which being northward (round which end of each a notch is made) bring them down upon the needle, that the junction may be on its centre; then draw them asunder along on each half of the needle, and continue the motion till they are eight inches clear of the needle's end, and, by a circular motion, join them, and bring them to the centre as before, then separate them, repeating the operation seven or eight times, taking care not to put the magnets out of their parallelism, and the needle will be sufficiently magnetical.

PLANE SAILING.

PLANE SAILING is the art of navigating a ship upon principles deduced from the notion of the earth's being an extended Plane, and is no more than the application of Plane Trigonometry to the solution of the several variations, or cases; where the hypotenuse, or longest side, is always the rhumb that the ship sails upon.

The perpendicular is the difference of latitude counted on the meridian, and the base the departure; which is easting or westing, counted from the meridian.

The angle opposite the base is the course or angle that the ship makes with the meridian; and the angle opposite the perpendicular is the complement of the course, which being taken together, make always eight points or rhumbs, which is 90 degrees.

In constructing figures relating to a ship's course, let the upper part, on what the figure is drawn upon, always represent the north; the lower part south; the right hand east; and the left west.

Draw the north and south line to represent the meridian of the place the ship sails from; then, if the ship's course is to the southward, take the upper end of the line for the place sailed from; but, if the course is northward, take the lower end for that place.

When the course is easterly, describe the arch, and lay off the course and departure on the right-hand side of the meridian; but when westerly, on the left-hand side.

When the course is given in degrees, the degrees expressing it must be taken from the line of chords; but when in points, from the line of rhumbs; and is always to be laid off upon the arch, beginning at the meridian.

When the course is given in points, it may be set down with its corresponding logarithm in the calculation, as found in Table III. of the logarithms, without reducing it into degrees.

In all cases, wherever the complement of the course, or co-sine, &c. is used, the degrees or points put down are the course itself; yet the logarithm belonging to the complement, or co-sine, &c. of that course is taken.

CASE I.

Course and Distance sailed given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian.

A ship from the Lizard, in lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. sails S. W. by W. 488 miles.

Required the latitude she is in, and her departure from the meridian she sailed from.

BY CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the line CA to represent the meridian of the Lizard, and C the Lizard point.

With the chord of 60° in your compasses, and one foot in C, describe the compass N. W. S. E.

Take 5 points in your compasses from the line of rhumbs on the plane scale, and set it off on the arch from S. towards W. for the course; draw the line CB, which make equal to the dist. 488; draw BA parallel to E. and W. to cut the meridian in A.

Then will AC be the difference of latitude 271,1, and AB the departure 403,8.



By making the Distance Radius, it will be by Axiom I.:

The course 5 points = $56^{\circ} 15'$

To find the Departure.

As radius 90°	0 00000
Is to the dist. 438	2.64542
So is the sine cou. 5 pts	9 91 85
To the dep. 405.8	2.60827

The comp. course 3 points = $3^{\circ} 45'$

To find the Diff. of Latitude.

As radius 90°	0 00000
Is to the dist. 438	2.68842
So is co-sine cou. 5 pts.	9.74474
To the diff. of lat. 271.1	2.43316

Now as the ship is in north latitude sailing southerly, from the latitude left $47^{\circ} 57' N.$

Take the diff. of lat. $271.1 \div 60 = 4^{\circ} 31' S.$

Gives the lat. in $45^{\circ} 26' N.$

And the departure from the meridian is 405.8 miles.

To render the following work more easy, and that the Learner, by being initiated in this other method, will be the better able to understand many things in the following work (as well as in several modern authors), where the proportion of opposite sides, and opposite angles, do not appear, and where radius is not introduced;

Observe—In the description of the logarithm (p. 22) you are shown, that by adding the logarithm of two numbers together, their sum produces the same number in the logarithms, as the product of the same two numbers when multiplied. And by subtracting the logarithm of two numbers from each other, the remaining logarithm produces the same number as the quotient of the same number; or the complement arithmetic (p. 28) of the loga-

rithm of the divisor, added to the logarithm of the dividend, rejecting (radius or) 10 in the index (p. 35), the result is the very same. Again, when the proportion begins with a sine or a co sine, the complement arithmetic added to the other two terms, their sum rejecting 10 in the index will be the logarithm of the number sought.

Now as the logarithm co-secant of any angle is equal to the complement arithmetic of the logarithm sine of that angle, and the logarithm secant is equal to the arithmetic complement of the logarithm co-sine of that angle; omitting radius, therefore, the co-ar. may be taken out of the tables by inspection.

Here all the three sides may be made radius, to find the difference of latitude and departure; therefore, the Learner may make which side he pleases radius; but as for my part I shall make the first, where the distance is made radius, whenever the course is given.

Though this method of working by logarithms is certain, yet the same may be wrought by Gunter's Scale and Compasses, and by several other methods.

NOTE — When the course is given in points, make use of the line marked sine rhumbs, and Tang. rhum. on the upper Side of the scale; when in degrees, make use of the line marked Sine and Tang.

BY GUNTER.

Now to perform the last case, extend from rad. or 8 points to 5 points on the line marked SR; that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405.8 on the line of num.

2dly. Extend from rad. or 8 points to 3 points (the comp. of the cou. on the line SR); that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the diff. of lat. 271 on the line of numbers.

Thus may all the operations be performed in the several cases of Navigation.

By this case is calculated the Table of Latitude and Departure for every degree, point, and quarter point of the Mariner's Compass, to the dist. of 300 miles, which is of excellent use in working days' works at sea, and may be applied both to middle latitude and Mercator's sailing, as shall be shown hereafter; we shall only proceed now to the working of the last case by the Table of Diff. of Latitude and Departure.

BY INSPECTION.

Find the given cou. at the top or bottom of the tables, either among the points or degrees, and in that page, and right against the dist. taken in its column, stand the diff. of lat. and dep. in their columns.

Thus the cou. is S. W. by W. or five points, which is found at the bottom of the Table of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. for points: and as the dist. 488 is too great to be found in the Tables, divide it by 2

(or any other convenient number) and that gives 214, which look for in the dist. column, and right against it stands 135.5 for the diff. of lat. and 202.9 for the dep., which being doubled (because divided by 2) gives 271 for the diff. of lat. and 405.8 for the dep. the same as before. Any of these methods will do, but the last is chiefly practised at sea.

NOTE—All points or degrees above 45, are to be looked for at bottom of Table I. and all less at top; and the miles on the left hand.

CASE II.

Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance run, and Departure from the Meridian.

If a ship runs S. E. by E. from $1^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude, and then by observation is in $2^{\circ} 46'$ south latitude, what is her distance, and departure?

Now, in this case, as the ship has crossed the Equator, therefore the lat. $1^{\circ} 45'$ N. added to $2^{\circ} 46'$ S. is $4^{\circ} 31'$, which multiplied by 60 gives 271 miles for the diff. of lat.

Constructed the same as Problem X. in Geometry.

Draw $BC=271$, and BA making an angle with $BC=5$ points, or $56^{\circ} 15'$; upon C erect the perp. CA to join BA in A , and it is done; then will $CA=406$, and $AB=488$.



BY CALCULATION.

By making the Distance AB Radius, it will be,

Course S. E. by E. 5 pts. $=56^{\circ} 15'$	Complement 3 points $=53^{\circ} 45'$
To find the Departure.	To find the Distance.
As co-sine cou. 5pts. co. ar. 0.25526	As co-sine cou. 5pts. co. ar. 0.25526
Is to the diff. of lat. 271	Is to the diff. of lat. 271
So is sine cou. 5 points	So is rad.
	10.00000
To the dep. 405.3	To the dist. 487.3
2.60808	2.68823

Hence the ship's dist. run is 487.3 miles, and her dep. from the merid. is 405.6 easterly.

BY GUNTER.

'Extend from 3 to 5 points on the line marked SR, that extent will reach from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dep. 405.6 on the line of numbers.'

2dly. 'Extend from rad. or 8 points to 3 points, that extent will reach from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dist. 488 on the line of numbers.'

Now as the diff. of lat. 271 is too great to be found in the Tables, I divide it by 2, and that gives 135,5 which I find over five points in the lat. column: against that stands 244, for the dist. and 202,9 for the dep. which multiplied by 2 gives the dist. 488, and the dep. 405,8.

Course and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Distance and Difference of Latitude.

BY CONSTRUCTION.

A hand-drawn sketch of a triangle. The top-left vertex is labeled 'x Lat. 192'. The top-right vertex is labeled 'B Dep. 406 E.'. The bottom-right vertex is labeled '25 12'. A dashed line connects the top-left and top-right vertices, labeled 'Cont'. A solid line connects the top-left and bottom-right vertices, labeled 'Dist 4061 D'. The bottom-left side of the triangle is unlabeled.

BY CALCULATION.

0 03 \$.

'Extend from $5\frac{1}{2}$ points to $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the line marked SR, that extent will reach from the dep. 406 to the diff. of lat. 192 on the line of numbers.'

2dly. 'Extend from rad. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ points, that extent will reach from the dep. 406 to the dist. 449 miles.'

BY INSPECTION.

Find the cou. either among the points or degrees, and the dep. in its column ; right against which stand the dist. and diff. of lat. in their respective columns.

Thus, with the cou. $5\frac{1}{2}$ points, and half the dep. I find 224.5 for the dist. and 95.8 for the diff. of lat. which being doubled, gives the dist. 449, and the diff. of lat. 191.6 nearly as before.

CASE IV.

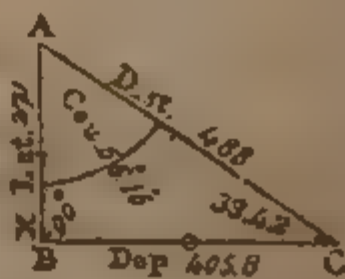
Distance and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Course and Departure.

Suppose a ship sails 488 miles, between the south and the east, from a port in $2^{\circ} 52'$ south latitude, and then by observation is in $7^{\circ} 23'$ south latitude : what course has she steered, and what departure has she made ?

From the latitude by observation $7^{\circ} 23'$, take $2^{\circ} 52'$ the latitude left, the remainder $4^{\circ} 31'$ multiply by 60 = 271 miles or minutes of difference of latitude.

Constructed as Problem XI. in Geometry.

Draw the mer. $AB=271$; upon B erect the perp. BC ; take 488 in your compasses, and with one foot on A, lay the other on the line BC ; join A and C ; then will BC be the dep. 406, and the angle BAC the cou. = $56^{\circ} 16'$ or 5 points nearly.



To find the Course.

As the dist. 488 co. ar.	7.31158
Is to the rad.	10.00000
So is the diff. lat. 271	0.43297

To co-sine cou. $56^{\circ} 16'$	9.74455
----------------------------------	---------

To find the Departure.

As rad.	10.00000
Is to the dist. 488	2.68842
So is sine cou. $56^{\circ} 16'$	9.91993

To the dep. 405.8	2.60855
-------------------	---------

Hence the cou. is S. E. by E. and the dep. 405.8.

BY GUNTER.

'The extent, from the dist. 488 to the diff. of lat. 271, on the line of numb. will reach from rad. or 90° , to $33^{\circ} 44'$ the co-cou. on the line of sines.

'And the extent, from rad. to $56^{\circ} 16'$ on the line of sines, will reach from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405.8 on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till against the dist. taken in its column be found the given diff. of lat. in one of the following columns; and adjoining to it stands the dep. which if less than the diff. of lat. the cou. is found at the top; but, if greater, the cou. is found at the bottom

Now, with half the dist. 244, and half the diff. of lat. 135.5, look in the Tables till they are found to agree in their respective columns, which they do nearly over 5 points; against them stands 202.9 for the dep. which, being doubled, gives 405.8 nearly, as before.

CASE V.

Distance and Departure given, to find the Course and Difference of Latitude.

Admit a ship sails 488 miles between the north and west from the island of Bermuda, in lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$ north, until her dep. is 405 miles; what course has she steered, and what lat. is she in?

NOTE. This case is constructed much the same as the last.



BY CALCULATION.

To find the Course.		To find the Diff. of Lat.	
As the dist. 488 co. ar.	7.3158	As radius	10.00000
Is to radius	10.00000	Is to the dist. 488	2.68342
So is dep. 405	2.60740	So is co-sine co. $56^{\circ} 6'$	9.74644
To the sine of cou. $56^{\circ} 6'$		To the diff. of lat. 272.2	
	9.91904		2.43486

Hence the course is N. $56^{\circ} 6'$ W. or N. W. by W. nearly,

To the lat. sailed from $32^{\circ} 35'$, add the diff. of lat. 272, or $4^{\circ} 32'$, gives $37^{\circ} 07'$, the lat. the ship is in.

BY GUNTER.

Extend from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405 on the line of numbers, that extent will reach from rad. to the cou. $56^{\circ} 0'$ on the line of sines.

2dly. Extend from rad. to the comp. of the cou. $33^{\circ} 54'$ on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the diff. of lat. 272 on the line of numbers.

BY INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till against the dist. taken in its column, be found the given dep. in one of the following columns; and ad-

joining to it stands the diff. of lat. : which if greater than the dep. the cou. is found at the top ; but if less, the cou. is found at the bottom.

Now, with half the dist. 244, and half the dep. 202,5, I look in the Tables, and find them to agree in their columns, nearly over 5 points, against which is lat. 135,5, which being doubled, is 271, the diff. of lat. nearly, as before.

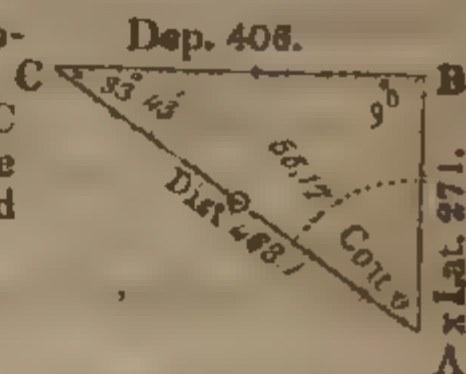
CASE VI.

Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course and Distance.

A ship sails between the north and west till her difference of latitude is 271 miles, and her dep. is 406 miles, I demand her course and distance ?

Constructed as Problem XII. in Geometry.

Draw $AB=271$, and perp. to it $BC=406$; join C and A ; then will the angle CAB be the cou. $\approx 56^{\circ} 17'$, and AC the dist. ≈ 488 miles.



To find the Course.		To find the Distance.	
As the diff. of lat. 271 co. ar.	7.56703	As sin. cou. $56^{\circ} 17'$ co. ar.	0.07998
Is to rad.	10.00000	: Dep 406	2.60853
So is the dep. 406	2.60853	: : Rad.	10.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the tan. of cou. $56^{\circ} 17'$	10.17556	: Dist. 488.1	2.68851
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hence her cou. is N. $56^{\circ} 17'$ W. or N. W. by W. and the dist. sailed 488.1 miles

BY GUNTER.

Extend from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dep. 406 on the line of num. that extent will reach from rad. to $56^{\circ} 17'$ the cou. on the line of tan.

2dly. For the dist. we must consider it as rad. (there being no line of sec. on the scale), and extend from rad. or 90° to the cou. 5 points on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the dep. 406, to the dist. 488 on the line of numbers.

BY INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till half the given diff. of lat. 135.5, and dep. 203 are found together in their respective columns ; then right against them will be found half the dist. 244, in its column ; and the cou. stands in degrees either at the top or bottom of the column where the diff. of lat. and dep. was found, which in this case is over $56^{\circ} 15'$, or 5 points, the cou. required.

The six foregoing Problems are the common cases of Plane Sail-

ing, which the learner ought to be well acquainted with ; and for that end I here add six more for practice, whose answers may be found by the foregoing rules :

Question I. A ship in $2^{\circ} 18'$ south lat. sails N. by E. 281 miles : what lat. is she in, and what is her dep. ?

Answer. Lat. in $2^{\circ} 18'$ N. and dep. 54.82 miles.

Question II. A ship sails S. S. W. from a port in $41^{\circ} 30'$ north lat. and then by observation the said ship is in $36^{\circ} 57'$ north lat. I demand the dist. run and dep.

Answer. Dist. run 295.5 miles, dep. 119.2 miles.

Question III. A ship sails S. S. W. half W. from a port $2^{\circ} 30'$ south lat. until her dep. be 59 leagues ; I demand her dist. run and lat. in.

Answer. Dist. run 125.2 leagues, lat. in $8^{\circ} 1'$ south.

Question IV. If a ship sails 360 miles south westward from $21^{\circ} 39'$ south lat. until by observation she be in $24^{\circ} 49'$ south lat. what is her cou. and dep. ?

Answer. The cou. is S. W. by W. half W. or S. $61^{\circ} 49'$ W. and her dep. from the mer. is 317.3 miles.

Question V. Suppose a ship sails 354 miles north eastward from $2^{\circ} 9'$ south lat. until her dep. be 150 miles ; what is her cou. and lat. in ?

Answer. Her cou. is N. $25^{\circ} 4'$ E. or N. N. E. half E. nearly, and she is in lat. $3^{\circ} 12'$ North.

Question VI. Sailing between the north and the west, from a port in $1^{\circ} 59'$ south lat. and then arriving at another port in $4^{\circ} 8'$ north lat. which is 209 miles to the westward of the first port ; I demand the cou., and dist. from the first port to the second ?

Answer. The cou. is N. $29^{\circ} 40'$ W. or N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. nearly ; and the dist. of the ports is 422.3 miles, or 140.7 leagues.

TRAVERSE SAILING.

HAVING learned those necessary problems concerning a Single Course, the next is a Compound Course, commonly called a Traverse ; in order to the right understanding of which, observe the following definitions :

A Traverse is when a ship, meeting with contrary winds, sails on several courses.

When the wind is directly or partly against a ship's direct course to the place she is bound to, she reaches her port by a kind of Z-like course ; which is made by sailing with the wind, first on one side of the ship, and then on the other side.

In a ship, when looking towards the stem, head, or fore-part Starboard signifies the right-hand side ;
Larboard or Port the left-hand side ;

Aft or Aft is towards the hinder part, or stern ;

The Beam signifies athwart or across the middle of the ship.

When the ship sails the same way the wind blows, she is said to sail or run before the wind ; and the wind is right aft, or right astern ; and her course is then 16 points from the wind.

When a ship sails with the wind blowing directly across her, she is said to have the wind on the beam ; and her course is eight points from the wind.

When the wind blows obliquely across the ship, the wind is said to be abaft the beam, or afore the beam, according as her course is more or less than 8 points from the wind.

When a ship endeavours to sail towards that part of the compass from whence the wind blows, she is said to sail on a wind, or to ply to windward, or close-hauled, or on a bowling.

A vessel sailing as near as she can to the point from whence the wind blows, is said to be close-hauled. The generality of ships will lie within about 6 points of the wind, but sloops and other vessels will be much nearer.

The Windward, or Weather-side, is that side of the ship on which the wind blows ; and the other is called the Leeward or Lee-side.

Tacks and Sheets are large ropes made fast to the lower corners of the fore and main sails, by which either of these corners are hauled fore and aft.

When a ship sails by or on a wind, the windward tacks are always hauled forwards, and leeward or lee-sheets aft.

The starboard tacks are aboard when the starboard side is to windward, and the larboard to leeward ; and the larboard tacks are aboard when the larboard side is to windward and the starboard to leeward. either tacks, the yards are braced up.

To know how near the wind a ship will lie, observe the course she goes on each tack when she is close-hauled, then half the number of points between the two courses will show how near the wind that ship will lie.

The most common cases, in turning to windward, may be constructed by the following precepts :—

Having drawn the meridian, or north and south, and parallel of latitude (or east and west line), in a circle representing the horizon of the place, mark, in the circumference, the place of the wind ; draw the rhumb, passing through the place bound to, and lay thereon the distance of that place from the centre.

On each side of the wind lay off in the circumference the points, or degrees showing how near the wind the ship can lie, and draw the rhumbs.

Now, the first course will be on one of those rhumbs, according to the tack the ship leads with ; draw a line through the place bound to, parallel to the other point, to meet with the first, and this will show the course and distance on the other tack.

To resolve a Traverse, is to reduce and bring several courses into one; the courses are known by the compass, and the distances by the log, which in common voyages is hove once in two hours, but in ships of war, or in East-Indiamen, every hour.

In the steerage, or some convenient place in the ship, there is generally kept a table, called the log-board, divided into seven columns; in the first is written the hours of the day, in the second the knots the ship runs during half a minute; each of these knots bears the same proportion to a sea mile, that half a minute does to an hour; consequently, so many knots as the ship runs in half a minute (the time allowed for trying the experiment), so many miles she runs in an hour. In the third the fathoms, 10 of which ought to make a knot; in the fourth the courses steered by the compass; in the fifth the winds; in the sixth the lee-way, or how far the ship is drove to the lee-ward of the course steered by the compass; in the seventh the transactions of the day, as in the following Table. Every day at noon the contents are transcribed into the log-book, which is divided into columns, exactly like the log-board, and the several courses being corrected by allowing for the lee-way and variations, and the distance run upon each being set down in a Traverse-table, shows what difference of latitude and departure the ship has made during the last 24 hours; and from thence is found the latitude and longitude the ship is in, &c. This operation is called doing a day's work.

THE LOG-BOARD.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Transactions.
2	6		S. W. by S.	N.		
4	5	3				
6	5			N. W.		
8	5		N. E.			
10	4	5		N. N. W.		Moderate gales
12	4	5				& fair weather,
2	4	5				at 8 A. M. saw
4	4	5				a ship to the
6	4	5				northward.
8	5		S. W. by S.			
10	4	5		W. N. W.		No observa-
12	4					tion.

Having placed the several courses and distances run upon each, begin with the first course S. W. by S. which is 3 points, and the distance run upon it being summed up, is 21.5, or an half, which being doubled (because the log is hove every two hours) is 43. Is

TRAVERSE SAILING.

like manner proceed with the other course, and then find the diff. of lat. and dep. for each cou. and dist.

When the cou. is to the southward, the diff. of lat. must be set in the column marked S., but if to the northward, in that marked N. : likewise, when the course is to the eastward, the dep. must be set in the column marked E. ; but if to the westward, in that marked W. Thus the first course being S. W. by S. 3 points, the diff. of lat. belonging to it is set under S. and the dep. under W. as in the following table :—

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by S.	43		35.8		23.9
N. E.	45	31.8		31.8	
S. W. by S.	27		22.4		15.0
		31.8	58.2	31.8	38.9
			31.8		31.8
		D. Lat.	26.4 S.	Dep. W.	7.1

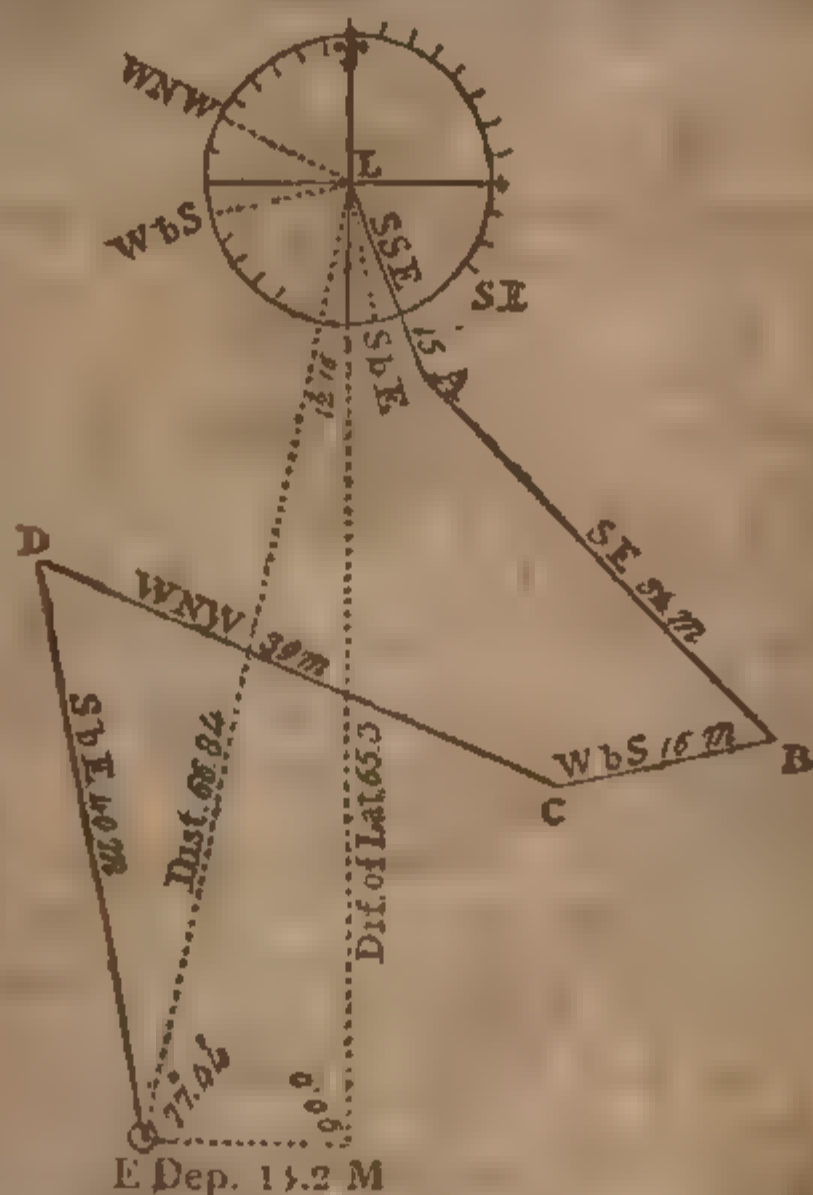
Here the westings being greater than the eastings, the diff. shews how far the ship has got to the westward ; and the southings being greater than the northings show how far she has got to the southward of the place she set out from.

Now the diff. of lat 26.4 and dep. 7.1 being looked for in the Tables, will be found nearly standing together under 15' and against dist. 27. Hence the course made good upon the several courses is S. 15° W. and the dist. 27 miles.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard in latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. it bearing N. N. W. distance, by estimation, 5 leagues, sails S. E. 34, W. by S. 16, W. N. W. 39, and S. by E. 40 miles; required the latitude she is in, and her bearing and distance from the Lizard?

BY CONSTRUCTION



Draw the line LM to represent the meridian of the Lizard, and L to Lizard point; on L describe the compass; then set off the opposite point to the bearing of the Lizard, the S. S. E. line LA, which make equal to 15 miles; parallel to the S. E. line draw the line AB equal to 34 miles; again, from B parallel to W. by S. draw BC equal to 16 miles; next, through C, draw a line parallel to W. N. W. which make equal to 39 miles; from D draw DE parallel to the S. by E. line, equal to 40 miles; then is E the place of the ship at the end of her several courses, EL the distance, LM the dist. of lat. EM her departure, and the angle ELM the course she has made good.

To find the same by **CALCULATION.**

For the First Course, S. S. E. 15 Miles.

To find the Diff. of Lat.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to dist. 15	1.17609	Is to dist. 15	1.17609
So is co-sine cou. 2 pts.	9.96562	So is sine. cou. 2 pts.	9.58284
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 13.9	1.14171	To dep. 5.7	0.75893
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Second Course S. E. 34 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90° .	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co-sine cou. 45°	9.84948	Is to sine cou. 45°	9.84948
So is dist. 34	1.53148	So is dist. 34	1.53148
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 24	1.38096	To dep. 24	1.38096
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Third Course W. by S. 16 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co-sine cou. $78^{\circ} 45'$	9.29024	Is to sine cou. $78^{\circ} 45'$	9.99157
So is dist. 16	1.20412	So is dist. 16	1.20412
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 3.1	0.49436	To dep. 15.7	1.19569
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Fourth Course W. N. W. 39 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co-sine cou. $67^{\circ} 30'$	9.58284	Is to sine cou. $67^{\circ} 30'$	9.96562
So is dist. 39	1.59106	So is dist. 39	1.59106
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 14.9	1.17390	To dep. 36	1.55668
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Fifth Course S. by E. 40 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co-sine cou. $11^{\circ} 15'$	9.99157	Is to sine cou. $11^{\circ} 15'$	9.29024
So is dist. 40	1.60206	So is the dist. 40	1.60206
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 39.2	1.50363	To the dep. 7.8	0.89230
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Though this method of finding the diff. of lat. and dep. by logarithms is certain, yet the same may be more readily found by the Tables of Diff. of Lat. and Dep.; that is, to find the diff. of lat.

TRAVERSE SAILING.

For each course and dist. by inspection, and placing them in the following TRAVERSE TABLE:—

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF.		LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.		S.		E.	W.
S. E.	15			18.9		5.7	
E	34			24.0		24.0	
by S.	16			3.1			15.7
W.	39	14.9					36.0
S. E.	40			39.2		7.8	
sum	—	14.9		80.2		37.5	51.7
e	—	—		14.9			37.5
		—		65.3			14.2

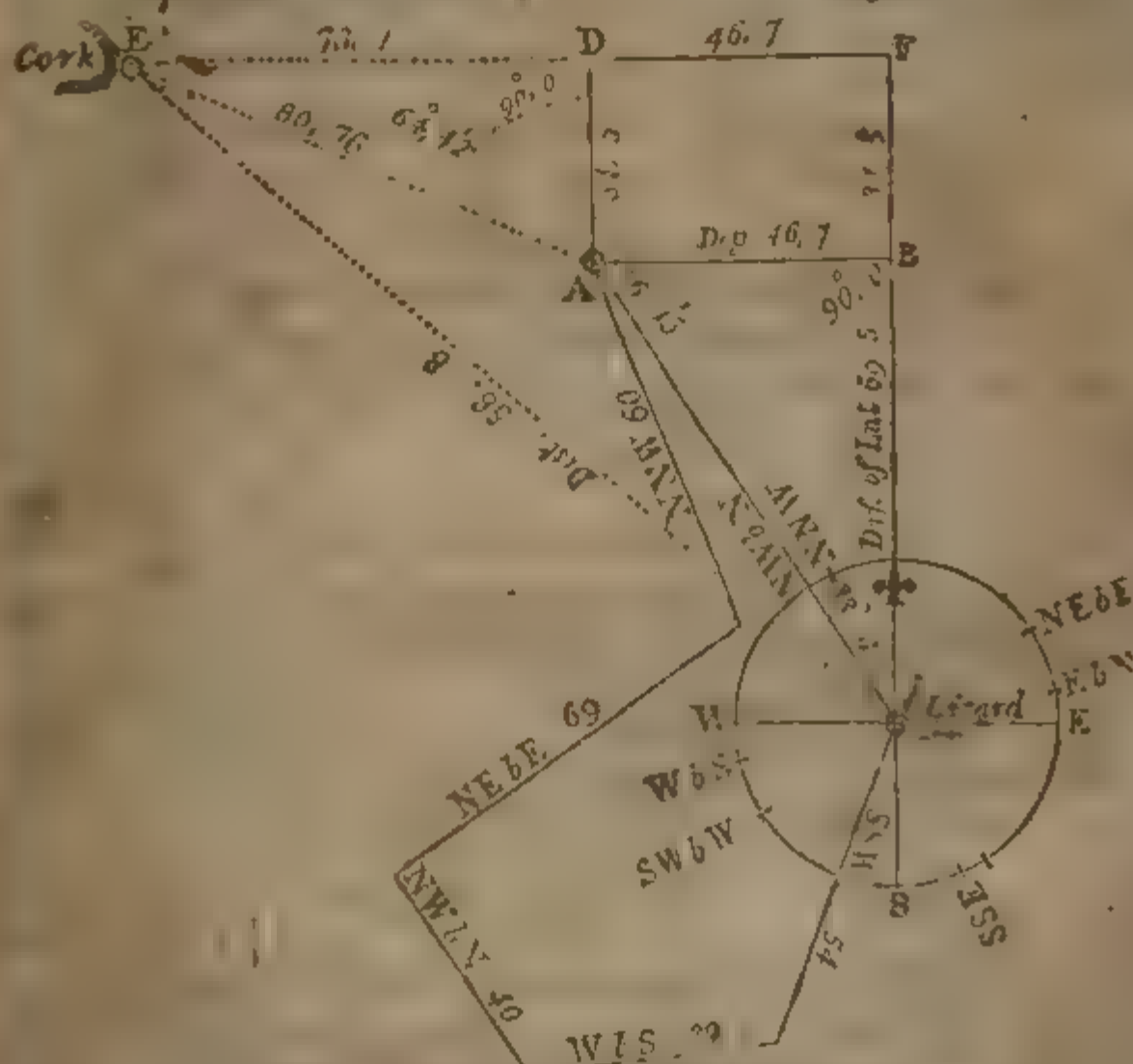
placed them as above, add up all the westings, eastings and southings separately, and set down their respective sums at the bottom of each column; and as the westing is greater than the easting, subtract the easting therefrom, and the diff. is the ship's dep. is so much west of her first meridian; if the easting being greater than the westing, subtract

40, N. E. by E. 69, and N. N. W. 60 miles; I demand the direct course, dist. diff. of lat. and dep. in degrees upon the several courses, with the lat. she is in, and what course she must afterwards steer, and how far, to gain her intended port.

BY PROJECTION.

Latitude of Cork	51° 41'
Latitude of Lizard	49 57
	<hr/>
	1 44

Difference of latitude 101 Departure 120



With the chord of 60° describe a circle, through which draw the mer. north and south, and crossing that at right angles, draw the east and west points; the centre represents the Lizard, then set off two points from the south westerly, through which draw a line to the centre for the first course, S. S. W. upon that set off the first dist. run 54 miles, which is the ship's place at the end of her first course.

Draw the W. by S. rhumb; and parallel to it a line, passing through the ship's last place; and upon it set off 30 for the second dist.; draw the N. W. by N. rhumb; and parallel to it, as before,

draw a line, passing through the ship's last place; upon it set off 40, and that will be the place of the ship at the end of her third cou.; then draw the N. E. by E. rhumb; and parallel to it a line, passing through the ship's last place; and upon it set off 69 for the fourth dist., then draw a N. N. W. rhumb; and parallel to it a line as before, through the ship's last place: and upon it set off the last dist. 60, which is the ship's place at the end of her several courses; from which draw a line parallel to the east and west line, until it cuts the mer.; for the whole dep. from this to the centre, being measured on the same scale, will give her diff. of lat. made good upon the several courses; and a line drawn from the ship's last place to her first, will give the whole dist.; and the angle which this line makes with the meridian will be the ship's course made good.

Now, to find what course she must steer, and how far she must run, from the centre of the compass, or the Lizard point, set off the whole diff. of lat. of the two ports, viz. 104, to F; through F draw an E. and W. line westerly, and set off thereon the whole dep. 120 from F to E; then will E represent the situation of Cork; join AE, and draw AD parallel to the mer.; then will AE be the dist. she has to run to her intended port, the angle LAD is the cou. she must steer, ED is how far she is to the eastward of it, and AD is how far to the southward of it.

BY CALCULATION.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. between the two ports, to find their bearings and distances.

To find the Bearing.		To find the Distances.	
As diff. of lat. 104 co. ar.	7.98297	As sine cou. $49^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar.	0.12167
Is to rad. 90°	10.00000	Is to dep. 120	2.07918
So is whole dep. 120	2.07918	So is rad. 90°	10.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tan. cou. $49^{\circ} 5'$	10.06215	To dist. 158.8.	2.20085
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Whence the bearing between the Lizard and Cork is N. $49^{\circ} 5'$ W dist. 159 miles. Or with inspection to be 49° , and dist. 159 miles; and the several courses and distances being found, will stand as in the following

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF.	LAT.	DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. W.	54	...	49. 9	....	20. 7
W. by S.	39	....	7. 6	....	38. 3
N. W. by N.	40	33. 3	....	....	22. 2
N. E. by E.	69	38. 3	....	57. 4	....
N. N. W.	60	55. 4	....	....	23. 0
From		127. 0	57. 5	57. 4	104. 2
Take		57. 5	....	....	57. 4
Remains		69. 5	....	....	46. 8

To find her direct Course and Distance made good.

To find the Course.			To find the Dist.	
As diff. of lat. 69.5 co. ar.	8.15802	As rad.		10.00000
Is to rad. tan. 45°	10.00000	To diff. lat. 69. 5		1.84198
So is dep. 46.8	1.67025	So is sec. cou. 33° 57'		10.08117
To tan. cou. 33° 57'	9.82827	To dist. 83.78		1.92315

Or, with the proper diff. of lat. 69.5 and the dep. 46.8, look in the tables of diff. of lat. and dep. the nearest numbers corresponding to these are 69.6 and 47 under 34° against dist. 84.

To find the Bearing and Distance to the intended Port.

		In Angle A E D.	
Lizard's lat.	49.57 N	From whose diff. lat. ports	104
Add diff. lat.	1. 9 N	Subtract ship's northing	69.5
Ship's latitude in	51.6 N	Remains ship's southw. of port	34.5

From whole Dep. subtract Ship's Dep. 120—47=73 ED.

As diff. of lat. 34.5 co. ar.	8.46218	As sine cou. 64° 42' co. ar.	0.04379
Is to rad. tan. 45°	10.00000	Is to dep. 73	1.86332
So is dep. 73	1.86332	So is rad. 90	10.00000
To tan. cou. 64° 42'	10.32550	To dist. 80.74	1.90711

Whence the cou. she must steer is N. 64° 42' W. or N. W. by W. ½ W. dist. 81 miles.
Or, with the diff. of lat. 34. 5 and dep. 73, look into the Tables.

the nearest num. to these are 73.4 and 34.2 standing over 65 against dist 81

All the preceding may be found by Gunter's Scale, but shall leave the working of them to exercise the Learner, who ought to be well acquainted with Traverse Sailing; and for that purpose it has been thought proper to subjoin the following, which is the most general and useful that well can be, and may be worked by any of the foregoing methods.

A ship being at sea in lat. $37^{\circ} 10'$ N. is bound to a port, which lies to the westward in lat. $39^{\circ} 0'$ N. The dep. between the ship and the place is 150 miles; consequently, by Case VI. the course will be S. W. by S. 2 degrees westerly, and dist 308 miles, but the wind being variable, is obliged to ply upon these several courses, the dist. run upon each being obtained by the log, and the first she sails, with her larboard tacks on board 9 S. W. by W. 27 miles, W. S. W. half W. 30 miles, W. by S. 25 miles, S. by N. 18 miles.

(Starboard tacks on board wind shifting) S. S. E. 32 miles, S. S. E. three quarters E. 24 miles, S. by E. 25 miles, S. 31 miles, S. S. E. 39 miles.

Required the lat. the ship is in, and her dep. from the port; upon what course she must steer if possible, and how far she must sail to gain her intended port.

The diff. of lat. and dep. being found by the preceding directions, will stand as in the following Table.—

The ship is in lat. $34^{\circ} 21'$ N. the dep. is 47.4 W.

The cou. made good is S. $15^{\circ} 38'$ W. and dist. 175.9 .

The cou. to the intended port is S. $58^{\circ} 48'$ W. or S. W. by W. one quarter west nearly, distance 155.8 .

MIDDLE LATITUDE SAILING.

IN Plane Sailing the earth was considered as a plane, representing a bowling-green, having the meridians parallel to each other, and consequently the degrees of longitude equal in all places; but this cannot be true, as the earth is a globe or sphere; for,

As the meridians are circles on the terraqueous globe, meeting in the poles (as may be seen in the Plate page 46), it is obvious, that any two of those circles must recede more at greater distances from the poles; and at equal distances from each pole, or at the equator, the distance between the meridians is greatest.

The true place of a ship at sea depends upon its distance from the equator, and some noted meridian; and since the meridional distance, that is, the distance between any two meridians, varies in every latitude, it is therefore convenient this distance should be reckoned in a fixed latitude, and where the degrees are of the same magnitude with those of the meridian, which can be no where but on the equator, where 60 geographical miles make a degree.

The circumferences of all circles are in direct proportion to each other, as their radii; and since the earth turns once round its axis in 24 hours, every point upon its surface must describe circles parallel to the equator: hence it follows, that the circumference of any parallel of latitude, in miles, is to the circumference of the equator, in miles, as the co-sine of that latitude is to radius, and, that the breadth of a degree, in any parallel of latitude, is to the breadth of a degree upon the equator, as the sine complement of that latitude is to radius.

By the last proportion was the following Table calculated; which shows the breadth of a degree of longitude in every latitude; and may be made to answer for any degrees or minutes by taking proportional parts.

The following Table shows how many Miles answer to a Degree of Longitude at every Degree of Latitude.

D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.
1	59.99	19	56.73	37	47.92	55	34.41	73	17.54
2	59.96	20	56.39	38	47.28	56	33.55	74	16.53
3	59.92	21	56.01	39	46.62	57	32.68	75	15.52
4	59.86	22	55.6	40	45.95	58	31.79	76	14.51
5	59.77	23	55.23	41	45.28	59	30.90	77	13.50
6	59.67	24	54.81	42	44.59	60	30.00	78	12.48
7	59.56	25	54.38	43	43.88	61	29.09	79	11.45
8	59.42	26	53.92	44	43.16	62	28.17	80	10.42
9	59.26	27	53.46	45	42.43	63	27.24	81	9.39
10	59.08	28	52.97	46	41.68	64	26.30	82	8.35
11	58.89	29	52.47	47	40.92	65	25.36	83	7.32
12	58.68	30	51.96	48	40.15	66	24.41	84	6.29
13	58.46	31	51.43	49	39.36	67	23.44	85	5.26
14	58.22	32	50.88	50	38.57	68	22.48	86	4.18
15	57.95	33	50.32	51	37.77	69	21.50	87	3.14
16	57.67	34	49.74	52	36.94	70	20.52	88	2.09
17	57.37	35	49.15	53	36.11	71	19.54	89	1.05
18	57.06	36	48.54	54	35.26	72	18.55		

Hence it follows, that

As radius, or sine 90°
Is to the diff. of long. in miles,
So is co-sine of any paral. of lat.
To the dist. in miles between any
two mer. in that paral. of lat.

} \propto $\frac{1}{\cos \text{lat.}}$

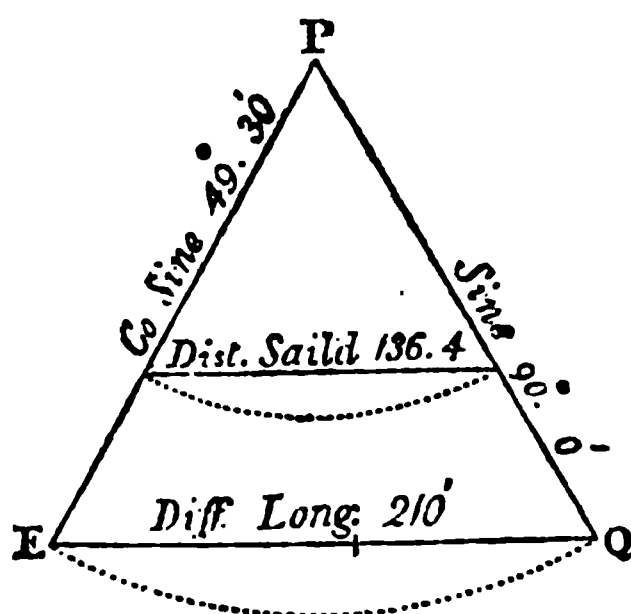
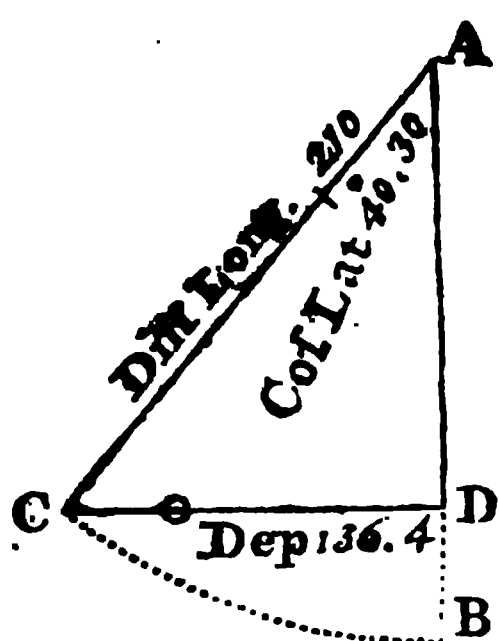
As co-sine of any paral. of lat.
Is to the distance run in miles
in that lat.
So is the radius, or sine of 90°
To the diff. of long. in miles.

From what has been said, arises the solution of the following Problems.

PROBLEM I.

The Difference of Longitude between two Places, both in one Parallel of Latitude, being given, to find the Distance between them.

Suppose a ship in the lat. 49° 30' N. or S. sails directly E. or W. until her diff. of long. be 3° 30', and the dist. sailed be required.



BY PROJECTION.

With the sine of 90° in your compasses, taken from the Plane Scale, and with one foot in P, describe the arch EQ, and upon it set off the diff. of long. 210 miles, and draw the lines PE and PQ to represent the two meridians; and then EQ represents the equator, and P the pole. Again, with the sine com. of the lat. $49^\circ 30'$, viz. $40^\circ 30'$ in your compasses, taken from the line of sines on the Plane Scale, and with one foot in P, describe an arch, and the dist. between the points, where it cuts the two meridians, being measured upon the same scale of equal parts that the diff. of long. was, will be the dep. 136.4 miles.

Or, thus:—

Draw the mer. AB, and with the chord of 60° in your compasses describe an arch, and upon it set off the comp. of the lat. $40^\circ 30'$ (taken from the line of chords), and set it off upon the arch as a cou. in Plane Sailing, and draw the line AC as a dist. which make equal to the diff. of long. 210 miles; then will the departure CD be the distance 136.4 miles as before: this last method is preferable to the former, as we are not confined to any particular scale.

Reverse this Problem, and suppose the dist. sailed in any parallel of lat. given, to find the diff. of long.

With the sine com. of lat. in your compasses describe an arch, upon which set off the dep. 136.4 miles, and through the points where it cuts the arch draw the lines PE and PQ; then, with the sine of 90° in your compasses, and one foot in the former centre P, describe an arch to cut PE and PQ; then EQ being measured upon the small scale of equal parts that the dep. was, will be the diff. of long. 210 miles.

BY CALCULATION.

To find the Departure.

As rad. 90°	—	—	10.00000
Is to the diff. of long. 210			2.32222
So is co-sine lat. $49^\circ 30'$			9.81254
			<hr/>
To the dist. or dep. 136.4			2.13176
			<hr/>

BY GUNTER.

'The extent from rad. to sine com. lat. $40^\circ 30'$ on the line of sines will reach from the diff. of long. 210 to the dist. 136.4 on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

Find the sine com. of the lat. among the degrees, and in the dist. column the diff. of long., opposite to which, in the column of dep. is the dist. required; but as the co-lat. is $40^\circ 30'$, therefore,

For 40 degrees you will find	—	135
For 41 degrees you will find	—	137.8
		<hr/>
The sum is	—	272.8
		<hr/>

Half the dist. required	—	136.4
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This is done because the Table of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. is calculated only for single degrees.

By the reverse of the last problem, having the dist. run in any parallel to find the diff. of long.

Suppose a ship in lat. $49^\circ 30'$ N. or S. sails directly E. or W. 136.4 miles, and her diff. of long. be required.

As co-sine of lat. $49^\circ 30'$ co. ar.		0.18746
Is to the dist. 136.4	—	2.12481
So is rad.	—	10.00000
		<hr/>
To the diff. of long. 210	—	2.32227
		<hr/>

BY INSPECTION.

Look for the comp. of the lat. among the degs. as if it was a cou. and the dep. in its column. right against which stands the diff. of long. in the dist. column. In the last Problem the ship is supposed to have sailed due east or west, in the same parallel of lat.; but in her course she generally crosses several meridians and parallels and then arrives at a different lat. from that she left; and, as it is plain

by the foregoing Table, that the miles which make a degree in one parallel, will not be the same as those that make a degree in any other parallel, lying on the same side of the equator; therefore add both lats. together, and take half their sum for a mean or mid. lat.; which may be conceived as if the ship had sailed in one lat.; with which the diff. of long. may be turned into dep. and dep. into diff. of long. in the same manner as has been already shown, for it will be

As radius	}	As	}	As the co-sine of the mid. lat.
Is to the difference of longitude,				Is to the departure,
So is the co-sine of the mid. lat.				So is radius
To the departure.				To the difference of longitude.

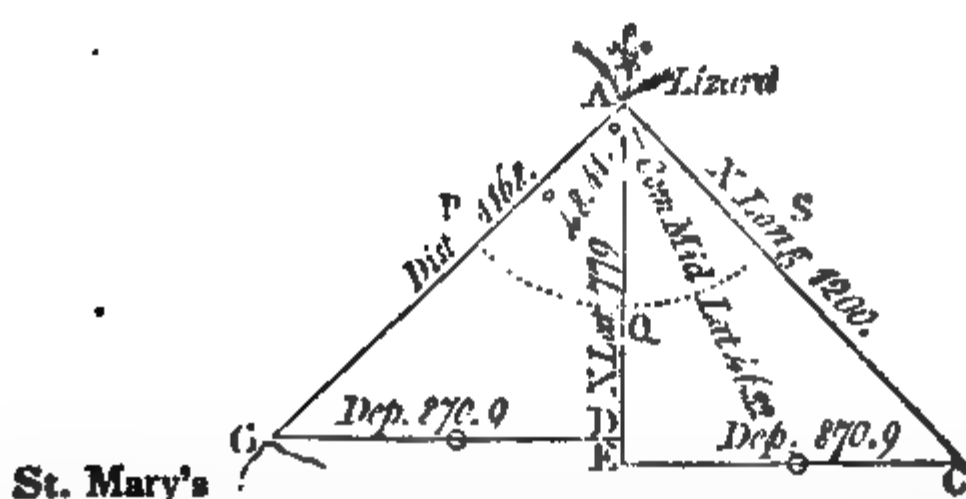
Having the diff. of lat. and dep., the cou. and dist. are found by Case the Sixth, in Plane Sailing.

CASE I

Required the bearing and dist. between the Lizard, in lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ W. and the island of St. Mary, one of the Western islands, in lat. $36^{\circ} 58'$ N. and long. $25^{\circ} 12'$ W.

Lizard's lat.	$49^{\circ} 57'$ N.	$49^{\circ} 57'$	Long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ W.
St. Mary's lat.	$36^{\circ} 58'$ N.	$36^{\circ} 58'$	Long. $25^{\circ} 12'$ W.
	<u>12 59</u>	Sum 2)86 55	<u>20 0</u>
	60		60
	<u>Mid. lat. 43 28</u>		
Diff. in miles	779	90 00	1200 diff. long.
		<u>Co-mid. lat. 46 32</u>	

BY PROJECTION.



Draw the mer. AE, with the chord of 60 describe the arch PS; upon which set off $46^{\circ} 32'$, the comp. of mid. lat. from Q to S; through S draw the line AC=1200, the diff. of long. let fall the perpendicular CE, which will be the dep. 870.9; upon AE set off AD 779, the diff. of lat.; and upon D erect the perp. DG, and

upon it set off the dep. 870.9; join G and A, and it is done; for GA will be the dist. 1168 miles, and the angle GAD the cou. S. $48^{\circ} 4'$ W.

THE CALCULATION.

To find the Departure.		To find the Course.	
As radius	10.00000	As diff. of lat. 779 co. ar.	7.10846
Is to diff. of long. 1200	3.07918	Is to radius Tan. 45°	10.00000
So is co-sine mid. lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$	9.86080	So is dep. 870.9	2.93998
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the dep. 870.9	2.93998	To tang. of cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$	10.04844
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To find the Distance.		Note. The course may be found without the departure, by Middle Latitude Sailing, thus:	
As sine cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$ co. ar.	0.12768	As the diff. of lat. 779 co. ar.	7.10846
Is to deg. 870.9	2.93998	Is to the diff. long. 1200	3.07918
So is radius 90°	10.00000	So is co-si. mid. lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$	9.86080
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the dist. 1168	3.06766	To tang. cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$	10.04844
<hr/>		<hr/>	

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from $46^{\circ} 32'$, the comp. of the mid. lat. to rad. on the line of sines, will reach from 1200 to 870.9 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. or 90° to $41^{\circ} 49'$ the comp. of the cou. on the line of sines, will reach from 779 to 1168 on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 779 to 870.9 on the line of numbers, will reach from 45° to 48° on the line of tangents.'

BY INSPECTION.

Look for the comp. of mid. lat. as if it was a cou. in Plane Sailing, and diff. of long. in the dist. column; opposite to which stands the dep. in its column. Having the diff. of lat. and dep. the cou. and dist. are found as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing.

Thus taking $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diff. of long. $1200 = 300$, and as the comp. of the mid. lat. is $46^{\circ} 32'$, or nearly $46\frac{1}{2}$, I look over 46 and 17, and against the dist. stands 215.8 and 219.4 in the dep. columns; which, added together, gives 435.2, half is 217.6; this multiplied by 4 gives 870.4 the dep.

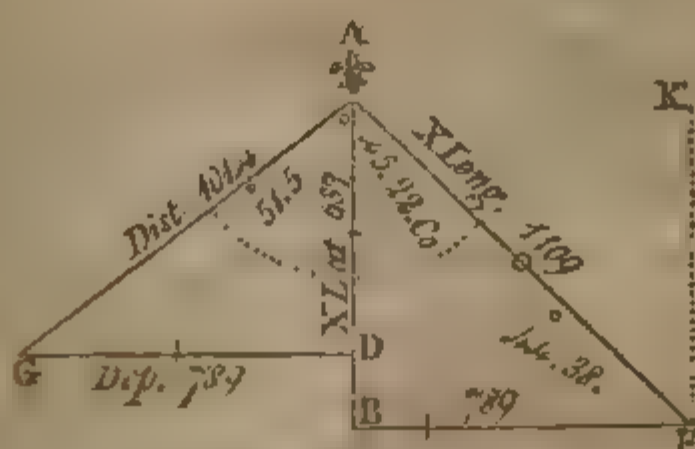
Again taking $\frac{1}{4}$ the diff. of lat. and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dep. 194.7, and 217.6, the nearest number of these standing together are 216.8 and 194.7 over 48 and against the dist. 291; this, multiplied by 4, gives 1168 miles; hence the cou. is S. 48° W.; and distance 1168.

CASE II.

Both Latitudes and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course and Distance, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and long. $5^{\circ} 24'$ W. sails south westerly, till her dep. is 789 miles, and she be in lat. $39^{\circ} 20'$ N.; I demand the cou. dist. and long. she is in.

Latitude left	$49^{\circ} 57'$ N.	Latitude left	$49^{\circ} 57'$ N.
Latitude in	$39^{\circ} 20'$ N.	Latitude in	$39^{\circ} 20'$ N.
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Diff. of latitude	$10^{\circ} 37'$	Sum of latitude	$89^{\circ} 17'$
	60		<hr/>
	<hr/>	Middle latitude	$44^{\circ} 38'$
In miles	637		$90^{\circ} 00'$
			<hr/>
		Comp. of mid lat.	$45^{\circ} 22'$



BY PROJECTION.

Draw the mer. AD, from A to D set off the diff. of lat. 637 miles, and on D erect the perp. DG, which make equal to the dep. 789 miles. Draw the line AG, and that will be the dist. 1014 miles, and the angle DAG the cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$.

Again, draw EK parallel to AD, making the dist. from AD equal to the dep. DG 789, on A describe an arch, take the comp. of the mid. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ in your compasses from the line of chords, and set that off on the arch on the opposite side of the mer. AD: through where that cuts the arch draw the line AE to cut the line KE in E; from E let fall the perp. LB, and it is done; for AE will be the diff. of long. 1109 miles.

BY CALCULATION.

To find the Course it will be,	To find the Distance it will be,
As the diff. of lat 637 co. ar. 7 19586	As the sine cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar. 0 10899
Is to radius tan. 45° 10 00000	Is to the dep. 789 2.89708
So is dep. 789 2.89708	So is radius 90° 10.00000
	<hr/>
To tan. cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ 10.09294	To the dist. 1014 3.00607

To find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

As co-sine mid. lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ co. ar.	0.14775
Is to departure 789	2.89708
So is radius 90	10.00000

To diff. of long. 1109	8.04483
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Long. the ship sailed from	$5^{\circ} 24' W.$
Diff. long. 1109 miles, or $\div 60 =$	$18^{\circ} 29' W.$

Longitude in	$23^{\circ} 53' W.$
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BY GUNTER.

1st. ' The extent from the diff. of lat. 637 to the dep. 789 on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or 45° backward to $51^{\circ} 5'$ the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. ' The extent from $51^{\circ} 5'$ to radius or 90° on the line of sines, will reach from the dep. 789 to the dist. 1014 on the line of numbers.

3dly. ' The extent from the comp. of mid. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ to rad. or 90° on the line of sines, will reach from the dep. 789, to the diff. of long. 1109 on the line of numbers."

BY INSPECTION.

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and dep. find the cou. and dist. as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing.

2dly. Take the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, and the dist. corresponding to these will be the diff. of long.

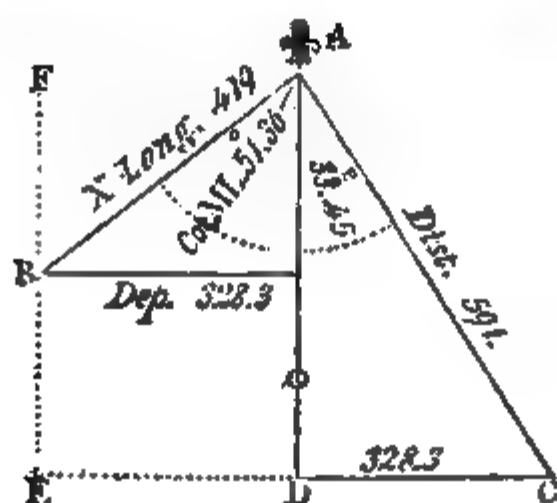
Thus, take a tenth of the diff. of lat. 637, and dep. 789, that is, 63.7 and 78.9, the nearest numbers to these are 63.6 and 78.5 standing together over 51° , against the dist. 101, which multiplied by 10 gives 1010; hence the cou. by inspection, is S. $51^{\circ} W.$ and the dist. 1010.

Taking $45^{\circ} 22'$ or $15'$ as a cou. and a tenth of the dep. 78.9 in its column, the nearest is 78.5, in the dist. column stands 111, which multiplied by 10 gives 1110 for the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

CASE III.

One Latitude, Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in latitude $12^{\circ} 30' N.$ and longitude $18^{\circ} 31' W.$ sails S. E. by S. 591 miles, or 197 leagues; I demand the latitude and longitude the ship is in.



BY PROJECTION.

As Case I. in Plane Sailing, viz. Draw the mer. AD, and on A describe an arch with the chord of 60° , and upon it set off the course S. E. by S. or 3 points: through where that cuts the arch draw the line AC; making it equal to the dist. 591: from C let fall the perp. CD; then will CD be the dep. 328.3 and AD the diff. of lat. 491 miles.

Draw the line EF parallel to AD, making the dist. from it equal to the dep. CD.

Take the comp. of mid. lat. $51^\circ 36'$ from the line of chords in your compasses, and set it off on the arch on the other side of the mer. AD, and through where that cuts the arch draw the line AB to cut the line EF in B, from B let fall a perp. and it is done; for AB will be the diff. of long. 419 miles.

Lat. left	$42^\circ 30' \text{ N.}$	Mid. lat.	$38^\circ 24'$
Diff. of lat. 491	$= 8^\circ 11' \text{ S.}$	Com. mid. lat.	$51^\circ 36'$
Lat. in	$34^\circ 19' \text{ N.}$	Long. left	$18^\circ 31' \text{ W.}$
Lat. left	$42^\circ 30'$	Diff. of long. 419	$= 6^\circ 59' \text{ E.}$
Sum	$276^\circ 49'$	Long. in	$11^\circ 32' \text{ W.}$

From what has been said, it will be easy to construct any of the following cases, as they are constructed the same as in Plane Sailing: only observing that to find the diff. of long. you must take the comp. of mid. lat. as a course in Plane Sailing; with this cou. and the dep. find the dist. and that will be the diff. of long.

To find the same by CALCULATION.

To find the Diff. of Latitude.		To find the Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to the distance 591	2.77159	Is to the distance 591	2.77159
So is co-sine course 3 pts.	9.91985	So is sine course 3 pts.	9.74474
To the diff. of lat. 491.4	2.69144	To the dep. 328.3	2.51633

To find the Difference of Longitude.

Without the Departure it will be.	With the Departure it will be,
As co-sine lat. $38^{\circ} 24'$ co. ar. 0.10585	As co-sine lat. $58^{\circ} 24'$ co. ar. 0.10585
Is to sine course 3 pts. 97.474	Is to the dep. 328.3 2.51627
So is distance 591 2771.59	So is rad. 90° 10.00000
<hr/>	
To diff. of long. $419 = 6.59$ 2.62218	To diff. of long. $419 = 6^{\circ} 59'$ 2.62218
<hr/>	
	Long. left 18 31 W.

Whence the ship is in lat. $34^{\circ} 19'$ N. and long. 11 32 W.

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from rad. or 8 points, to the comp. of the cou. 3 points on the line marked SR will reach from the dist. 591 to 491, the diff. of lat. on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. or 8 points to the cou. 3 points on the line SR will reach from the dist. 591 to the dep. 328 on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from the sine comp. mid. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ to rad. or 90° on the line of sines, will reach from the dep. 328 to the diff. of long. 419 on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

RULE. With the cou. and dist. find the diff. of lat. and dep. as in Case I in Plane Sailing.

2dly. Take the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, and against it in the dist. column stands the diff. of long.

Thus, under the cou. 3 points, and against a tenth of the dist. $591 = 59$, stand 491 and 32.8; these, multiplied by 10, give 491 for the diff. of lat. and 328 for the dep.

Now, taking the comp. mid. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ or 51° as a cou. and a tenth of the dep. $32.8 = 328$ in its column (the nearest is 32.6), against which stands 42 in the dist. column; this multiplied by 10 gives 420, the diff. of long. nearly as before.

If the foregoing directions be well understood, the learner will not find it difficult to work the following cases in Mid. Lat. Sailing.

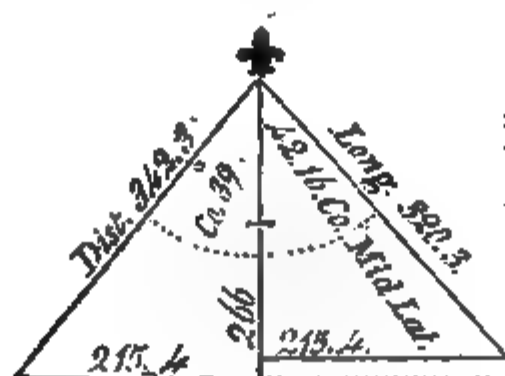
CASE IV.

Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Departure, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.

Suppose a ship sailing from the Lizard, makes, when the variation, lee-way, &c. are allowed for, her course $S. 50^{\circ} W.$ or $S. W. by S.$ half westerly, and then, by observation, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 31' N.$ what is her dist. run, and long. in?

MIDDLE LATITUDE SAILING.

83



Lat. of the Lizard	49° 57' N.	—	49° 57' N.
Lat. by observation	45 31 N.	—	45 31 N.
Diff. of lat.	4 26 S.	Sum of latitudes	95 28
	60	Mid. lat.	47 44
In miles	266	Co-mid. lat.	42 16

BY CALCULATION.

To find the Departure it will be,	To find the Distance it will be,
As co-sine cou. 39° co. ar. 0.10950	As the co-si. cou. 39° co. ar. 0.10950
Is to the diff. of lat. 266	Is to the diff. of lat. 266
So is the sine cou. 39°	So is rad. 90°
To the dep. 215.4	To the dist. 342.3

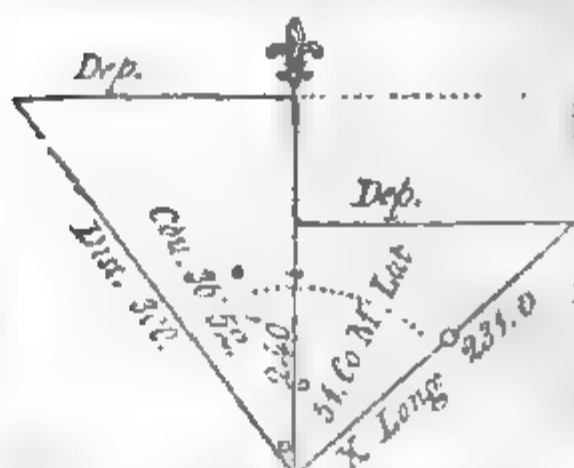
To find the Diff. of Longitude.	To find the Longitude in.
As co-si. of mid. lat. 47° 44'	Lizard's long.
co. ar. 0.17225	Diff. of lon. 320 miles or
Is to the dep. 215.4	
So is rad. 90°	Long. in
To the diff. of long. 320.3	

CASE V.

Both Latitudes and Distance given, to find the Course and Difference of Longitude.

Suppose a ship runs 300 miles N. westerly, from 37° N. lat. and long. 10° 25' W. until she be in lat. 41° N.; what is her cou. and long. in?

MIDDLE LATITUDE SAILING.



Left	—	37° 00' N.	—	37° 00' N.
n	—	41 00 N.	—	41 00 N.
of lat.		4 00' N.	Sum of lat.	78 00
		60	Mid. lat.	39 00
es	—	240	Co-mid. lat.	51 00

BY CALCULATION.

the Course it will be,	To find the Diff. of Lon. it will
300 co. ar. 7.52288	As co-st. mid. lat. 39° co. ar. 0.10
7° 10' 10.00000	Is to tang. cou. 36. 52 9.87
at 240 2.38021	So is diff. of lat. 240 9.39

To find the Difference of Latitude it will be,

As sine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438
Is to the dep. 957 2.98091
So is co-sine cou. 6 pts. 9.58284

To the diff. of lat. 396.4 2.59813

Lat. left 50° 10' S.
Diff. of lat, 396, or 6 36 S.
Lat. in 56 46 S.

To find the Distance it will be,

As sine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438
Is to the departure 957 2.98091
So is radius 10.00000

To the distance 1036 3 01529

Lat. left 50° 10' S.
Lat in 56 46
Sum is 2)106 56
Mid. lat. 53 28
Co-mid. lat. 36 39

To find Diff. of Long. it will be,

As co-si. m. lat. 53° 28' co. ar. 0.22527
Is to the departure 957 2.98091
So is radius 10.00000

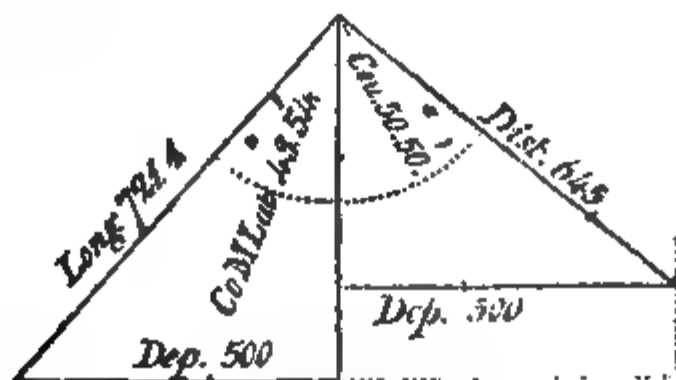
To mer. diff. of lon. 1608 3.20618

Long. left is 10 16 E.
Diff. of long. 1608, or 26 48 E.
Longitude in 37 4 E.

CASE VII.

One Latitude, Distance sailed, and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in Latitude 49° 30' N. and longitude 24° 40' W. sails south eastward 645 miles, until her departure from the meridian be 500 miles : I demand the course steered, and the latitude and longitude the ship is in.



To find the Course it will be,

As the dist. 645 co. ar. 7.19044
Is to the radius 10.00000
So is the departure 500 2.69897

To sine cou. 50° 50' 9.88941

To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,

As radius 10.00000
Is to the dist. 645 2.80956
So is co-sine cou. 50° 50' 9.30043

To diff. of lat. 407.3 2.60999

Lat. left is	49° 30' N	Lat. left	49° 30'
Diff. lat. 407, or	6 47 S.	Lat. in	42 43
Latitude in	42° 43' N.	Sum is	292 13
		Mid. lat.	46 6
		Co-mid. lat.	48 54

To find the Diff. of Long.			
As co-s. in lat. 46° 6' co ar.	0 16901	Longitude left is	24 40 W.
Is to the departure 500	2 69497	Diff. of long. 721, or	12 1 E.
So is radius	10 00 100	Long. in	12 39 W.
To diff. of long. 721.1	2 95798		

MERCATOR'S SAILING.

PLANE SAILING, as has been before observed, supposes the earth and sea to be in the form of a bowing-green, on which the meridians are parallel, and the degrees of latitude and longitude equal in all places; but the earth and sea compose a round body, or globe, on which the degrees of latitude are equal in all places, and the degrees of longitude decrease from the equator in proportion to the sine-complements of the latitude.

Though the meridians all meet at the poles, and the parallels to the equator continually decrease, and that in proportion to the co-sines of their latitudes; yet in old sea-charts the meridians were drawn parallel to each other, and, consequently, the parallels of latitude made equal to the equator, and so a degree of longitude on any parallel, as large as a degree on the equator: also, in these charts, the degrees of latitude were still represented (as they are in themselves equal to each other, and to those of the equator, by these means the degrees of longitude being increased beyond their just proportion, and the more so the nearer they approached the poles, the degrees of latitude at the same time remaining the same; it is evident places must be very erroneously marked down upon those charts, with respect to their latitude and longitude, and, consequently, their bearings from one another must be very false.

To remedy this inconvenience, so as still to keep the meridians parallel, it is plain we must lengthen the degrees of latitude in the same proportion as those of longitude are, that so the proportion in easting or westing may be the same with that of northing or southing, and, consequently, the bearing of places

from each other to be the same upon the chart as upon the globe itself.

The difficulty in constructing a true sea-chart consists in finding a proper manner of applying the surface of a globe to a plane; which Mr. WRIGHT, an Englishman, by an ingenious conception, happily accomplished.

He conceived the surface of this globe to swell like a bladder while it is blowing up from the equator towards the poles, proportionally in latitude as it does in longitude, until every part of its surface meet that of a concave cylinder impressed on it, whose diameter was equal to the globe's diameter. The equator being thus confined, the parts towards the poles must be extended, both in latitude and longitude, to fill up the cylinder, or figure in the form of a rolling-stone, and impress on its concave surface the lines drawn on the surface of the globe. This cylinder being cut on one of the meridians, from north to south, and laid open, would represent a true sea chart, the parts of which bear the same proportion to one another as the corresponding parts of the globe do; and on which all the lines will be right lines; having every parallel of latitude on the globe increased till it is equal to the equator, and so the distance of the meridians in these parallels will become equal to their distance at the equator; consequently, the meridians on the chart are expressed by parallel right lines.

Also the meridians being lengthened as the parallels are increased, every degree of latitude is lengthened in the same proportion as the degrees of longitude are increased; therefore, the distance of the parallels of latitude grows wider and wider as they approach the poles.

MR. GERRARD MERCATOR, a Fleming, in 1556, published a similar chart; but in what manner it was constructed he did not show, neither were those degrees in their true proportion; whence called Mercator's Chart.

Mr. WRIGHT, in 1599, published the Principles of the True Sea-Chart, and how to construct it on the following principles: viz.

That the distance between any two meridians at the equator is in proportion to their distance in any parallel of latitude, as the radius is to the co-sine of that latitude.

That any part of a parallel of latitude is to a like part of the meridian, as the radius is to the secant of that parallel:

And, that the distance of any parallel of latitude from the equator, is equal to the sum of the secants of all the arches between the equator and that parallel.

From these principles, Mr. Wright set about forming a Table, by the continual additions of secants, of all the parallels of latitude, beginning with one minute, which he made radius, and then to adding the second parallel of 9 minutes, and to the sum of these two, the secant of 3 minutes, &c. The Table thus formed, is that which is commonly called the Table of Meridional Parts, by means

of which a true nautical chart may be constructed, called Mercator's Chart, and all the Cases in WRIGHT's, commonly called Mercator's Sailing, constructed and calculated.

As this Table contains the meridional parts for every degree and minute of the quadrant, from the equator to the poles, it will be easy to find the meridional parts corresponding to any parallel of latitude, as for example :

Required the meridional parts corresponding to the latitude $33^{\circ} 45'$?

Look in the top of the Table for 33° , marked 33d, and in the right or left hand columns, marked (M), under the degree 33, and opposite the minute 45, stands 2153, the meridional parts belonging to $33^{\circ} 45'$.

When the given latitudes are both north or both south, the meridional difference of latitude is found by subtracting the meridional parts of the lesser latitude from those of the greater.

Required the meridional difference of latitude between the Lizard, in latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and the island of St. Mary's, in latitude $36^{\circ} 58'$ N.?

The Lizard's latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. meridional parts	3470
St. Mary's latitude $36^{\circ} 58'$ N. meridional parts	2390

Meridional difference of latitude 1080

When the latitudes are one north, and the other south, the meridional difference of latitude is found, by adding the meridional parts corresponding to both the latitudes together.

Required the meridional difference of latitude between Cape Verd, in latitude $14^{\circ} 46'$ N. and the Cape of Good Hope, in latitude $34^{\circ} 29'$ S.

Cape Verd's latitude $14^{\circ} 46'$ N. meridional parts	896
Cape of Good Hope's $34^{\circ} 29'$ S. meridional parts	2207

Meridional difference of latitude 3103

The several cases in Mercator's Sailing are worked by geometry, trigonometry, Gunter's Scale, and the Tables of difference of latitude and departure, exactly in the same manner as those in Plane Sailing, by only considering the meridional difference of latitude as if it were the proper difference of latitude, and the difference of longitude as the departure; for it is no more than enlarging the proper difference of latitude, so as to be equal to the meridional difference of latitude, then will the difference of longitude bear the same proportion to the departure, that the meridional difference of latitude does to the proper difference of latitude; for, in the following figure (which is the last case in Mercator's Sailing),

Let MT represent the meridional and ML the proper difference of latitude, TH the difference of longitude, LO the departure, MO the distance, and the angle TMH , or LMO , the course; then will ML be in proportion to LO , as MT is to TH ; and the contrary.

Wherefore, as the proper difference of latitude is to the departure, so is the meridional difference of latitude to the difference of longitude; and

As the meridional difference of latitude is to the difference of longitude, so is the proper difference of latitude to the departure.

Since lengthening or shortening the sides of a triangle does not alter the angles, the departure may be reduced into difference of longitude, and the difference of longitude into departure.

In all the cases (save the first) in Mercator's Sailing, the course, distance, difference of latitude and departure, are found in the same manner as those in Plane Sailing; and then the difference of longitude may be found by either of the following proportions, viz.

(See the Figure in the next page.)

By making the enlarged Distance	By making meridional Difference
MH radius, it will be,	of Lat. MT radius, it will be
As the co-sine of the course	As radius
Is to the merid. diff. of latitude,	Is to the merid. diff. of latitude,
So is the sine of the course	So is the tangent of the course
To the difference of longitude;	To the difference of longitude.

But in the first Case, it will be

As the merid. diff. of lat. MT	} $\frac{D}{R}$	As radius
Is to radius,		Is to the proper diff. of lat. MI,
So is the diff. of longitude TH		So is the secant of the course
To the tangent of the course;		To the distance MO.

Or, when the course is found, you may say, As the co-sine of course is to the proper difference of latitude, so is radius to the distance.

CASE I.

The Latitudes and Longitudes of two Places given, to find the direct Course and Distance between them.

Required the bearing and distance between the Lizard, in latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$, longitude $5^{\circ} 12' W.$, and the island of St. Mary, one of the Western Islands, in latitude $36^{\circ} 58' N.$ and long. $25^{\circ} 12' W.$
 Lizard's lat. $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ meridional parts 3470 long. $5^{\circ} 12' W.$
 St. Mary's $36^{\circ} 58' N.$ meridional parts 2390 long. $25^{\circ} 12' W.$

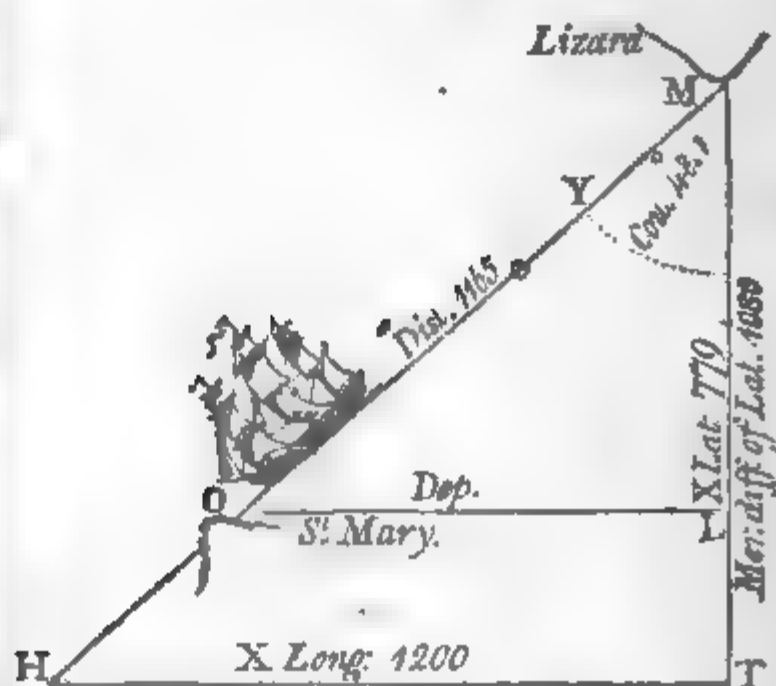
Diff. of lat. $12^{\circ} 59' = 779$	Mer. Diff. Lat. 1080	Diff. $20.00 = 1200$
60		60
779 miles		Diff. long. 1200 miles.

Draw the mer. $MT = 1080$, the meridional difference of lat. and $MI = 779$, the proper diff. of lat.; perp. to MT, draw TH and LO, make TH 1200 miles, the diff. of long.; join H and M; then will the angle TMH be the cou. S. $48^{\circ} 01' W.$ and OM the dist. 1165 miles.

N

MERCATOR'S SAILING.

BY PROJECTION.



BY CALCULATION.

the Course, it will be,	To find the distance, it will
l. 1080, co. ar. 6 96658	As co-si. cou 48.1. co. ar. 0.17
10 00000	Is to n. dist. lat 779 2.82

2. Now $\frac{1}{10}$ of the meridional diff. of lat. and the $\frac{1}{10}$ diff. of the longitude are 108,0 and 120,0; the nearest numbers in the Tables are 107,7 and 119,6 standing together over 48° .

In the latitude column I look for $\frac{1}{10}$, the proper diff. of lat. which is 77,9 the nearest is 77,6, against this stands 116 in the dist. column, which multiplied by 10 gives 1160, nearly the same as that found by calculation.

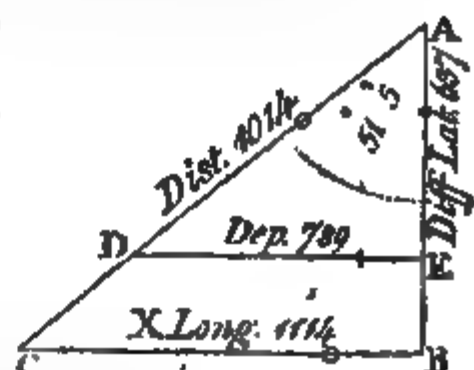
CASE II.

Both Latitude and the Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in lat. $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ and long. $5^{\circ} 14' W.$ sails S. westward, until her departure from the meridian be 789 miles, and then by observation is in the lat. $39^{\circ} 20' N.$ required her course steered, distance run, and longitude in.

Lat. left $49^{\circ} 57'$ Merid. parts 3470
 Lat. in $39^{\circ} 20'$ Merid. parts 2571

Diff. of lat. $10^{\circ} 37'$ Mer. Diff. Lat. 899
 60
 637 miles



BY PROJECTION.

With the proper diff. of lat. and dep. project the same as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing; extend the mer. AE to B, and make AB equal to the meridional diff. of lat. and draw a line parallel to the dep. DE; produce the dist. AD to cut this parallel; and CB will be the diff. of long. Hence the angle BAC will be the cou. S. $51^{\circ} 5' W.$ DA the dist. 1014, and BC the diff. of long. 1114 miles.

To find the same by CALCULATION.

As p. diff. lat. 637 co. ar. 7.19586	As sine cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar. 0.10899
Is to rad. 90 10.00000	Is to dep. 789 2.89708
So is the dep. 789 2.89708	So is rad. $90^{\circ} 0'$ 0.00000
To tang. cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ 10.09294	To the dist. 1014 3.00607
As rad. 90° 10.00000	Longitude left $5^{\circ} 14' W.$
Is to mer. diff. lat. 899 2.93376	Diff. of long. 1114 18 34 W.
So is tang. cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ 10.09292	Longitude in 23 48 W.
To diff. of long. 1114 3.04668	Her course is S. $51^{\circ} 5' W.$ and distance 1014 miles.

NOTE. The diff. of long. may be found by saying, As prop. diff. of lat. : dep. : : merid. diff. of lat. : diff. of long.
 N 2

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from diff. lat. 637, to dep. 739, on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or 45° , to $51^{\circ} 5'$, the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. to com. cou. $38^{\circ} 55'$, on the line of sines, will reach from diff. lat. 637, to 1014, the dist. on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from co-cou. $33^{\circ} 55'$ to sine cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ on the line of sines, will reach from mer. diff. lat. 899, to 1114, the diff. of long. on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

The diff. of lat. and dep. being found together in their respective columns will give the cou. among the degrees or points, and the dist. in its column; in the lat. column belonging to the cou. look for the mer. diff. of lat. and against it will stand the diff. of long. in the dep. column.

Now 1 sixth of diff. of lat. and of dep. are 106,1 and 131,3; the nearest numbers to these are 106,1 and 131,3, standing together over 51° the cou. and against dist. 109; this, multiplied by 6, gives 1014 the dist.

Again, over 51° look for 1-tenth of mer. diff. of lat. 89,9 in the lat. column, the nearest is 90, and against which stand 111,1 in the dep. column; this, multiplied by 10, gives 1111 for the diff. of long.

CASE III.

from A to E take the mer. diff. of lat. 396 in your compasses, and with one foot in A, the ship's place, as before, lay the other upon the mer. at B; and upon these two points raise the perp. DE and CB; a line drawn from the ship's place, making an angle with the mer. equal to 39° , the ship's cou. will cut the two perps. at D and C; the first will be the dep. which terminates the dist. AD 342, and the other will be the diff. of long CB = 321 miles.

From what has been said, it is plain, that any case in Mercator's Sailing may be projected as a right-angled triangle, by only considering the diff. of long. or dep. as the base; the meridional, or proper diff. of lat. as the perp.; the hypotenuse cut by the dep. as dist.; and the angle which that makes with the perp. the cou.; for in all cases in Mercator's Sailing, the meridional diff. of lat. bears the same proportion to the diff. of long. that the proper diff. of lat. does to the dep.

These instructions being well understood, will be sufficient to inform the learner how to construct any of the following cases:

BY CALCULATION.

To find the Distance.		To find the Diff. of Longitude.	
As co-si. cou. 39° co. ar.	0.10950	As the co-st. cou. 39° co. ar.	0.10950
Is to the diff. of lat. 266	2.47488	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 396	2.59770
So is radius .	10.00000	So is sine cou. 39°	9.79887
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the dist. 342.3	2.53435	To dif. lon. $320.7 = 5^\circ 21' W.$	2.50607
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Lizard's longitude left	—	—	$5^\circ 12' W.$
Longitude in	—	—	$10^\circ 33' W.$

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from co-sine cou. 39° , to rad. on the line of sines, will reach from the proper diff. of lat. 266, to the dist. 342.3 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from co-sine cou. 51° , to sine cou. 39° on the line of sines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 396, to the diff. of long. 321, on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

Under the cou. 39° , and against half the diff. of lat. 133, stands 171 in the dist. column, which being doubled is 342, the dist.; under the same degrees, and in the lat. column, look for half the mer. diff. of lat. 198, against that, in the dep. column, stands 160.5, doubled is 321, the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

CASE IV.

One Latitude, Course, and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in latitude $42^\circ 30' N.$ and longitude $18^\circ 31' W.$ sails

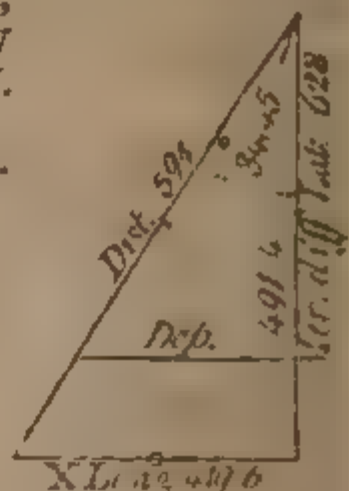
S.W. by S. 591 miles ; I demand the latitude and longitude the ship is in.

To find the Difference of Latitude it will be,

As rad. 90°	10.00000	Lat. left $42^\circ 30' N.$	M. pts $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2823 \\ 2194 \end{array} \right.$
Is to the distance 591	2.77159	Diff. lat. 491 8 11	
So is co-sine cou. 3 pts.	9.91985		
		Lat. in $34 19 N.$	M. diff of lat. 628
To the diff. of lat. 491.4	12.69144		

To find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

As co-sine 3 pts. co. ar. 0.08015	Lon. left $18^\circ 31' W.$
Is to mer. diff. of lat. 628 2 79796	Di. lo. 420 = 7.00 W.
So is S. cou. 3 pts. 9.74474	
	Long. in $25 31 W.$
To diff. of lon. 419.6	2.62285



BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from rad. or 5 points, the com of the cou. on the line marked SR, will reach from the dist. 591, to the diff. of lat. 491,4 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from co-cou. 5 points, to the cou. 3 points, on the line marked SR, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 628 to the diff. of long. 419.6 on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

Under the cou. 3 points, and opposite a tenth of the dist. 59.0 in the lat. column stands 49.1, which multiplied by 10, is 491, the diff. of lat. ; then find $\frac{1}{4}$ of the mer. diff. of lat. 157, in the lat. column, against which stands 105 in the dep. column, which, multiplied by 4, gives 420, the diff of long.

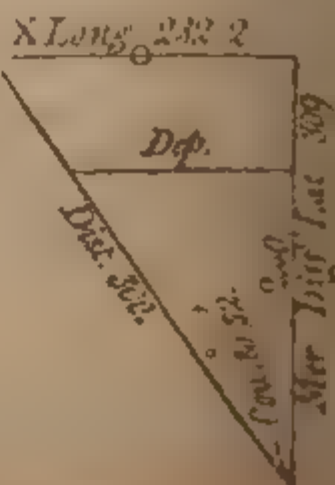
CASE V.

Both Latitudes and Distance given, to find the Course and Difference of Longitude.

If a ship runs 300 miles N. westerly from a port in lat. $37^\circ N.$ and long. $10^\circ 25' W.$ until she be in lat $41^\circ N.$; required the course steered and long in.

Lat. left $37 N.$	Mer. parts 2393
Lat. in $41 N.$	Mer. parts 2702

Diff. lat. 4 = 240 M. diff. lat. 309 M.



BY CALCULATION.

To find the Course.		To find the Diff. of Long.	
As the dist. 300 co. ar.	7.52288	As co-si. cou. $36^{\circ}52'$ co. ar.	0.09689
Is to rad. 90°	10.00000	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 309	2.48996
So is pro. diff. of lat. 240	2.38021	So is sine course $36^{\circ}52'$	9.77812
To the co-sine cou. $36^{\circ}52'$		To the diff. of long. 231.7	
	9.90309		2.36497
Longitude left	—		$10^{\circ}25'W.$
Diff. of long. 232, or	—		$8\ 52\ W.$
Longitude in	—		$14\ 17\ W.$

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the dist. 300, to the proper diff. of lat. 240, on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or 90° , to $53^{\circ}8'$, the comp. of the cou. on the line of sines.

2dly. 'The extent from co-cou. $53^{\circ}8'$, to cou. $36^{\circ}52'$, on the line of sines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 309, to the diff. of long. 231.7, on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

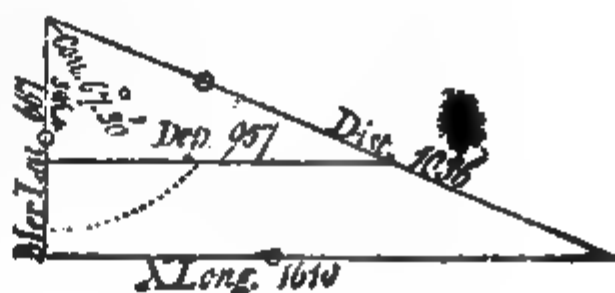
With the dist. and diff. of lat. find the cou. then in the lat. column belonging to this cou. find the mer. diff. of lat. ; against which, in the dep. column, will stand the diff. of long.

Thus, half the dist. 150, and half the diff. of lat. 120, will be found standing together in their columns, nearly under 37° , the cou.; and, in the lat. column, find half the mer. diff. of lat. 134.5, the nearest to it is 154.1 ; against which, in the dep. column, stands 116.1, which doubled is 232.2 the diff. of long. nearly as before.

CASE VI.

One Latitude, Course, and Departure given, to find the Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship sails E. S. E. from a certain port in latitude $50^{\circ}10' S.$ and longitude $10^{\circ}16' E.$ until her departure from the meridian be 957 miles; I demand the distance sailed, and the latitude and longitude she is in.



To find the Distance it will be,		To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,	
As sine con. 6 pts. co. ar.	0.01434	As sine con. 6 pts. co. ar.	0.01434
Is to the d. p. 957	2.98011	Is to the departure 957	2.98011
So is radius	10.00000	So is co sine con. 6 pts.	0.58254
To the distance 1036		To diff. lat. $396 = 6^{\circ} 36'$	
	3.01529		2.59813
To find the D. of Long.		Lat. left. $50^{\circ} 10' S.$ mer. pts. 3430	
As co-sine c. 6 pts. co. ar.	0.41716	Lat. in $56^{\circ} 46' S.$ mer. pts. 4157	
Is to mer. diff. of lat. 667	2.82415	Mer. difference lat.	
So is sine course 6 pts.	9.90502		
To diff. of long. 1610		Longitude left	
	3.21631	D. of long. 1610 =	
		10° 16' E.	
		26 50 E.	
		Longitude in	
		37 6 E.	

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from 6 points to rad. on the line marked SR, will reach from the dep. 957, to the dist. 1036, on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from 6 points to 2 points on the line marked SR, will reach from the dep. 957, to the diff. of lat. 396, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 2 points to 6 points on the line marked SR, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 667, to the diff. of long.

To find the Course it will be,		To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,	
As the distance 645 co. ar.	7.19044	As sine cou. 50° 50' co. ar.	0.11032
Is to rad.	10.00000	Is to the departure 500	2.69897
So is the departure 500	2.69897	So is co-sine cou. 50° 50'	9.80043
To sine cou. 50° 50'		To diff. lat. 407,3=6° 47'	
	9.88941		2.60992
To find Diff. of Long. it will be,		Lat. left 49° 30' N.	
As co-si. cou. 50° 50' co. ar.	0.19957	M. pts. 3428	
Is to m. diff. of lat. 588	2.76938	Lat. in 42° 43' N.	
So is sine course 50° 50'	9.88948	M. pts. 2840	
To diff. lon. 721,8=12° 2'		Mer. diff. lat.	
	2.85843	588	
Long. left		As pro. diff. of lat. 407,3	
	14 40 W.	co. ar.	
Long. in		Is to departure 500	
	2 38 W.	2.69897	
		So is m. diff. of lat. 588	
		2.76938	
		To diff. of long. 721,8	
		2.85843	

Hence the ship's cou. is S. 50° 50' E. or S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ east nearly, and she is in the lat. of 42° 43' N. and long. 2° 38' W.

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the dist. 645, to the dep. 500 on the line of numbers, will reach from radius to 50° 50' on the line of sines.

2dly. 'The extent from 50° 50' to 39° 10', on the line of sines, will reach from the dep. 500, to the diff. of lat. 407, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 39° 10' to 50° 50', on the line of sines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 588, to the diff. of long. 722, on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

Now a 5th of the dist. and dep. are 129 and 100, and are found together over 51°; and in the lat. column stands 81.2, which, multiplied by 5, is 406, the diff. of lat.

Then, in the lat. column, seek $\frac{1}{4}$ of the meridional diff. of lat. 147, the nearest is 146.6; against which in the dep. column, stands 181.1, which, multiplied by 4, is 724.4 the diff. of long.

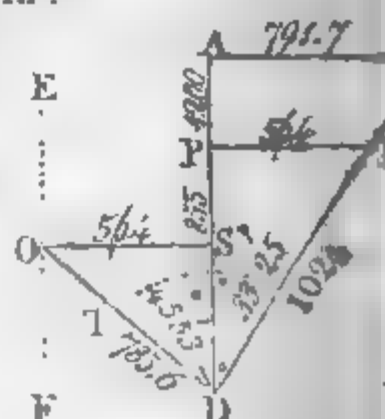
Having, in the preceding parts, shown how to work the most useful problems in Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing; I shall now work the three following cases both by Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing, in a manner I generally teach persons who are of age, and youth of good abilities; especially if they are limited to a short time.

MERCATOR'S SAILING.

Given the Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course, and Difference of Longitude, by Middle Latitude Sailing.

A ship from latitude of 37° N. and longitude $48^{\circ} 20'$ W. sails north and east, until she be in latitude $51^{\circ} 15'$ N. She has made 564 miles of departure; what was her course, distance run, and longitude in?

$37^{\circ} 0'$ N. Mer. parts	2393	
$51^{\circ} 15'$ N. Mer. parts	3593	E
<hr/>		
$14^{\circ} 15'$	$= 855$ miles diff.	1200
<hr/>		
88 15		
<hr/>		
44 7		$90^{\circ} 0'$
<hr/>		
		44 7
<hr/>		
		45 53



Comp. mid. lat.

Let the mer. DP, make it equal to 855 the diff. of lat.; the perp. PN, and make it $= 564$ the dep.; join D and P, the angle PDN be the cou. N. $33^{\circ} 25'$ E. and DN be the distance run.

To find the long. diff. of the dep. 564, draw EF parallel to DP; with F as center and radius 564 describe the arch TS, and upon it set off the course 33° 25' from S to T, through T draw DO, and

BY GUNTER.

1st. 'Extend from 855 to 564 on the line of numbers, that extent will reach from rad. or 45° , to $33^{\circ} 25'$ the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. 'Extent from rad. or 90° , to the cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the dep. 564, to the dist. 1024, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'Extend from rad. or 90° , to the comp. of mid. lat $45^{\circ} 53'$, on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the dep. 564, to 786 miles, the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

4thly. 'Extend from the sine of the cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ to the co-sine of the cou. $56^{\circ} 35'$, on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the meridional diff. of lat. 1200 to 792 miles, the diff. of long. by Mercator.

Or, 'The extent from the diff. of lat. 855, to the dep. 564, will reach from the meridional diff. of lat. 1200, to 792, on the line of numbers.'

BY INSPECTION.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. find the cou. and dist. as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing. Take the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, the corresponding dist. will be the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And,

Having found the cou. instead of the proper diff. of lat. find the meridional diff. of lat. in the lat. column belonging to the cou.; the corresponding dep. will be the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

Now, take 1-tenth of the diff. of lat. 1-tenth of the dep. viz. 85.5 and 56.4, the nearest numbers standing together in the Tables to these are 85.5, and 55.5, under 33° against dist. 102, and 85.4, and 57.6 under 34° against dist. 103; now 33° added to 34° is 67° , half is $33^{\circ} 30'$ the cou.; and 102 added to 103 gives 205, half is 102.5, which, multiplied by 10, gives 1025 the dist.

To find the Difference of Longitude.

Over the comp. of mid. lat. 46° , find $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dep. viz. 141 in its column, and against it stands 196 in the dist. column, this, multiplied by 4, gives 784 miles, the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, the cou. being $33^{\circ} 25'$, or nearly $33^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$, look for 1-tenth of meridional diff. of lat. = 120 in the lat. columns, under 33° and 34° , the nearest numbers to these are 110.9 and 102.2, the dep. corresponding are 77.9, and 81.1, their sum is 159, half is 79.5, which, multiplied by 10, gives 795, the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing, nearly as before.

From what has been said, it is easy to perceive that all the Cases (save the first) in Mid. Lat. and Mercator's Sailing, are projected and worked in the same manner as in Plane Sailing; and

to obtain the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing; the comp. of the mid. lat. is taken as a con. in Plane Sailing, and with this con. and the dep. the dist. is found, which will be the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And having the con. take the meridional diff. of lat. as if it was the proper diff. of lat. the corresponding dep. will be the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

The Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship from the latitude $51^{\circ} 15' N.$ and longitude $9^{\circ} 50' W.$ sails S. W. by S. until she had run 1022 miles, what latitude and longitude is she in?

To find the Departure.		To find the Latitude.	
As rad. 90°	0.00000	As rad. 90°	0.00000
Is to the distance 1022	3.00943	Is to the distance 1022	3.00943
So is sine course 3 pts.	9.74474	So is co-sine course 3 pts.	9.91963
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the departure 67.8	2.75419	To the diff. of lat. 849.8	2.91930
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Now 849.8 or 850 divided by 60, gives $14^{\circ} 10' S.$, and being subtracted from the latitude left, leaves $37^{\circ} 5$ the latitude in: hence the middle latitude is found to be $44^{\circ} 10'$ and meridional difference of latitude 1194. Whence,

To find the Difference of Longitude by Mid. Lat. Sailing.	To find the Difference of Longitude by Mercator's Sailing.
---	--

As co-si. cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co. ar. 0.03385	As co-si. cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co. ar. 0.03386
Is to diff. of lat. 855	Is to diff. of lat. 855
So is sine course $22^{\circ} 20'$	So is radius 90°
To the departure 351.3	To the distance 924.3

To find the Difference of Longitude.

By Mid. Lat. Sailing.	By Mercator's Sailing.
As co-si. m. lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ co. ar. 0.14392	As co-si. cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co. ar. 0.03386
Is to the departure 351	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 1200
So is radius 90°	So is sine cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$
To diff. L. $489 = 8^{\circ} 9' E.$	To diff. lon. $493 = 8^{\circ} 13'$
Long. left $22 56 W.$	Long. left $22 56$
Long. in $14 47 W.$ by m. lat.	Long. in $14 43 W.$ by M.

Case the first in Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing, and these three cases, are all that can well happen at sea; but as some young men are inattentive, and frequently looking into the book to see if their calculation is the same as that set down,

The Teacher, perhaps, may find it necessary to let such work the following questions by way of exercise:—

Quest. 1st. Requiring the bearing and distance of Hang. Cliff in Shetland, in lat. $60^{\circ} 7' N.$ and long. $50' W.$ and the North Cape of Lapland, in lat. $71^{\circ} 10' N.$ long. $26^{\circ} 1' E.$?

Ans. { $N. 44^{\circ} 33' E.$ dist. 930.3 miles, by Mercator's Sailing.
 $N. 43^{\circ} 4' E.$ dist. 938.9 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Quest. 2d. A ship in lat. $37^{\circ} N.$ and long. $48^{\circ} 20' W.$ sails between the N. and E. until she is in the lat. of $51^{\circ} 13' N.$ and finds she has made 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of dep.; required her direct cou. dist. run, and long. in?

Ans. { $N. 33^{\circ} 38' E.$ dist. 1018 miles, long. in $31^{\circ} 42' W.$ by Middle Latitude Sailing.
 $N. 33^{\circ} 38' E.$ dist. 1018 miles, long. in $35^{\circ} 9'$ by Mercator's Sailing.

Quest. 3d. A ship from the lat. of $51^{\circ} 22' N.$ sails S. S. W. 300 miles; what lat. is she in, and how much has she differed her long.?

Ans. { Lat. in $44^{\circ} 9' N.$ diff. of long. 267.6 miles, by Mercator's Sailing.
Lat. in $44^{\circ} 9' N.$ diff. of long. 278.9 miles, by Middle Latitude Sailing.

Quest. 4th. A ship from lat. $13^{\circ} N.$ sails N. E. by E. until she be in the lat. of $19^{\circ} 40' N.$; required her dist. run, and diff. of long.?

Ans. { Dist. run 720 miles, diff. of long. 624.1 miles, by Mercator.
Dist. run 720 miles, diff. of long. 623.8 miles, by Mid. Lat.

By the several differences of latitudes and departures, found in the Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure, find the latitudes come to, middle latitudes, and complements of middle latitudes; with each complement of middle latitude and corresponding departure, find the difference of longitude to each course and distance, and set them down in two additional columns, marked difference of longitude east and west, according to the departure used; add up the east and west columns, and their difference will be the whole difference of longitude, by Middle Latitude Sailing.

But if you work by Mercator's Sailing, find the meridional difference of latitude for each course and distance; with each course and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude; which set down as above directed, and the difference between the east and west columns will be the difference of longitude by Mercator's Sailing. By this method the ship's place may be found at the end of each course and distance run, and pricked off on a Mercator's chart.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship from the Land's End, in latitude $50^{\circ} 4' N.$ and longitude $5^{\circ} 41' 31''.5 W.$ is bound to the island of St. Mary, in latitude $37^{\circ} N.$ and longitude $25^{\circ} 6' W.$ but by reason of contrary winds is obliged to steer the following courses, viz. S. by W. 24 miles; W. S. W. 32, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 41, S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 49, E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 19, W. 21, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 36, S. 41, S. S. W. 92, and N. 36 miles; and it be required the latitude and longitude she is in, with the direct course and distance to her intended port.

With the several courses and distances, find their differences of latitude and departure, and set them down as in the following .

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. OF LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W.	24		23.5		4.7
W. S. W.	32		12.2		29.6
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	41	26.0			31.7
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	49		44.3	21.0	
E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	19	4.6		18.4	21.0
West	21				
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	36	22.8		27.3	
South	41		41.0		35.2
S. S. W.	92		85.0		
North	36	36.0			
		89.4	206.0	67.2	122.2
			89.4		67.2
		Dif. lat. S.	116.6	Depar.	55.0

MERCATOR'S SAILING.

In by the Traverse Table, that the ship has made 11
 uthing, and 55 miles of westing.

Latitude left	50° 4'	Meridion. parts	3.
of lat. 117	1 57		
	<hr/>		
	48 7 N.	Meridion. parts	3.
	<hr/>		
ades	2)98 11		
	<hr/>		
itude	49 5	Mer. diff. lat.	1

nce, to find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

Mid. Lat. Sailing.	By Mercator's Sailing.
Mid. lat. 49° 5' 0.18378	As p. diff. of lat. 116.6 7.932
Dep. 55 1.74036	Is to the dep. 55 1.741
10.00000	So is m. diff. of lat. 179 2.254
<hr/>	<hr/>
Long. 84 = 1° 24' 1.92414	To diff. long. 84.4 = 1° 24' 1.994
<hr/>	<hr/>
5° 42'	Long. left 5 42
<hr/>	<hr/>
7 6 by m. lat.	Long. in 7 6 by Mer.

BY INSPECTION.

the comp. of mid. lat. 41° as a cou. and the dep. 55.
 west is 5° 1, against which stands 84 in the dist. c

By Mercator's Sailing.

As mer. diff. of lat. 912	7.04001	As rad. 90°	0.00000
Is to tan. tan 45°	10.00000	Is to p. diff. lat. 699	2.82543
So diff. of long. 1086	3.03583	So is sec. cou. 49° 59'	0.19178
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tang. cou. 49° 59'	10.07584	To the dist. 1041	3.01721
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hence the direct course from the ship to St. Mary's is S. 50° 7' W. and distance 1043 miles, by Middle Latitude Sailing; and S. 49° 59' W. and distance 1041 miles by Mercator's Sailing. The same may be found

BY INSPECTION.

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diff. of long. 1086, viz. 271.5 nearly, and look for that in the dist. column over the comp. middle lat. 47° nearly, and in the dep. column stands 198.5, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dep. Then look for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diff. of lat. 167.2, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of dep. 198.5, until they are found standing together in their respective columns: the nearest are found over 50°, viz. 199.2, 167.5; the dist. corresponding to these is 260, this multiplied by 4 gives 1040 miles. Hence the course is S. 50° W. dist. 1040 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, taking $\frac{1}{10}$ of the meridional diff. of lat. and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the diff. of longitude, viz. 91.2, and 108.6, the nearest numbers to these are 108.8, 91.3 standing over 50° in the lat. column, belonging to the above degree; look for $\frac{1}{10}$ of the proper diff. of lat. viz. 66.9, the nearest is 66.8, the distance is 104, which being multiplied by 10, gives 1040 miles.

Hence the cou. is S. 50° W. and dist. 1040 miles, by Mercator's Sailing, the same as by calculation.

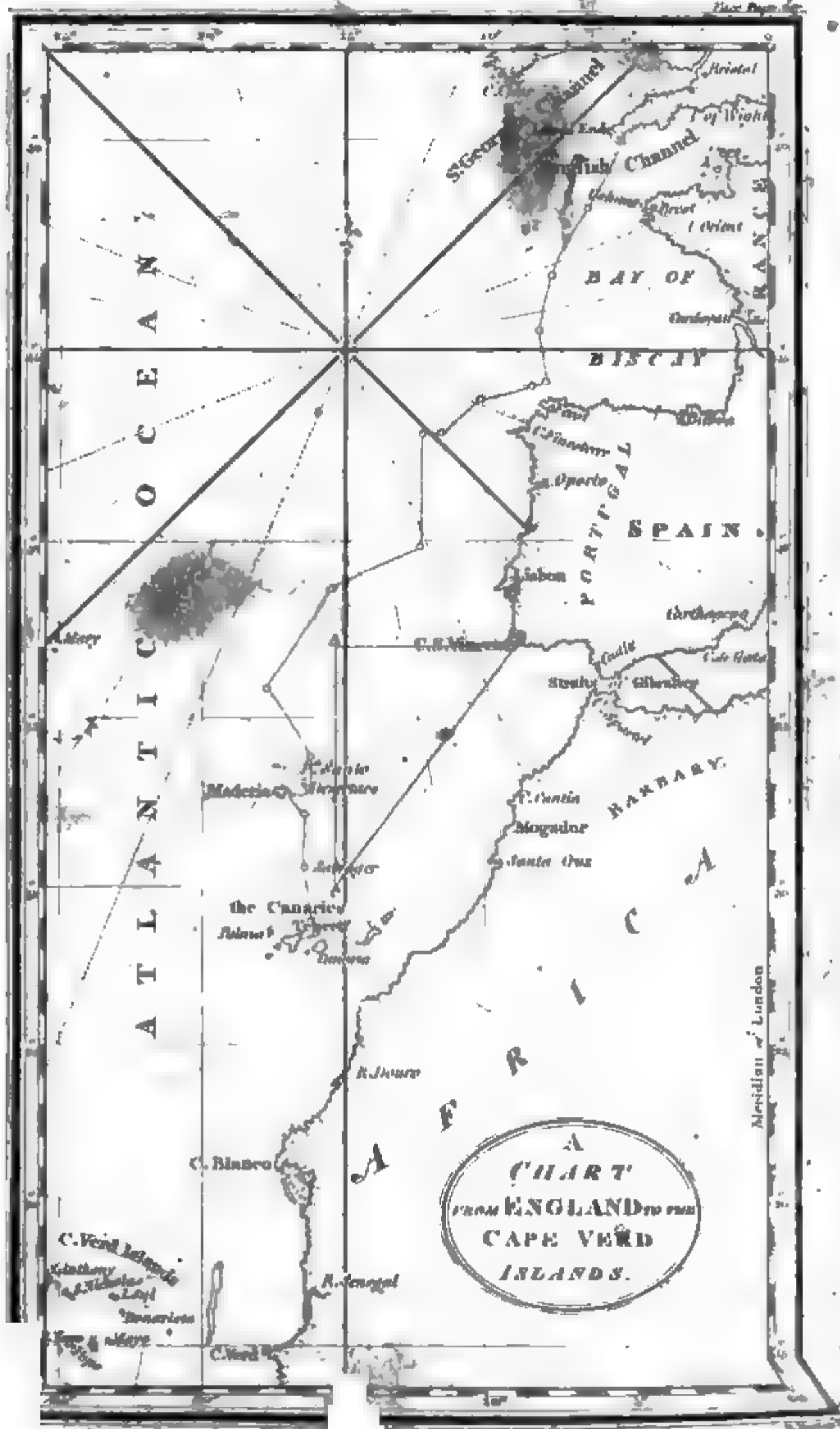
Here, to have gone to geometrical strictness, the diff. of long. should have been found by every cou. and dist. run, by Mid. Lat. or Mercator's Sailing, which would have given the ship's true place at the end of each cou. and dist. but I shall leave the doing of that to the reader; and as all traverses are worked in the manner shown above, which is sufficiently exact for a ship's run in 24 hours, I shall therefore only add a few questions for the learner's exercise.

Suppose a ship from the lat. 68° 38' N. and long. 8° 40' E. is bound to the North Cape, in 71° 10' N. and long. 26° 1' E. sails as in the following Table; required the lat. and long. she is in, and her direct cou. and dist. to the Cape.

MERCATOR'S SAILING.

Ses.		N.	S.	E.	W.	LAT. IN	Diff. Long.	
							E.	W.
by N.	0	52.4		35.0		08 38		
2.	38	26.9		26.9		69 30	97.	
E.	51	51.7		21.4		69 57	78.0	
th.	10	30.0				70 40	64.2	
by N.	25	20.8			13.9	1 19		14.
1/4 W.	36	31.7			17.0	71 40		55.0
E.	40	39.2		7.8		72 12	25.9	
L. 1/2 E.	72	33.9		63.5		72 51	219.1	
L.	50		35.4	35.4		73 25	210	
E.	65	24.9		60.1		72 30	207.7	
		311.5	35.4	250.1	30.9		812.9	99.
		85.4		30.9			99.	
of lat.		276.1	Dep.	219.2		Diff. lon.	713.9	E.

Using the above, the diff. of long. is found by the co
 Diff. of lat. between each par. of lat.; or it may be do
 the comps. of each mid. lat. and the dep. for each coun
 at. left was 68° 38' N. Long. left 8° 40'
 L. 276 m = 1 36 N. Diff long. 714 m = 11 54



found by Mid. Lat. or Mercator, by Inspection, which will be nearly as above.

A ship from the Lizard, in lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ W. is bound to Funchal in Madeira, in lat. $32^{\circ} 38'$ N. and long. $17^{\circ} 5'$ W. steers the following cou. S. S. W. 250 miles, W. 150, S. E. by S. 200, W. by N. 180, and S. 185 miles; required the lat. and long. she is in, and her direct cou. and dist. to the intended port?

By finding the diff. of long. for each cou. by calculation, the ship is in lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$ N. and long. $11^{\circ} 25'$ W. by Mercator's Sailing; but, by working by the whole diff. of lat. and dep. the long. will be $11^{\circ} 21'$ W.

The cou. from the ship to Funchal is S. $33^{\circ} 51'$ W. dist. 492.4 miles by Mercator's Sailing:

And S. $33^{\circ} 55'$ W. dist. 492.8 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

A ship from lat. $5^{\circ} 14'$ N. and long. $25^{\circ} 56'$ W. runs the following courses and distances, viz N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 56 miles, N. N. W. 33, N. W. by W. 46, S. S. E. 30, S. by W. 20, and N. E. by N. 60 miles; required the direct cou. and dist. made good, and the lat. and long. she is in.

The cou. is N. $13^{\circ} 50'$ E. dist. 108 miles lat. in $39^{\circ} 59'$ N. long. in $25^{\circ} 23'$ W.

Suppose a ship in lat. $67^{\circ} 30'$ N. and long. $8^{\circ} 46'$ W. sails the following courses, N. E. 64 miles, N. N. E. 50, N. W. by N. 58, W. N. W. 72, W. 48, S. S. W. 38, S. by E. 45, and E. S. E. 40 miles; what lat. and long. is she in?

By working by the whole diff. of lat. and. dep. the ship is in lat. $68^{\circ} 43'$ N. and long. $11^{\circ} 3'$ W. But

By finding the diff. of long. for each cou. and dist. she is in long. $11^{\circ} 38'$ W. by Mid. Lat. Sailing, and $11^{\circ} 43'$ W. by Mercator's Sailing.

Having gone through the necessary Problems in Mercator's Sailing, we shall now proceed to show how the true chart, commonly called Mercator's Chart, may be constructed either for the whole or any part of the Terraqueous Globe.

When a Chart is to commence from the Equator, or if the Equator is to run through it.

Having provided a scale of convenient length, draw a line to represent the Equator, and, crossing that at right angles, another to represent the meridian of some known place, such as Greenwich, Paris, the Lizard, or any other place whose longitude is known; the upper end of which will represent the north, and the lower the south.

From the scale take 60 in your compasses, and with 1 foot upon the meridian, set off that distance on both sides of it upon the equator, if the chart is to contain east and west longitude; but if it is only to contain west longitude, lay it off upon the left-hand side of the meridian. but if easterly, on the right-hand side, and that

will point out the degrees of longitude, which may be divided into halves, quarters, or minutes, if required.

Having set off as many degrees of longitude as you intend the chart should contain, through the last draw a line (or lines) parallel to the meridian, which will be the bounds of the chart east and west.

Having divided the equator as above, proceed to set off upon the two extreme meridians from the equator, the meridional parts (as found in the table) belonging to each degree of latitude; that is, take from the scale in your compasses the miles answering to one degree in the table, and, with one foot in the equator, set off that distance upon each side of it upon the extreme meridians, if the chart is to contain north and south latitude; but if only north or south, upon one side of the equator.

Again, take the meridional parts answering to 2 degrees and 3 degrees, &c. in your compasses, and set them off upon the meridian, from the equator, as before.

In like manner proceed to set off as many degrees as you intend the chart should contain; or, which will be the same thing, take the meridional difference of latitude between any two parallels, and set them off severally from the least latitude.

Lay a ruler on each of these divisions, and draw lines parallel to the equator, and they will be parallels of latitude, each of which will be enlarged towards the poles, in proportion as the degrees of longitude are.

Parallel to the meridian, draw lines through the points, expressing the degrees of longitude, to cut the parallels of latitude, which bound the chart north and south.

The parallels of latitude may also be divided into halves, quarters, or minutes, by taking the meridional parts for degrees and minutes, and setting them off as before.

Draw double lines on the borders of the chart, and mark out the degrees of latitude and longitude, and, in some convenient place, draw the compass. In like manner may a chart be made that shall contain any number of degrees and minutes required. When the chart is not to commence from the equator, but is only to serve from a certain distance on the meridian, between two parallels on the same side of the equator, then the meridians are to be drawn as before, and for the parallels of latitude you are to proceed thus:—

From the meridional parts answering to each point of latitude in your chart, subtract the meridional parts answering to the least latitude, and set off the difference severally from the parallels of the least latitude upon the two extreme meridians, and the lines joining these points of the meridian will represent the several parallels upon the chart.

Let it be required to draw a chart that shall serve from the latitude of 14 degrees north, to 52 degrees north, and that shall contain 25 degrees of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. See the Chart, page 107.

Draw a line to represent the meridian of Greenwich, from which set off towards the left hand 25 degrees of west longitude, as before directed; through the two last points draw lines parallel to the meridian of London, and these will be the extreme meridians, or east and west bounds of your chart.

Having drawn the two meridians on the lower edge of the paper, draw a line perpendicular to the meridians, to represent the parallel of 14 degrees north; then, from the meridional parts answering to 15 degrees 910, subtract the meridional parts answering to 14 degrees 849, and take the difference, 61, in your compasses, and set it off from the parallel on both the meridians from you, and that will represent the parallel of 15 degrees.

Again, take the meridional parts of 15 degrees 910, from the meridional parts of 16 degrees 973, and set off the difference 63, upon the meridians from the point representing the parallel of 15 degrees, and that will represent the parallel of 16 degrees. In like manner proceed to set off the parallels upon the meridians.

Or, if the meridional parts of 14 degrees be subtracted from the meridional parts of every succeeding parallel, and the difference be set off from the parallel of 14 degrees upon the meridians, those points will represent the several enlarged parallels of latitude, the same as before; and, if it be required that the meridians should be divided into degrees and minutes, the meridional parts for such must be taken from the Table, and set off as above.

Having set off as many parallels as you intend the chart should contain, through each point draw parallels; or if you think drawing lines through every degree will crowd your chart too much, you may divide the borders only into single degrees, &c. and draw lines through every 5 degrees of latitude and longitude, as in the chart.

Take from the Table of Latitude and Longitude of Places, the latitude and longitude of each particular place contained within the bounds of the chart, and lay a ruler over its latitude, and another crossing that over its longitude; the points where these cross will represent the proposed place upon the chart. In like manner may any place be readily marked. Hence the particular points of a sea-coast may be laid down as above, and lines properly drawn from point to point will form the outline of the sea-coasts, islands, &c. to which may be annexed, the depths of water, setting of currents, and whatever else may be thought convenient for the chart to contain.

This map or chart is not to be considered as a just or similar representation of the earth's surface, for in it the figures of islands and countries are distorted near the poles. For

Suppose an island in the latitude 60° N. or S. where the breadth of a degree of longitude is just half as large as a degree upon the equator. Now, as the degrees of latitude are enlarged in proportion as the degrees of longitude are expanded towards the poles, it is plain, that every point of that island or country, being laid down

MERCATOR'S SAILING.

Cours.	Dist.	N.	S	E.	W.	Lat. in	Diff. Long.	
							E.	W
by N.	6	52.4		35.0		68 38		
by E.	30	26.9		26.9		69 30	97.	
by S.	50	31.7		21.4		69 57	78 0	
by W.	60	30.0				70 49	64.2	
by N.	25	20.8			13.9	71 19		44.
N. ½ W.	36	31.7			17.0	71 40		55 0
by E.	40	39.2		7.8		72 12	25 9	
E. ½ E.	72	33.9		63.5		72 51	219.1	
E.	50		35.4	35.4		73 25	210	
N. E.	65	24 9		60.1		72 50	207.7	
		311.5	35.4	250.1	30.5		812.9	99.
		35.4		30.9			99.	
of lat.		276.1	Dep.	219.2		Diff. lon.	713.9	E.

Using the above, the diff. of long. is found by the cos. of the diff. of lat. between each par. of lat.; or it may be done by the comps. of each mid. lat. and the dep. for each course. Lat. left was 68° 38' N. Long. left 8° 40' W. 1. 276 ms. = 4 36 N. Diff. long. 714 m = 11 54

place lies to the right hand of the north and south line, or to the left hand if it lies to the west; and make a mark with a black-lead pencil; this mark will serve to prick off by, till you come to take a new departure; and then rub it out, and make a new one as before.

Then lay a ruler across the chart in the latitude you are in; and taking so many degrees in your compasses from the line of longitude, as your longitude made comes to, set them off from your black-lead mark along the edge of the ruler to the eastward, if the longitude made be east, or to the westward if it be west; where this falls, will be the longitude the ship is in by the chart; from which take the nearest distance to some north and south line, and from where that line, &c. as in the first case.

The ship's place on the chart being found, as before taught, it remains in the next to show how to find the bearing and distance of any place from the ship; and first,

To find how any Place bears from the Ship.

RULE. Lay a ruler from the place of the ship to the place you would know the bearing of; then set one foot of your compasses in the centre of some compass near the ruler, and take the nearest distance to the edge of the ruler: then run one foot of your compasses along by the edge of the ruler, and observe what point of the compass the other comes nearest to, which will be the bearing required.

CASE I.

To find the Distance of any Place from the Ship.

If the place be in the same longitude that the ship is in, that is, if it bears due north or south, then the difference of latitude between them, turned into miles or leagues, will be the distance.

CASE II.

If the place be in the same latitude the ship is in, that is, if it bears due east or due west, then take half the distance between the ship and the place in your compasses; and, setting one foot on the line marked with the degrees of latitude, in the latitude the ship is in, see what latitudes the other foot will reach to, both above and below it; the difference between these two latitudes will be the distance required.

CASE III.

When they are neither in the same Latitude nor in the same Longitude with the Ship.

RULE. Take the difference of latitude between both places in your compasses from the equator, or graduated parallel; and laying a ruler over both places, put one foot upon the ship's place, and

slide your compasses along the edge of the ruler (holding both points parallel to the meridian) until the other cuts the parallel of latitude passing through the place (or any E. and W. line cut by the ruler), then stay the compasses. Take the distance between where the point rested by the edge of the ruler, and the place (or where the ruler crossed the aforesaid east and west line), in your compasses, and apply it to the equator, or graduated parallel, and that will give their distance in degrees, which may be turned into miles or leagues, and in the same manner as you find the bearing and distance between the ship and any place, you may also find the bearing and distance of one place from another; or if the distance between the ship and place be taken in your compasses, and applied to the side of the chart, or graduated meridian, nearly in the parallels of the ship and place, it will give the distance in degrees as before; and for this purpose there are generally marked on the sides of charts scales of leagues, by which the distance between the places may be readily found.

Or the distance between two places upon a Mercator's Chart may be easily found, thus:

Take half the distance between any two places, and with one foot of the compasses in the middle parallel, extend both ways upon the graduated meridian; count the number of degrees between both points, which will be your distance, either in leagues or miles, according as the scale is divided; or take the distance in your compasses, and set one foot as much above the one place as the other point is below the other place, on the meridian: the number of degrees between the points of the compasses will be the distance.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Bearing and Distance between Cape St. Vincent and Teneriffe.

Lay a ruler over both places, and take their difference of latitude $8^{\circ} 30'$, from the equator or graduated parallel, in your compasses; and slide one foot along the edge of the ruler from Teneriffe, holding the other point in the direction of the line CB, until the other point just touches the east and west line, (AB) passing through St. Vincent, as at B, from C, where the foot of the compasses rested, by the edge of the ruler, and St. Vincent being measured, and applied to the graduated parallel, gives 10 two-third degrees, or 640 miles the distance.

Again, take the nearest distance between the centre of the compass in your compasses, and sliding them along the edge of the ruler, as before directed, you will find the course to be S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. nearly.

Hence the direct course between Cape St. Vincent and Teneriffe is S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. distance 640 miles, or 213 one-third leagues, and the same with other places.

OF WINDS.

THE earth is endued with a wonderful principle of gravitation, whereby all its parts are strictly united together, and all bodies that are loose upon it closely adhere to its surface, tending directly towards its centre. Hence it is, that ships are able to sail with the same facility every where (void of impediments) upon the surface of the sea, quite round the terraqueous globe; and that (as to sense) there is no such thing as an upper or lower part of the earth; for let the inhabitant be in what part soever, he will there gravitate towards the earth's centre, and imagine himself to be on the highest point of its surface; from whence he will observe the heavens like a large vault over his head, and his antipodes he will imagine to be directly under him, as they will also theirs for the like reasons. According to this law of gravity, if the earth was at rest (and not acted upon by any other power), and its parts loose, or its surface all over covered with a deep fluid, it would naturally form itself into a true sphere, or globe.

Notwithstanding this power of attraction, yet the sun, whose rays upon the earth cause vapours or fumes to be continually rising from it, which must partake of the quality of those parts from whence they are evaporated; a collection of which form what we call our air or atmosphere, surrounding the earth, and extending some miles above its surface, and is liable to be put in motion by various causes. Hence, air is a fine elastic fluid, and is found capable of being compressed or condensed by cold, and expanded or rarefied by heat.

Consequently, an alteration of heat or cold happening in any part of the atmosphere, the air in that part will be either condensed or rarefied, and the neighbouring parts will thereby be put into motion, through the endeavour which the air by its elasticity or springiness always makes to restore itself to its former state, or come to an equilibrium.

Wind is a stream or current of air, which generally blows from one part of the horizon to its opposite.

The following observations have been made on it, particularly by Dr. Halley, which are not unworthy the Seaman's notice.

Between 30 degrees north latitude, and 30 south latitude, there is a constant east wind throughout the year, blowing on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and this is called the Trade-Winds.

For as the sun, in moving from east to west, heats the air more immediately under him, and thereby expands it; the air to the eastward is constantly rushing towards the west to restore the equilibrium or natural state of the atmosphere, which occasions a perpetual east wind in those limits.

The trade-winds, near these northern limits, blow between the north and east; and, near the southern limits, they blow between the south and east.

For as the air is expanded by the heat of the sun near the equator, therefore the air from the northward and southward will both tend toward the equator to restore the equilibrium: now these motions from the north and south, joined with the foregoing easterly motions, will produce the motions observed near those limits, between the north and east, and between the south and west.

These winds, if the whole surface of the globe were sea, would undoubtedly blow quite round it, as they are found to do in the Atlantic and Ethiopic oceans; but seeing such great continents interpose and break the continuity of the ocean, regard must be had to the nature of soils, and the positions of high mountains, which are the principal causes of the variety of winds differing from the former general one.

In some parts of the Indian ocean there are periodical winds, which are called Monsoons: that is, such as blow half the year one way, and the other half the contrary way.

For air that is cool and dense will force the warm and rarefied air into a continual stream upwards, where it must spread itself to preserve the equilibrium: so that the upper course or current of the air shall be contrary to the under current; for the upper air must move from those parts where the greatest heat is, and so by a kind of circulation the N. E. trade-wind below will be attended with a S. W. above; and a S. E. below, with a N. W. above:— And this is confirmed by the experience of seamen, who, as soon as they get out of the trade-winds, immediately find a wind blowing from the opposite quarter.

In the Atlantic ocean, near the coasts of Africa, at about 100 leagues from shore, between the latitudes of 28° and 10° north, seamen constantly meet with a fresh gale of wind blowing from the N. E.

Those bound to the Caribbee Islands, across the Atlantic, find, as they approach the American side, that the N. E. wind becomes easterly, or seldom blows more than a point from the east, either to the northward or southward.

The trade-winds on the American side are extended to 30° , 31° , or even to 32° of north lat.; which is about 4° farther than what they extend to on the African side; also, to the southward of the equator, the trade-winds extend 3 or 4 degrees farther towards the coast of Brasil on the American side, than they do near the Cape of Good Hope on the African side.

Between the latitudes of four degrees north, and four south, the wind always blows between the south and east: on the African side the winds are nearest the south, and on the American side nearest the east. In these seas Dr. Halley observed, that when the wind was eastward, the weather was gloomy, dark, and rainy, with *hara* gales of wind; but when the wind veered to the south-

ward, the weather generally became serene, with gentle breezes, next to a calm.

These winds are somewhat changed by the season of the year; for when the sun is far northward, the Brasil S. E. wind gets to the south, and the N. E. wind to the east; and when the sun is far south, the S. E. wind gets to the east, and the N. E. wind on this side of the equator veers more to the north.

Along the coast of Guinea, from Sierra Leone to the island of St. Thomas, under the equator, which is above 500 leagues, the southerly and S. W. winds blow perpetually; for the S. E. trade-wind having passed the equator, and approaching the Guinea coast, within 80 or 100 leagues, inclines towards the shore, and becomes S. S. E., then south, and by degrees, as it comes near the land, it veers about to S. S. W., and within the land it is S. W. and sometimes W. S. W. This tract is troubled with frequent calms, and violent sudden gusts of wind, called Tornadoes, blowing from all points of the horizon.

The reason of the wind setting in west on the coast of Guinea is, in all probability, owing to the nature of the coast, which, being greatly heated by the sun, rarefies the air exceedingly, and consequently the cool air, from off the sea, will keep rushing in to restore the equilibrium.

Between the 4th and 10th degrees of north latitude, and between the longitude of Cape Verd, and the eastmost of the Cape Verd islands, there is a tract of sea which seems to be condemned to perpetual calms, attended with terrible thunder and lightning, and such frequent rains, that this part of the sea is called The Rains. Ships in sailing these 6 degrees have been sometimes detained whole months, as is reported.

The cause of this seems to be, that the westerly winds setting in on this coast, and meeting the general easterly winds in this tract, balance each other, and so cause the calms; and the vapours carried thither by each wind meeting and condensing, occasion the almost constant rains.

The last three observations show the reason of the two following, which mariners experience in sailing from Europe to India, and in the Guinea trade. The difficulty when ships in going to the southward, especially in the months of July and August, find in passing between the coast of Guinea and Brazil, notwithstanding the width of the sea is not more than 500 leagues. This happens because the S. E. winds at that time of the year commonly extend some degrees beyond the customary limits of 4° N. latitude: and besides, coming so much southerly, as to be sometimes south, sometimes a point or two to the west, it then only remains to ply to windward. And if, on the one side, they steer W. S. W. they get a wind more and more easterly; but then there is danger of falling in with the Brazilian coast, or shoals; and if they steer E. S. E. they fall into the neighbourhood of the coast of Guinea, from whence they cannot depart without running easterly as far as

the island of St. Thomas; and this is the constant practice of all the Guinea ships.

All ships departing from Guinea for Europe, their direct course is northward; but on this course they cannot go, because the coast being nearly east and west, the land is to the northward, therefore as the winds on this coast are generally between the S. and W. S. W. they are obliged to steer S. S. E. or S. and with these courses they run off the shore, but in so doing they always find the wind more and more contrary, so that when near the shore they can lie south; at a great distance they can make no better than S. E. and afterwards E. S. E. with which courses they generally fetch the island of St. Thomas, and Cape Lopez, where finding the wind to the eastward of the south, they sail westerly with it, till coming to the latitude of four degrees south, where they find the S. E. wind blowing perpetually.

On account of these general winds, all those that use the West-India trade, even those bound to Virginia, reckon it their best course to get as soon as they can to the southward, that so they may be certain of a fair and fresh gale to run before it to the westward, and for the same reason those homeward bound from America endeavour to gain the latitude of 20°, where they first find the wind begin to be variable, though the most ordinary winds in the North Atlantic ocean come between the south and west.

Between the southern parts of 10° and 20° in the Indian ocean, the general trade-wind, about S. E. by S. is found to blow all the year round in the same manner as in the like lats. in the Ethiopic ocean; and during the six months, from May to December, these winds reach to within 2° of the equator; but during the other six months, from November to June, a N. W. wind blows in the tract lying between the 3d and 10th degrees of southern lat. in the meridian of the north end of Madagascar; and between the 2d and 12th degrees of south lat. near the long. of Sumatra and Java.

In the tract between Sumatra and the African coast, and from 3° of S. lat. quite northward to the Asiatic coast, including the Arabian sea and the Gulf of Bengal, the monsoons blow from September to April on the N. E. and from March to October on the S. W. In the former half-year, the wind is more steady and gentle, and the weather clearer, than in the latter six months; and the wind is more strong and steady in the Arabian sea than in the Gulf of Bengal.

Between the island of Madagascar and the coast of Africa, and hence northward as far as the equator, there is a tract wherein, from April to October, there is a constant fresh S. S. W. wind, which, to the northward, changes into the W. S. W. wind blowing, at that time, in the Arabian sea.

To the eastward of Sumatra and Malacca, on the north of the equator, and along the coasts of Cambodia and China, quite through the Philippines, as far as Japan, the monsoons blow northerly and southerly; the northern setting in about October or No-

ember, and the southern about May. These winds are not quite so certain as those in the Arabian sea.

Between Sumatra and Java to the west, and New Guinea to the east, the same northerly and southerly winds are observed but the first half-year the monsoons incline to the N. W. and the latter to the S. E. These winds begin a month or six weeks after those in the Chinese seas set in, and are quite as variable.

These contrary winds do not shift from one point to its opposite all at once; in some places the time of the change is attended with calms; in others by variable winds; and it often happens on the shores of Coromandel and China, towards the end of the monsoon, that there are most violent storms, greatly resembling the hurricanes in the West Indies, wherein the wind is so vastly strong, that hardly any thing can resist its force.

All navigation in the Indian ocean must necessarily be regulated by those winds: for if mariners should delay their voyages till the contrary monsoon begins, they must either sail back, or go into harbour, and wait for the changing of the trade-winds.

Vapours rising from the sea, and by the wind carried over low lands to the ridges of mountains, and compelled to mount up with the stream of the air to the tops, where the water presently precipitates, gliding down by the cranks and cliffs of the stones, and part of the water entering into the caverns of hills, and gathering into basons, which being once filled begin to run over, and form subterraneous passages through the earth, breaking out in springs by the sides of hills, several of those meeting together form a rivulet; several of these rivulets meeting together make a river. This, together with what is incorporated into vegetables, renders it impossible for all the water evaporated from the sea to return to it again.

Hence the evaporations arising from the Mediterranean are such, that notwithstanding there are nine capital rivers, which empty themselves into it, beside smaller ones, there is a constant current running through the Straits of Gibraltar from the Atlantic ocean to make up the deficiency. R. Mead, M. D. and F. R. S. observes, 1. That some diseases are probably the effects of the influence of the heavenly bodies. 2. That the most windy seasons of the year are about the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. 3. All the changes we have enumerated in the atmosphere do fall out at the same times when those happen in the ocean; and, as both the waters of the sea and the air of our earth or fluids are subject in a great measure to the same laws of motion, so that natural effects of the same kind are owing to the same causes. 4. The alteration made by the sun and moon in the atmosphere must thereby have influence on the animal body. 5. The elasticity of the air is of great moment, and it is reciprocally as the pressure, so that the incumbent weight being diminished by the attraction, the air underneath will be much expanded; these, and such-like causes, will make the tides in the air to be much greater than those of the ocean, and there is no doubt to be made, but that the same infinitely wise Being, who contrived

the flux and reflux of the seas, to secure that vast collection of waters from stagnation and corruption, has ordered this ebb and flood of the air of our atmosphere with the like good design; that is, to preserve it sweet, and a brisk temper of this fluid so necessary to life, by a continual circulation. 6. Two contrary winds blowing towards the same place, may accumulate the air there, so as to increase its height and the weight of the incumbent cylinder; in like manner the direction of two winds may be such, as meeting at certain angles, may keep the gravity of the air in a middle state; but if the wind blows different ways from the same place (which may be occasioned by thunder and lightning) the height and weight of the air may be much decreased. 7. The changes in our atmosphere at high water, low and full moon, the equinoxes, &c. must occasion alterations in all animal bodies, for all living creatures require air of a determined gravity to perform respiration easily; for it is by its weight that this fluid insinuates itself into the cavity of the breast and lungs: by a slow circulation the secretion of the spirits is diminished; and by the want of the force of elasticity and gravity, the juices begin to ferment, change the union of their parts, break their canals, and diseases follow.

Besides the above causes, the atmosphere may be put in motion by the elastic vapours forced from the bowels of the earth by subterraneous heats, and condensed by whatever causes in the atmosphere. A mixture of effluvia in different qualities in the air may, by rarefaction, fermentation, &c. produce winds and other effects like those resulting from the combination of some chemical liquors; and that such things happen, we are assured from the nature of thunder, lightning, and meteors. From the eruption of volcanoes and earthquakes in distant places, wind may be propagated to remote countries. The divided or united forces of the other planets, and of the comets, may variously disturb the influence of the sun, the moon, &c. We know that there happen violent tempests in the upper region of the air, when we below enjoy a calm; and how many ridges of mountains there are on our globe which interrupt and check the propagation of the winds, so that it is no wonder that the phenomena we have ascribed to the action of the sun and moon, are not always constant and uniform, and that every effect does not hereupon follow: which were there no other powers in nature able to alter the influence of, this might, in a very regular and uniform manner, be expected from it.

That the rarefied air ascends is sufficiently demonstrated by the aerostatic globe, or air-balloon, lately invented: this is a globe made of silk or other light stuff, made air tight with gum; which, being filled with inflammable or rarefied air, will, when let loose, ascend, until it comes to that part of the atmosphere that is nearly as light as the air which it is, where it will continue some time.

OF TIDES.

A TIDE is that motion of the water in the seas and rivers, by which they regularly rise and fall: the general cause of which was discovered by Sir ISAAC NEWTON, and is deduced from the following considerations:—Daily experience shows, that all bodies, when thrown upwards from the earth, fall down to its surface in perpendicular lines, and as lines perpendicular to the surface of any sphere tend towards its centre, the lines, along which all heavy bodies fall, must be directed towards the earth's centre.

As bodies appear to fall by their weight or gravity, the law, by which they descend, is called the law of gravitation: and as a magnet or loadstone will draw small portions of iron or steel, and as a piece of glass, amber, or sealing-wax, when warmed by rubbing, will draw small bits of paper, and other light substances, the law, by which such bodies fly to those which draw them, is called the law of attraction. Hence it is not improper to say, that bodies, when falling by their gravity towards the earth, are *attracted* by the earth; and therefore the words gravitation and attraction may, respecting the earth, be used indifferently, as by them is only meant that power, or law, by which all bodies tend towards its centre.

Sir Isaac discovered, by a great number of observations, that this law of gravitation or attraction was universally diffused throughout the solar system, and that the regular motions, observed among the heavenly bodies, were governed by it; so that the earth and moon attract each other, and both of them are attracted by the sun. He also discovered, that the force of attraction, mutually exerted by these bodies, was lessened as the distance increased, in proportion to the squares of those distances; that is, the power of attraction, at double the distance, was four times less; at triple the distance, nine times less; at quadruple the distance, sixteen times less, and so on.

As the earth is attracted by the sun and moon, it follows, that all the parts of the earth will not gravitate towards its centre in the same manner as they would do, if those parts were not affected by such attractions. And it is evident, that were the earth entirely free from such actions of the sun and moon, the ocean, being on all sides equally inclined towards its centre by the force of gravity, would continue in a perfect stagnant state, without ever rising or flowing. But, as the case is otherwise, the water in the ocean must needs rise higher in those places where the sun and moon diminish its gravity, or where they have the greatest attraction.

As the force of gravity must be diminished most in those parts of the earth to which the moon is nearest, or in the zenith, because her attraction will there be most powerful; therefore the waters, in such places, will rise higher, and it will in them be full sea or high-water. The parts of the earth directly under the moon, and also those in the nadir, viz. such places as are diametrically opposite to those where the moon is in the zenith, will have high-water at the same time. For either half of the earth would gravitate equally towards the other half, were they superfluous free from all attraction. But by the action of the moon, the gravitation of one half of the earth towards its centre is diminished, and that of the other increased. In the half-earth next the moon, the parts directly under her being most attracted, and consequently their gravitation towards the earth's centre most diminished, the waters in these parts must be higher than in any other part of this half-earth. And in the half-earth farthest from the moon, the parts in the nadir being less attracted by her than those which are nearer, gravitate towards the earth's centre, and consequently, the waters in those parts must be higher than they are in any other part of this half-earth.

Those parts of the earth where the moon appears in the horizon, or is 90 degrees distant from the zenith and nadir, will have their lowest waters. For as the waters in the zenith and nadir rise at the same time, the adjacent waters will press towards those places to restore the equilibrium; and to supply the places of these, others will move the same way, and so on to 90° distant from the said zenith and nadir. consequently the waters, in those places where the moon appears in the horizon, will have most liberty to descend towards the centre; and therefore they will, in such places, be the lowest. Hence it plainly follows, that the ocean, if it covered the surface of the earth, would put on a spheroidal, or egg-like figure, in which the longest diameter would pass through the place where the moon is vertical; and the shortest where she is in the horizon. And as the moon apparently shifts her position from east to west in going round the earth every day, the long diameter of the spheroid, following that motion, would occasion the two floods and ebbs in about every 25 hours, which is about the length of a lunar day, or the time spent between the moon's leaving the meridian of any place, and her coming to it again. Hence the greater the moon's meridian altitude is at any place, the greater will the ebb tides be which happen when she is above the horizon; and the greater her meridian depression is, the greater will those tides be, which happen when she is below the horizon. The summer day, and the winter night, tides, have a tendency to be the highest; because the sun's summer elevation, and his winter depression, are greatest. this is more especially to be observed when the moon has north declination in summer and south declination in winter.

The time of high-water is not precisely at the time of the moon's

coming to the meridian, but about an hour after. For the moon continues to act with some force after she has passed the meridian, and by that means adds to the libratory, or waving motion, which she put the water into whilst she was on the meridian; in the same manner as a small force applied upwards to a ball, already raised to some height, will raise it still higher. The tides are greater than ordinary twice every month, that is, about the times of new and full moon: they are called spring-tides. At these times the sun and moon concur to draw in the same right line; and therefore the sea must, under such joint influences, be more elevated than at other times. During the time of their conjunction, or whilst they are on the same side of the earth, they both conspire to raise the water in the zenith, and consequently in the nadir: and when the sun and moon are in opposition, that is, when the earth is between them, whilst one makes high-water in the zenith and nadir, the other does the same in the nadir and zenith. The tides are less than ordinary twice every month; that is, about the times of the first and last quarters of the moon; these are called neap-tides: because in the quarters of the moon, the sun raises the water where the moon depresses it, and depresses where the moon raises the water; so that the tides are then caused only by the difference of their actions. Hence it is necessary to observe, that the spring-tides happen not exactly at the new and full moon, but generally three days after, when the attracting powers of the sun and moon have conspired for a considerable time. In like manner the neap-tides happen about three days after the quarters, when the moon's attraction has been lessened by that of the sun for several days together.

When the moon is in her *perigee*, or nearest approach to the earth, the tides rise higher than they do under the same circumstance at other times, for, according to the laws of gravitation, the moon must attract most when she is nearest the earth. The spring-tides are greater about the time of the equinoxes, that is, about the latter end of March and September, than at other times of the year; and the neap-tides are then less; because the longer diameter of the spheroid, or the two opposite floods, being then in the earth's equator, will describe a great circle of the earth; by the diurnal rotation of which, those floods will move swifter, describing, a great circle in the same time they used to describe a less one parallel to the equator; and consequently the waters being thrown more forcibly against the shores, must cause them to rise higher.

The following observations have been made on the rise of the tides: namely, the morning tides generally differ in their rise from the evening-tides. The new and full moon spring-tides rise to different heights. In winter the morning tides are highest. In summer the evening tides are highest. Thus it appears, that, after a period of about six months, the order of the highest tides are inverted, that is, the rise of the morning and evening tides will

change places, the winter-morning high-tides becoming the same as the summer-evening high-tides. Some of these effects arise from the different distances of the moon from the earth after a period of six months, when she is in the same situation with respect to the sun; for, if she be in perigee at the time of the new moon, she will, in about six months after, be in perigee about the time of full moon. These particulars being well known, a pilot may choose that time which will prove most convenient for conducting a ship out of any port, where there is not a sufficient depth of water on common spring-tides.

Small inland seas, such as the Mediterranean and Baltic, are little subject to tides; because the action of the sun and moon is always nearly equal to the extremities of such seas. The tides, in very high latitudes also, are very inconsiderable; for the sun and moon acting towards the equator, and always raising the water towards the middle of the torrid zone, the neighbourhood of the poles must consequently be deprived of the waters, and the sea within the frigid zones must be low in comparison to the other parts.

All the things hitherto explained would be exactly obtained, were the whole surface of the earth covered with sea. But since there are a multitude of islands, besides continents, lying in the way of the tide, which interrupt its course; therefore there arise, in many places near the shores, a great variety of other appearances, besides the foregoing ones, which require particular solutions, in which the situations of the shores, straits, shoals, winds, and other things, must necessarily be considered. For instance; as the sea has no visible passage between Europe and Africa, let them be supposed one continent, extending from 79° north to 34° south: the middle of those two would be in latitude 19° north, near Cape Blanco, on the west coast of Africa. But it is impossible the flood tide should set to the westward, upon the western coast of Africa (for the general tide, following the course of the moon, must set from east to west, because the continent, for above 60° , both northward and southward, bounds that sea on the east; and therefore, if any regular tide, proceeding from the motion of the sea from east to west, should reach this place, it must be either from the north of Europe southward, or from the south of Africa northward.

This opinion is further corroborated, or rather fully confirmed, by common experience, which shows that the flood-tide sets to the southward along the west coast of Norway from the North Cape to the Naze or entrance of the Baltic Sea, and so proceeds to the southward along the east coast of Great Britain, and in its passage supplies all those ports which lie in its way, one after another. The coast of Scotland has the tide first, because it comes from the northward to the southward. On the full and change days, it is high-water at Aberdeen at 12 h 45 m, but at Tidenmouth-bar not till 3 h. Rolling thence to the southward, it makes high-water at

the Spurn a little after 5h, at Yarmouth Roads a little after 8h, at Harwich at 11h 30m., at the Nore 12h, and at London 2h 30m., all in the same day. And although this may seem to contradict the hypothesis of the natural motion of the tides being from east to west, yet as no tide can come west from the main continent of Norway or Holland, it is evident that the tide we have been tracing, by its several stages from Scotland to London, is supplied by that tide, the original motion of which is from east to west. As water always inclines to the level, it will in its passage fall to any other point of the compass, to fill up vacancies where it finds them; and yet not contradict, but rather confirm, the hypothesis.

While the flood-tide is thus gliding to the southward along the east coast of England, it also sets to the southward along the west coasts of Scotland and Ireland; one branch of it falls back north-east into St. George's Channel; and another runs between Ushant and the Lizard, into the British Channel. Some may object that this course of the flood-tide, east up the Channel, is quite contrary to the hypothesis of the general motions of the tides being from east to west; and consequently of its being high water where the moon is vertical, or any where else on the meridian. But it may be answered, that this particular direction of the tides does not contradict the general direction of the whole. A river with a western course may supply canals which wind north, south, or even east, and yet the river keep its natural course; and if the river ebbs and flows, the canals supplied by it would also do the same, although they did not keep exact time with the river; because it would be flood, and the water advanced to some height in the river, before it reached the farthest part of the canals; and the more remote the extremity of the canals are, the longer time it would require; it may also be added, that if it were high-water in the river just when the moon was on the meridian, she would be far past it before it could be high-water in the remotest part of those canals; and the flood would set according to the course of the canals that received it, and could not set west upon a canal of a different position. As St. George's Channel, the British Channel, &c. are no more in proportion to the vast ocean, than such canals would be to a large navigable river; it will evidently follow that the flood-tide may, among those obstructions and confinements, set upon any other point of the compass, as well as west, and may make high-water at any other time, as well as when the moon is upon the meridian, without any-wise contradicting the general theory of the tides.

Among pilots it is customary to reckon the times of high water by the point of the compass the moon bears on at that time, allowing three quarters of an hour for each point. Thus, in places where it is high-water at noon, on the full and change days, the tide is said to flow north and south, or 12 o'clock. In places where the moon bears 1, 2, 3, 4, or more points to the eastward or

westward of the meridian, when it is high-water on such days, the tide is said to flow on such a point; so, if the moon bear south-east, at high-water, it is said to flow south-east and north-west, or 9 o'clock; if she bears south-west, it flows south-west and north-east, or 3 o'clock; and in like manner for every other point of the moon's bearing.

From the observations of many persons, the times of high-water on the days of the new and full moon on most of the coasts of Europe, and several other places, have been collected; and these are generally put in a table, against the names of their respective places in an alphabetical order; hence it is called the Tide Table, which is at the end of the book.

The method generally prescribed for finding the time of high-water at any place, is contained in the following particulars:

To find the Leap Year.

Divide the given year by 4, if nothing remains, it is leap-year, but if 1, 2, or 3 remains, they show that it is so many years after Bissextile or Leap-year, as the remainder is: thus, in the year 1810, divided by 4, gives 452, and the remainder [2] shows it is the second year after Bissextile, or Leap-year.

To find the Golden Number for any Year.

RULE. Add one to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, the remainder will be the Golden Number.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Golden Number of 1810?

By adding one to that year, it gives 1811; this divided by 19 gives 95 for the quotient, and the remainder is 6, the Golden Number for 1810.

To find the Epact for any Year.

NOTE. The Epact is the moon's age at the beginning of the year, or rather the 1st of March. The Epact advances 11 every year to 30, because the solar year is 11 days longer than the lunar year, and as the Epact increases, it shows the moon's age at the beginning of the year; it is here supposed that at the end of 19 years, the sun and moon make all the variety of situations they possibly can with one another, and thence begin, and go over the same again. The Golden Number at the birth of Christ was 1, which is the reason that one is added to the given year, to find the Golden Number.

RULE. Divide the given year by 19, the remainder multiply by 11, and the product will be the Epact, if it does not exceed 29; but if it does, subtract 30 from it as often as you can, and the remainder will be the Epact, for it never exceeds 29.

EXAMPLE.

What is the Epact of the Year 1810?

1810 divided by 19, gives 95 for the quotient, and 5 remaining; which multiply by 11 gives 55, from which subtract 30, remains 25 the Epact for 1810.

To find the Moon's Age.

To the Epact add the day of the month, and the Epact or number for the month; the sum, if it does not exceed 30, is her age; but if it does, subtract 30 from it as often as you can, and the remainder is her age.

NOTE. The Epact, or number for each month, is found thus: divide the number of days contained between the 1st of January and the 1st day of any month, by $29\frac{1}{2}$, the remainder will be the number for that month.

Required the Number or Epact for Sept. 1810?

The number of days contained between the 1st of January, 1810, and the 1st of Sept. are 243 days, divided by $29\frac{1}{2}$, gives 8 for the quotient, and 7 for the remainder, which is the number sought; and so for any other month.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Moon's Age, Feb. 15, 1810.

Day of the month	15
Epact	25
Number for the month	2
<hr/>	
	30)42(1
	30
<hr/>	

Moon's age 12

Numbers for the months are nearly as follow:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
In common years	0	2	0	2	2	4	4	6	7	8	9	10
In leap years	0	2	1	3	3	5	5	7	8	9	10	11

To find the Moon's Southing on any Day of her Age.

Since the sun returns to the meridian he has left in the space of 24 hours, and the moon in about 24 hours 49 minutes; therefore, if the moon leaves the meridian at the same time that the sun does, on any day, the next day she will come to the meridian 49 minutes after him, falling back about 49 minutes every day; whence, to find the time of the moon's southing, or coming to the meridian on any day, we have this easy **RULE**:

Multiply the day of her age by 49, and divide the product by 60, the quotient is the hours, and the remainder the minutes after noon when she *souths*. Or, which is rather easier, and in many respects sufficiently exact for the mariner's purpose; multiply the

moon's age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient is the hours, and the remainder multiplied by 12, gives the minutes after noon when she is upon the meridian; but if this time exceeds 12, subtract 12 hours from it, and the remainder is the time of her southing in the morning.

N. B. From the full moon to the change she comes to the meridian, or souths, in the morning; but from the change to the full, in the afternoon.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Moon's Southing, July 2, 1810.

The Epact is 25

Number for the month is . . . 4

Day of the month 2

30)31(1

Moon's Age 1 = 49 min.

Hence it appears that the moon comes to the south at 49 minutes after noon.

To find the Time of High-Water on any Day of the Moon's Age at any Place.

RECE. To the time of the moon's southing on the given day, add the time of high-water at the full and change, at the given place, taken from the Table; the sum is the hour past noon on the given day when it is high-water at that place, and if this hour

EXAMPLE II.

At what time will it be High Water at London, August 18, 1810?

	19)1810(95
	<u>100</u>
	5
x by	<u>11</u>
	30) 55 (1
	<u>30</u>
	25
No. of Month	<u>7</u>
Day of Month	<u>18</u>
	50
Subtract	<u>30</u>
	20
Moon's Age	<u>4</u>
Multiply by	
	5) 30
Divide by	
Moon's Southing	16 Hours
Time at London	<u>2 46</u>
	18 46
Afternoon	<u>12</u>
Subtract	
In the Morning	6 46

So that it is high-water at 46 min. after 6 in the morning; and by adding 12 hours 24 minutes, the sum gives the time of the next high-water.

EXAMPLE III.

Required the Time of high-water at Dover, Oct. 17, 1810.

Coming into a Port and finding that it is High Water at a certain Hour, to know when it is High Water there on Full and Change Days.

RULE. Subtract the time of high-water from the moon's southing on that day, but if required add 12 hours, the remainder will be the time of the flowing, on the full and change, at that place.

Epact	25
No. of Month	<u>8</u>
Day of Month	<u>17</u>
÷ by	30)50(1
	<u>30</u>
Moon's Age	20
Multiply by	<u>49</u>
÷ by	6)098 0
	<u>90</u>
Moon's Southing	16 20 min.
Time at Dover	<u>10 30</u>
	27 10
	<u>24</u>
Afternoon	3 10

Here it is 10 min. past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

EXAMPLE IV.

Required the Time of high-water at Aberdeen on the 18th of June, 1810.

Epact	25
No. of Month	<u>4</u>
Day of Month	<u>18</u>
÷ by	30)17(1
	<u>30</u>
Moon's Age	17
x by	<u>4</u>
÷ by	5)08 (3 rem.
	<u>15</u>
	12
In the Morning	13 36
Time at Aberdeen	<u>12 45</u>
	26 21
	<u>24 0</u>
H. W. Morning	2 21

OF TIDES.

method of finding the time of high-water, at times, is wide of the truth; even if the moon's southing be ascertained; for the floods do not always happen at the same time from each other, but at different distances, according to the age of the moon, or as the waters are acted upon by the difference of the attractive forces of the sun and moon, and also on account of winds and storms, even when out of the tropics. Therefore pilots, and all concerned, would do well to use the following method, which will in general give the time of high-water, or the truth, when the tides are not greatly influenced by winds.

showing the Day of the Month Hour of the Day when it is New by Astronomical Calculation.				A Table of Corrections to be added to the Moon's Age to find her Southing.			
1810		1811		1812		1813	
D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.
5	4 24	6	13 20	2	5	31	21
5	14 22	16	12 8				
				2	10		

D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
1	0 36	16	0 45	2	1 11	17	1 10
3	1 46	18	1 54	4	2 21	19	2 00
5	3 1	20	3 11	6	3 44	21	3 50
7	4 37	22	4 51	8	5 40	23	6 0

To find the Time of High-Water.

Look for the moon's age in the Table of Corrections, the hours and minutes opposite to which being added to the time of high-water, on the change and full days, at any place, will, if it does not exceed 12 hours, give the time of high-water there in the afternoon of the given day; but if it does exceed that number, take 12 from it, and the remainder will show the time of high-water in the morning.

EXAMPLE I.

At what Time will it be High-Water at London, April 5, 1810?

In April, I find it was new-moon the 4th day; and, reckoning forward to April 5, gives 1 day for the moon's age.

Against 1, in the Table of Corrections, stand 36 minutes, to which add 2 hours 46 minutes, the time of high-water at London on the full and change days, and that gives 3 hours 22 minutes, the time of high-water at London in the afternoon.

EXAMPLE II.

Required the Time of High-Water at Dover, Dec. 16, 1810.

In November, I find it was new-moon the 26th day; reckoning forward from the last new-moon, Nov. 26 to Dec. 16, I find the moon's age is 20 days; against 20 in the Table of Corrections stand 3 hours and 11 minutes. This, added to 10 hours 50 minutes, the time of high-water on full and change days at Dover, gives 14 hours 1 minute; from which I take 12, and the remainder 2 hours 1 minute is the time of high water in the morning at Dover on the given day.

EXAMPLE III.

What Time will it be High-Water at Torbay, May 6, 1810?

By the Table it was new-moon on the 3d day, and reckoning forward to the 6th, I find there are three days completely past. Against 3 in the Table of Corrections, stand 1 hour 46 minutes, which, added to 6 hours, the time of high-water at Torbay on full and change days, gives 7 hours 46 minutes, the time of high-water in the afternoon on the above day.

In like manner may the time of high-water be found at any other place.

If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich, the long. must be reduced into time; and if it be east long. at the place, subtract it from Greenwich time; but if west long. add it, to find the corresponding time at the ship, or place, remembering always to reckon the time from the preceding noon.

EXAMPLE I.

When it is Noon at Greenwich, what Time is it 60° or Four Hours to the Eastward of Greenwich?

Twenty-four hours less 4 hours is 8 A. M. on the day before at Greenwich. And 8 hours A. M. at Greenwich, is noon 60°, or 4 hours, E. of Greenwich.

EXAMPLE II.

What is Greenwich Time when it is Noon 75°, or Five Hours, West of Greenwich?

To 0 or meridian, add 5 hours, gives 5 hours P. M. at Greenwich. And 5 hours P. M. at Greenwich, is noon 75° W. of Greenwich

A TABLE where the Corrections are to be added to the Time of High Water on the New and Full Moon to give the Time of High-Water on any other Day.

Interval of Time.		At. New and full Moon.		Bef. First and Third Quarters.		Af. First and Third Quarters.		Bef. New and full Moon.		Interval of Time.	
D.	H.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.
0	0	0	0	5	6	5	6	0	0	0	0
0	6	0	8	4	51	5	22	11	51	0	6
0	12	0	17	4	37	5	40	11	42	0	12
0	18	0	26	4	23	6	0	11	33	0	18
1	0	0	36	4	9	6	20	11	23	1	0
1	6	0	45	3	56	6	39	11	13	1	6
1	12	0	54	3	44	6	54	11	3	1	12
1	18	1	2	3	32	7	18	10	53	1	18
2	0	1	11	3	21	7	37	10	43	2	0
2	6	1	19	3	11	7	56	10	32	2	6
2	12	1	28	3	1	8	14	10	21	2	12
2	18	1	37	2	50	8	31	10	9	2	18
3	0	1	46	2	40	8	47	9	56	3	0
3	6	1	54	2	30	9	2	9	44	3	6
3	12	2	3	2	21	9	17	9	31	3	12
3	18	2	12	2	12	9	31	9	16	3	18
4	0	2	21	2	3	9	44	9	2	4	0

To find the Time of High-Water.

From page 1. of the month in the Nau. Alm. take out the time of the phase of the moon answering nearest to the given day, which reduce to the meridian of the place by subtracting the long. of the place in time, if it be west, and adding it if it be east: then, under the nearest phase, at the top of the Table, and opposite the

difference between this reduced time and the noon of the given day, is the correction to be added to the time of high-water on the new and full moon at the given place, to find the time of high-water on the given day.

EXAMPLE I.

Required the Time of High-Water at Portsmouth, on the 21st of June, 1810.

The nearest phase to the 21st of June is 3d quarter	H. M.
Day of month — — — —	23 47
	21
Diff. of time before the 3d quarter — —	2 10 47
Between 2 d. 6 ho. and 2 d. 12 ho. the equation is +	3 3
Flows at Portsmouth — — — —	11 36
As it is past the full, gives high-water 2 h. 39 min. A. M. =	14 39

EXAMPLE II.

What Time is it High-Water at Portsmouth the 1st of March, 1810?

To March the 1st the nearest phase is 3d quarter Feb.	D. H. M.
March the 1st may be called — — Feb.	26 8 37
	29
Diff. of time after the 1st quarter — —	3 8 37
The equation for 3 d. 8 ho. 37 min. is +	9
Flows at Portsmouth — — — —	11 36
High-water 8 ho. 45 P. M. =	20 45

EXAMPLE III.

Required the Time of High-Water the 12th of Dec. 1810, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Long. 63° 28' W. where it flows 7 h. 30 m.

Time from noon of full-moon at Greenwich —	D. H. M. S.
Long. of Halifax 63 28 in time = — —	10 10 20
	— 4 13 52
Time of full-moon at Halifax — —	10 6 6 8
Given day — — — —	12
Interval of time past the full-moon — —	2 6 6 8
Correction from the Table for the interval =	+ 1 19
Time of high-water new and full at Halifax —	7 30
High-water at Halifax the 10th of July —	8 49 A. M.

But to find the time of the next high-water find the diff. of equation for the next 12 hours, which added to the time of the last high-water, gives you the time required.

OF THE
LOG-LINE AND HALF-MINUTE GLASS,
AND HOW TO
CORRECT THE DISTANCE GIVEN BY THEM

THE log is a flat piece of wood like a flounder, or of the figure of a quarter of a circle, having its circular side loaded with lead sufficient to make it swim upright in the water. To this log is fastened a long line of about 150 fathoms, called the log line, which is divided into certain equal spaces, called knots, each of which ought to bear the same proportion to a nautical mile (60 of which make a degree) that half a minute does to an hour, that being the time allowed for the experiment.

They are called knots, because at the end of each of them there is a piece of twine with knots in it, reeved between the strands of the line; these pieces of twine show how many knots run out in half a minute, and consequently the ship's rate of sailing per hour.

Mr. Norwood, and several other able mathematicians, have found that a degree of a great circle upon the earth contains about 367,200 English feet, therefore a nautical mile being $\frac{1}{60}$ part of 367,200 feet, that is, 6120 feet, and since half a minute is $\frac{1}{120}$ part of an hour, the length of the knot on the log-line ought to be the $\frac{1}{120}$ part of 6120 feet, or 51 feet. (In the Requisite Tables published in 1802, the sea mile is accounted 6078 feet.) But as, for the most part, the ship's way is found, by experience, to be really more than that given by the log, and as it is safer to have the reckoning before the ship than after it, therefore 50 feet may be taken as the proper length of each knot, and these knots subdivided into ten fathoms, each of five feet, which is certainly the best adapted for practice, and will correspond with all the tables and instruments used in navigation, as they are decimally divided, and, consequently, the ship's run determined with greater ease and certainty. But some experienced commanders find, that the allowing 50 feet to a knot generally makes the ship ahead of the reckoning; and to avoid danger mostly divide the log-line into knots of 7 or 7½ fathoms of 6 feet each, to correspond with a glass that runs 2½ seconds. Others again divide the seconds the glass runs by 4, and take the quotient for the distance in fathoms between the knots: which last method I have used for 30 years, and always found it answered; but certain it is, that, whatever length the knots are, the most convenient way is to divide them into tenths.

In hot or dry weather, the glass runs out faster than in moist or



rainy weather ; therefore care should be taken to try what number of seconds the glass runs.

The knots commonly begin to be counted at the distance of 10, 12, or 15 fathoms from the log, according to the largeness of the ship, that so the log may be out of the ship's wake when it is thrown overboard, before they begin to count, lest the eddies should suck the log after the ship ; and for the most ready discovery of this point of commencement, there is commonly fastened at it a piece of red rag ; that part of the line between the red rag and the log is called the stray-line.

"The log and log-line being duly prepared and hove overboard from the lee quarter, and the line veered out (by the help of a reel which turns easy, and about which it is wound), as fast as the log will carry it away, or rather as fast as the ship sails from it, will show how fast the ship has sailed in the given time, or rate of sailing per hour.

The experiment for finding the velocity of the ship is called *heaving the log*.

Care should be taken to veer out the line as fast as the log takes it, for if the log is left to turn the reel of itself, the log will come home, and deceive you in the reckoning.

In king's ships, India ships, and some others, the log is hove every hour ; but in coasters, and those using short voyages, every two hours.

Here the ship is supposed to move with equal velocity between the times of trying the experiment. But if the gale has not been the same during the whole hour, or time between heaving the log ; or if there have been more sail set, or any banded, that so the ship has run more or less in any part of the hour than she did at the time of the experiment ; or if it should fall little or more wind at that time ; there must be allowance made for it according to the discretion of the artist. Sometimes, too, when the ship is before the wind, and a great sea setting after her, it will bring home the log ; in such cases it is customary to allow one mile in ten, and less in proportion, if the sea be not so great.

Care should also be taken to measure the log-line pretty often, lest it stretch, and deceive you in the distance.

The like regard must be had, that the half-minute glass be just 30 seconds, otherwise no account of the ship's way can be kept ; to prove which, if there be no stop-watch at hand, let a plummet, of any form or weight, be fastened to a silk string or thread, with a loop to hang on a small pin or nail fastened in any place, so that the plummet may swing freely ; let it be $39\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the end of the loop to the middle of the plummet, and the plummet caused to swing ; each of those swings will be a true second of time, always counting every time it passes the perpendicular let fall from the pin, and every time it passes from the perpendicular to the utmost swing will be half a second.

How to correct the Distance given by the Log-Line and Half-Minute Glass.

The distance given by the log may be wrong on three accounts, viz. by an error in the glass, an error in the log-line, or an error in both; for correcting of which take the following cases:

CASE I.

When the log-line is truly divided, and the glass is faulty.

RULE Say, as the seconds run by the glass are to 30 seconds, so is the distance given by the log to the true distance.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ knots in the time the glass runs out, but measuring the glass I find it runs 34 seconds; what is the true rate of sailing?

As $34 : 30 :: 7,5 : 6,6$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ knots, but measuring the glass I find it runs only 25 seconds; required the true rate of sailing.

As $25 : 30 :: 6,5 : 7,8$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

CASE II.

When the glass is true and log-line faulty.

RULE Say, as 50 feet is to the distance measured between knot and knot, so is the distance run by the log to the true distance.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ knots in half a minute, but, measuring the space between knot and knot, I find it to be 56 feet, required the true rate of sailing.

As $50 : 56 :: 6,25 : 7$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

EXAMPLE II.

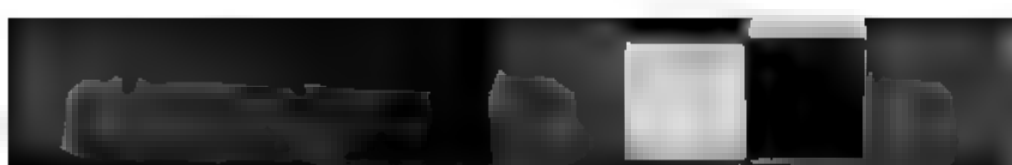
Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ knots in half a minute, but measuring the space between knot and knot, I find it to be only 44 feet; required the true rate of sailing.

As $50 : 44 :: 6,5 : 5,72$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

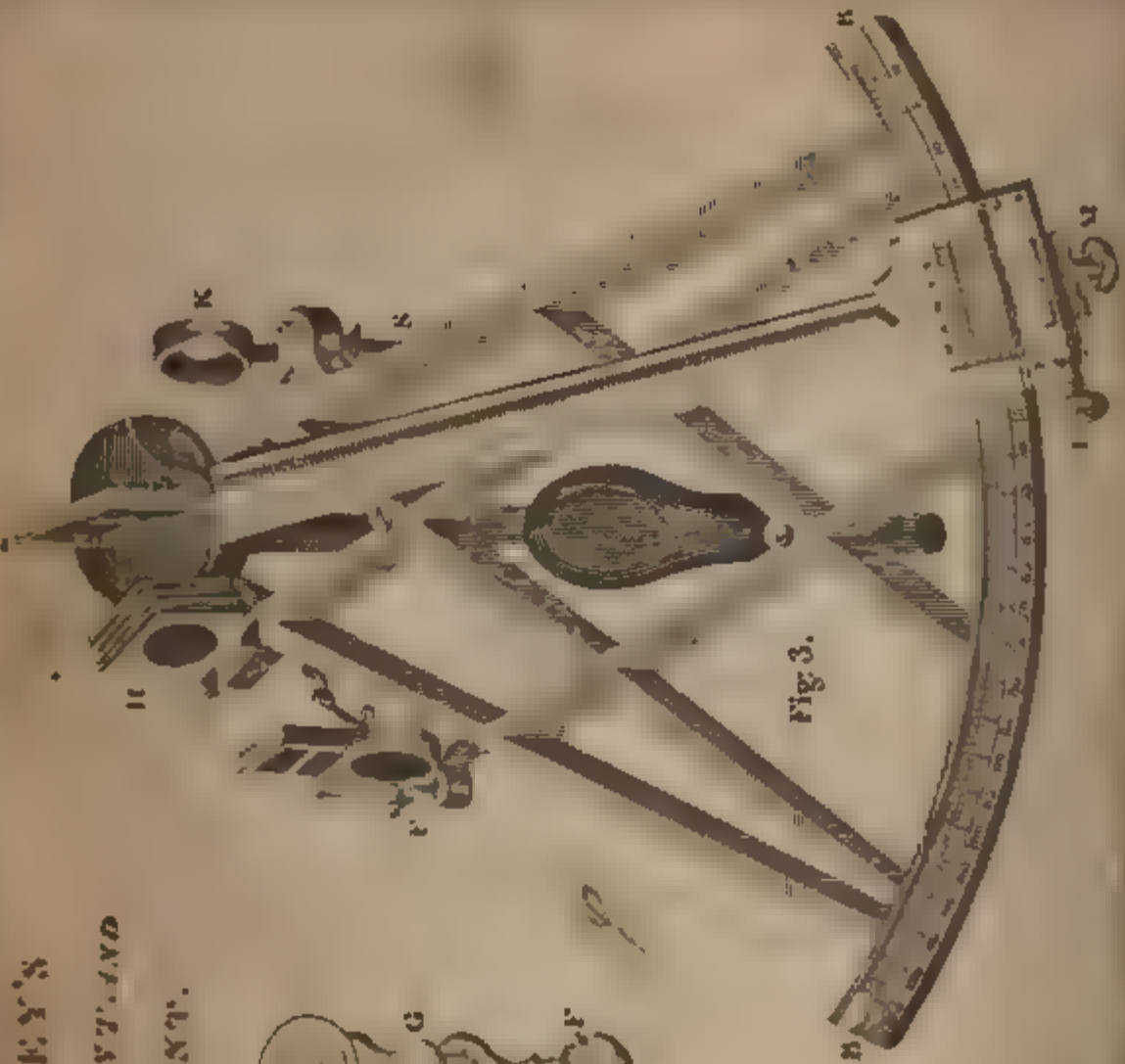
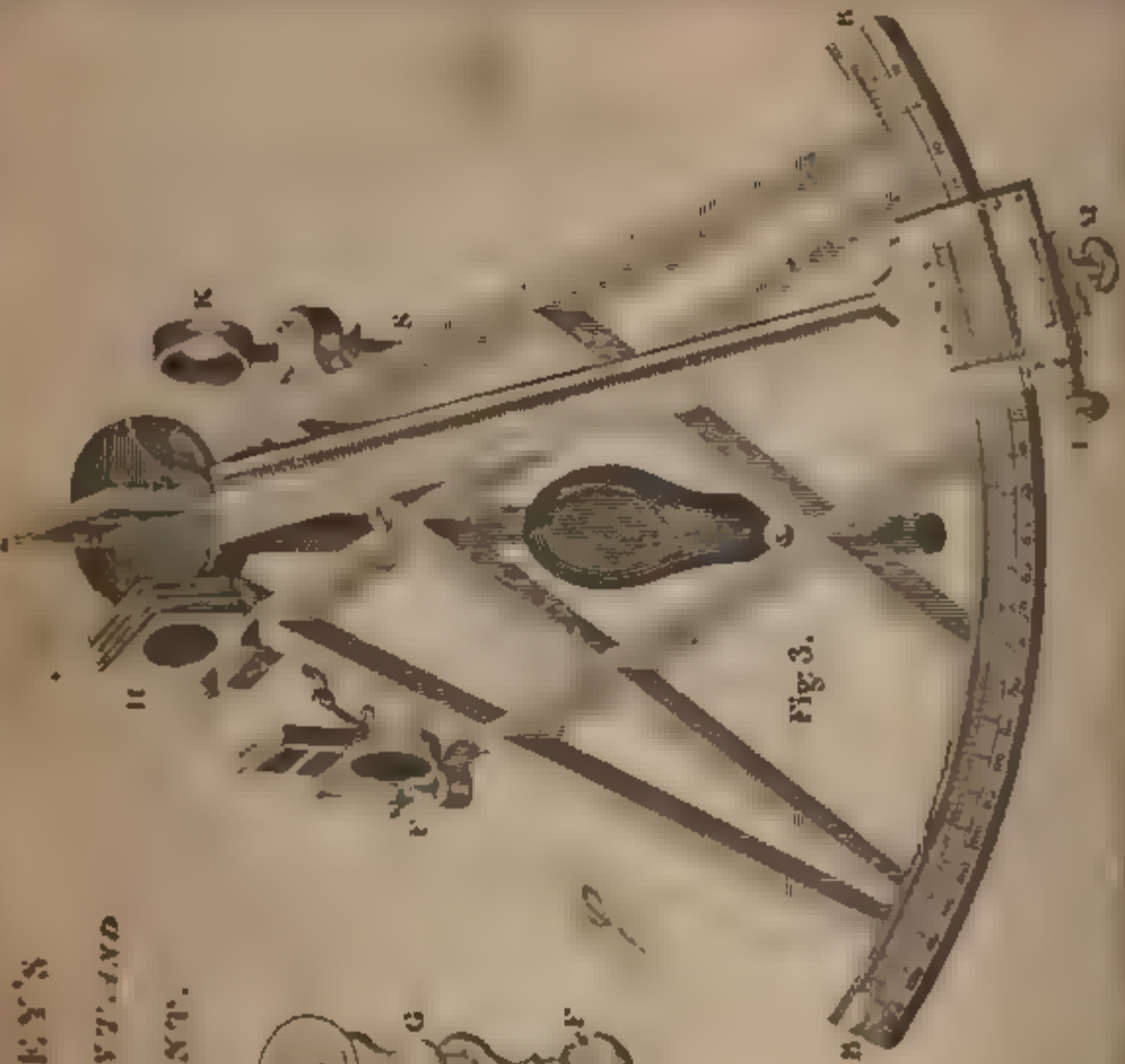
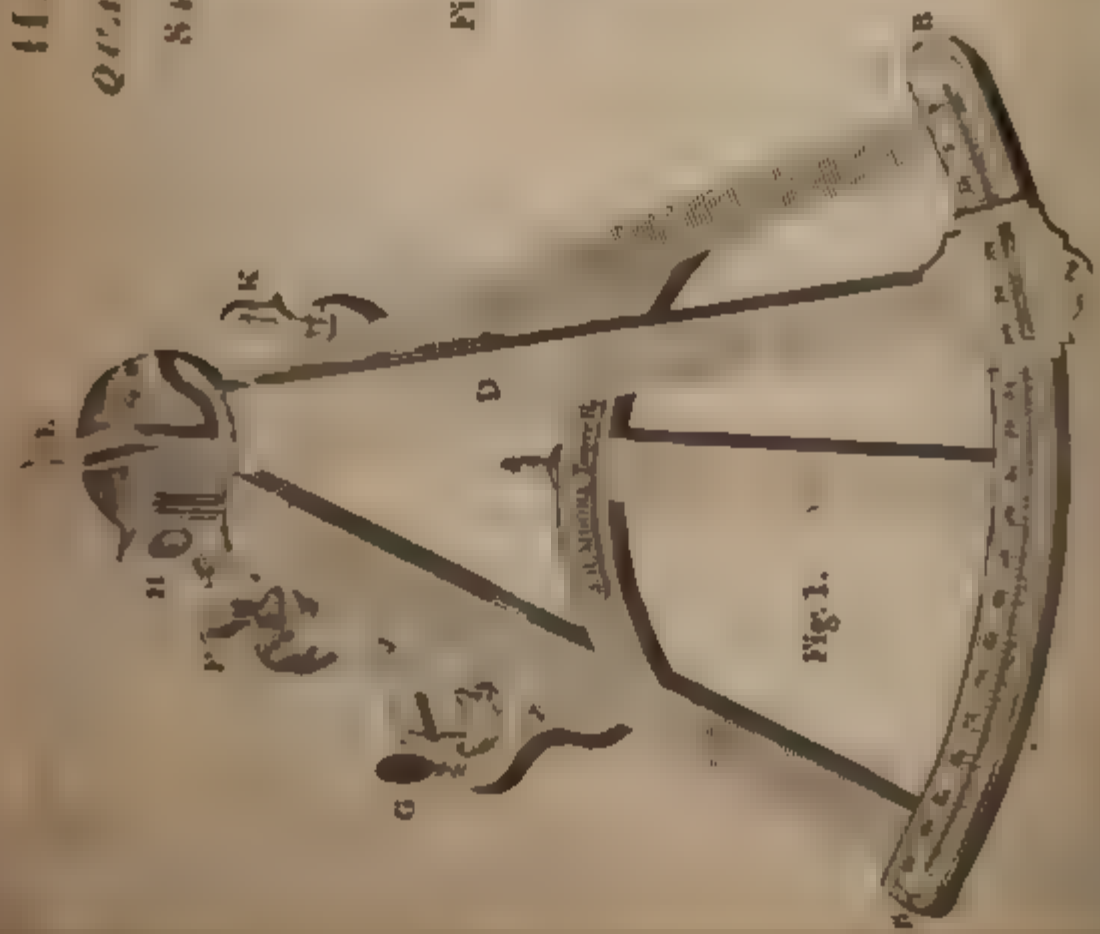
CASE III.

When both the log-line and glass are faulty.

RULE Multiply thrice the measured length of a knot by the distance run by the log, the product divided by 5 times the measured time of the glass will give the true distance run.



HADLEY'S QUADRANT AND SEXTANT.





EXAMPLE.

Suppose a ship runs 5 knots of a log-line of 45 feet to a knot, while a glass of 25 seconds is running out; what is the true rate of sailing?

The measured length of a knot	—	45
Multiplied by	—	3
		—
Gives thrice the measured length of a knot		135
Which multiplied by the distance run per log		5
		—
Product		675
		—

And dividing the product by 5 times the time the glass runs, that is, $5 \times 25 = 125$, the quotient is 5,4, the number of miles the ship runs per hour.

This rule is only a compound of the two former simple ones, which is contracted a little.

When the glass is faulty, the log-line may be divided as in the annexed Table, showing the length of the knots of the log-line of different glasses.

Second of Glass.	Length of Knots in Feet.
24	40,0
25	41,8
26	43,4
27	45,0
28	46,8
29	48,4
30	50,0
31	51,8
32	53,4
33	55,0
34	56,8
35	58,4
36	60,0

THE DESCRIPTION AND USE

OF

HADLEY'S QUADRANT AND SEXTANT.

The principal Parts of the Instruments are,

- Fig. I. { The Index D
 & { The Index Glass E
 III. { The Horizon Glasses G and F
 { The Dark Glasses, or Screens, H
 { The Sight Vanes K and G.

The graduated arch BB of the Quadrant contains only 45 de-

degrees, or the 8th part of a circle, but it is to be counted as 90° , and so divided, because, by the double reflection, the angle is doubled.

The divisions run 0, 10, 20, &c. to 90, as in the figure; each degree is divided into three parts, or 20 minutes each, which, by the help of the vernier, or divisions on the index, is again subdivided into minutes of a degree, thus:

The index D is a flat bar moveable on the centre of the instrument, that part of the index that slides over the graduated arch, having the first and last divisions thereon corresponding to those on the arch, is called the Vernier or Nomus, and where it divides every subdivision on the arch in minutes, thus, 7 divisions on the nomus being divided into 20 parts, it is evident the difference between the first division on the arch and on the nomus is $\frac{1}{7}$ of one of the subdivisions on the arch, or 1 minute, because 7' there is divided into 21 parts, being 1 in 20 more than on the arch. The difference of the first two divisions will be 2', and the difference of the three first 3, and so on; hence it will arise, that whatever divisions on the vernier and arch cut one another the nearest, the vernier will indicate how many minutes above the next subdivision according as it is numbered to right or left thereof. On the bottom of the index, against the back of the arch, is a screw, made to fix fast the index when required.

The arch, as before observed, is divided into 90 degrees, numbered, 0, 10, 20, 30, &c. and each degree into 3 parts, each 20 minutes, and is to be read thus: 1d — 1d. 20m — 1d. 40m. — 2d — 2d. 20m — 2d. 40m. — 3d &c. observing to read to the division that the \odot , or diamond-like point of the nomus, last passed over, then the nomus will give the number of minutes more, to be added to the division last passed by the nomus. Thus, suppose the \odot or Δ of the nomus has passed over 15 degrees and two parts, or 15d. 40m. and stands somewhere between 15d. 40m. and 16d. then observe what division or line on the nomus coincides with any division or line on the arch, that number on the nomus will be the minutes to be added to 15d. 40m. Suppose 15 on the nomus touches some division on the arch, then 15m. must be added to 15d. 40m. and the angle or altitude measured will be 15d. 55m.

The index glass E is a piece of glass truly ground, silvered on the back, and fixed in a brass frame, perpendicular to the index, its use is to receive the rays proceeding from any object, and reflect them to the horizon glasses F and G, at the back of the brass frame of this glass are two screws, serving to adjust the frame perpendicular to the index.

The horizon glasses F & G are smaller pieces of ground glass, one part of which is silvered, and the other part open or unsilvered, in order to look at an object through it; these are set in frames, and placed perpendicular on the limb at F and G; their use is to receive the rays of any object reflected from the index glass, and again to reflect these rays to the eye through the holes of the sight-vanes K and G.

To adjust the Quadrant or Sextant for the Fore Observation.

First, the index glass must be perpendicular to the plane of the quadrant, which if not, you may thus discover: Hold the plane of the quadrant in a horizontal position, with the index glass near the eye, look right down the quadrant in such a manner as to see the arch of the quadrant direct, and at the same time reflected by the index glass, then, if the arch seen direct, together with its reflected image, appear to be in one line, the index glass is truly adjusted, if not, it must be rectified by means of the screws placed at the back of the index glass. It is easy to discover which way the inclination is, by pressing the index glass with your thumb while you observe the arch.

Secondly, The axis of the horizon glass must be parallel to the axis of the index glass, if not, the error is easily discovered and rectified in the fore horizon glass when the index is adjusted, thus: bring \odot on the index nearly to \odot on the graduated arch, and look directly through the sight-vane at the moon or any bright star, so as to see the reflected image in the horizon glass, and the object at the same time through the unsilvered part; then move the index backwards and forwards slowly, and observe if both images coincide or pass behind one another, which if they do, the axes of both are parallel; which if not, you should nicely adjust by the two screws placed on the top block of the horizon glass, and by the lever on the back of the quadrant or sextant.

But to adjust the instruments by the horizon, hold the instrument horizontal: if the real horizon and that reflected in the quicksilvered part of the horizon glass coincide, it is adjusted; if not, adjust by the two screws on the top of the block of the horizon glass, and then with the instrument vertical by the lever on the back Fig. II. remembering to place \odot on the graduated arch to \odot on the instrument before you begin.

If a small piece of coloured glass set in brass (which I first fixed to a quadrant in 1796) be made to turn round to the sight-vane occasionally to guard the eye, and the screens turned back, the same correction may be made by using the sun instead of the moon or star.

To adjust the Quadrant for the Back Observation.

Find the dip of the horizon for the elevation of your eye in Table VIII., double the dip, and advance the index D as many minutes before 0 degrees on the arch of the quadrant, as are equal to double the dip: screw your index fast: shift the screens for the back observation.—hold the plane of the instrument upright with the arch downwards, look through the vane G, and if the horizon line seen through the unsilvered part of the back horizon glass G coincide with the reflected image of the same, seen through the silvered part of the glass, the quadrant is rightly adjusted; if not, slacken the screw in the middle of the lever behind the back horizon glass G, and turn the glass backwards or forwards,

as required, till the horizon lines coincide, then tighten the screw, and the quadrant is adjusted.

Another way to adjust for the Back Observation.

Take the altitude of the sun's lower limb, by the fore observation, when he is nearly on the meridian: then shift the screens as quick as possible for the back observation: if the upper limb of the sun be level with the horizon (allowing for double the dip) the quadrant is rightly adjusted; if not, move the screws of the back horizon glass G till it is so; repeating the operation till you find the quadrant truly adjusted.

To take the Altitude of the Sun by the Fore Observation.

The sun's image at any time, when not much obscured by clouds, may be seen as reflected from the unsilvered part of the horizon glass, by looking through the hole in the sight-vane; having put the screens down to guard the eye, hold the instrument vertical, and, turning towards the sun, direct the sight to that part of the horizon beneath the sun, and moving the index, you may bring down the red image of the sun towards the horizon: if the sun's image should be faint, you may turn back the screens, and you cannot miss it.

Having brought down the sun's image near the horizon, swing the quadrant backwards and forwards, making your eye the centre of motion, and keep moving the index, at the same time, till the sun's lower edge just touches the horizon, and you will have the apparent altitude of the sun's lower limb upon the arch of the quadrant at that instant. But this altitude is greatest at twelve o'clock, when the sun is on the meridian, from which the latitude is determined; but this apparent altitude requires the following corrections:

The index error, if any, to be added or subtracted.

The dip of the horizon.

The sun's semi-diameter and refraction.

These corrections are necessary to find the true altitude of the sun's centre nearly, the correction of the sun's parallax being so small, that it may always be neglected in determining the latitude.

The back observation is managed the same as the fore observation, only your back must be turned towards the sun, and the screens shifted to the back horizon glass, remembering to subtract the sun's semi-diameter (if the apparent lower limb be taken) and add the dip, subtracting the effect of refraction, and you will have the altitude of the sun's centre.

The correction for the index error is thus: Turn down the small knob of brass placed on the limb, to hinder the index from going off the arch, as it may be in the way. This correction may be accurately estimated by taking the diameter of the sun, or any object before and behind \odot on the arch; that is, bring the upper limb of the object to coincide with the lower, and note the angle,

then take it on the extra arch, as it is called; that is, bring the lower limb to coincide with the upper, and note the angle, half the difference of these two angles will be the true correction of the index error.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose the sun's diameter measures 36 on the arch, and 28 on the extra arch. The difference is 8', half which is the error to be subtracted, because the diameter measures more on the arch, or gives the sun's diameter too much; but had the extra arch given the greater angle, the error would have been additive.

To take the Altitude of the Moon.

The moon's altitude may be either taken by the fore or back observation, exactly in the same manner as the sun's altitude, only here you must bring the edge of the moon into contact with the horizon, which is round and well defined, whether that be the upper or under edge. the corrections to be applied to the observed altitude are as follow:

The index error, as before directed, if any; the dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation; the semi-diameter to be found in the Nautical Ephemeris for every noon and midnight, at Greenwich, if very great accuracy is required, this semi-diameter must be corrected for the intermediate time: which being added to, or subtracted from, the observed altitude, will give the apparent altitude of the centre; and the moon's horizontal parallax for every noon and midnight, at Greenwich, is to be found in the Nautical Ephemeris. This must be corrected for the intermediate time; then take the proportional logarithm of the moon's horizontal parallax out of the Nautical Almanack, increase its index by 10, and subtract the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude from the sum; the remainder will be the proportional logarithm of her parallax in altitude; from which take the moon's refraction (Table VII.) and the remainder will be the correction of the moon's altitude, which being added to her apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of her centre.

To take the Altitude of a Star by the Fore Observation.

Set the index at \odot , and holding the plane of the quadrant vertical, direct the sight to the star, and at the same time look for the reflected image of the star in the silvered part of the horizon glass; move the index a little, which will separate the reflected image from the direct image, the former will be easily distinguished from the latter by its motion, when you stir the index; continue to advance the index, and at the same time follow the reflected image of the star with your eye, directing your sight lower and lower, and changing the position of the quadrant or sextant, as the

image of the star descends, till you have brought it down to the horizon: the index will then show the observed altitude of the star. The corrections to be applied to the observed altitude of the star are: the index error, the dip (these two give the apparent altitude), the refraction gives the true altitude; the fixed stars have neither semi-diameter nor parallax worthy notice.

In taking the altitude of a star, or the moon, by night, always get as near the water as possible; in moderate weather a grating may be slung over the ship's side, and an observer sit upon it to take the altitudes, the same may be done to take the altitude of the sun in a hazy horizon, for the nearer the eye is to the surface of the water, the nearer the true horizon will be to the eye.

Advice to Seamen in the Choice of their Quadrants and Sextants.

The joints of the frame must be close, without the least opening or looseness, and the ivory on the arch and nonius inlaid and fixed, so as not to rise at the ends, nor above the plane of the instrument; all the divisions on the arch and nonius must be exceeding fine and straight, so that when the index or nonius is set to any division on the arch, the divisions on the line that coincide may appear distinct; for only the first and last line on the nonius will coincide with the other lines upon the arch, if the quadrant is well divided, likewise try in different parts of the arch, if the nonius, or index plate, cuts regularly in order with those on the arch: if they do not, the divisions are bad, and the quadrant ought to be rejected.

Again, look into the great speculum or index glass slant-ways, holding it about ten or twelve inches from the eye, and observe the image of some distant object; if the image appears clear and distinct in every part of the glass, the speculum is good; but if it appears notched, or drawn with small lines, the glass is venny, and must be rejected, if more images than one of the same object are seen, it shows that the two surfaces are not ground parallel; the other speculum may be examined in the same manner.

Observe the sun, or a candle, through the dark glasses severally, holding the glass about eight or ten inches from the eye, if they are venny, the object will appear notched at the edges, but if clear and well defined, the glasses are good.

Quadrant, like watches, may appear well to the eye, and yet be good for little; it is therefore much better to give two guineas and a half, or three guineas, for a good one, that will last a man for life, than purchase those wretched instruments, made up at a low price, which cannot be depended on.

The surprising improvements made in Navigation since the year 1767, when the first Nautical Almanack was published by Dr Maskelyne, the present Astronomer Royal, are beyond the most sanguine expectations; and though several nations have contributed towards this important end, the English have (by the encouragement held out by parliament, and the great improve-

ments made in nautical instruments and calculations) surpassed them all; so that by the help of the improved sextant, the Nautical Almanack, and the Tables contained in this book, a skilful and expert observer can determine the longitude to a degree of accuracy that people unacquainted with the operation would scarcely think possible.

Hadley's sextant is constructed on the same principles as the quadrant; but as it is used to measure the angular distance between the sun and moon, or the moon and a star, in order to determine the longitude, the arch is extended to 120° , for the purpose of measuring their distance when greater than 90° ; it is also provided with some appendages not generally annexed to a quadrant, in order to take the observation with greater accuracy.

On the adjoining plate is represented a sextant, the frame of which is generally made of brass; the arch BB is divided into 120° , each degree into three parts, of course equal to 20 minutes, which are again subdivided by the nonius into every half minute, or 30 seconds; every second division, or minute, on the nonius, is cut longer than the intermediate ones; the nonius is numbered at every fifth of these longer divisions, from the right towards the left, with 5, 10, 15, and 30, the first division towards the right hand being to be considered as the index division.

This is the general way of graduating sextants, but for obtaining greater accuracy, some are divided as follow: the arch contains 120° ; each degree is subdivided into 4, of course equal to $15'$, which are again subdivided by the nonius into $15'$; every fourth division or minute of the nonius, is longer than the intermediate ones; the nonius is numbered at every fifth of these long divisions, from the right towards the left, with 5, 10, 15; the first division towards the right hand is to be considered as the index division. The present mode of dividing the nonius of the sextant is thus: (beginning from the right hand towards the left) by taking fifteen divisions on the nonius, equal to fourteen on the arch, consequently one division on the arch will exceed one on the nonius by $\frac{1}{15}$, that is, by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a minute, where the degrees on the arch are subdivided into $\frac{1}{4}$, equal to 15 minutes.

The nonius, till very lately, was divided as the quadrant.

In order to observe with accuracy the contact of the limbs of any two objects, an adjusting-screw, L, is added to the index, by which it may be moved with greater regularity than it can by the hand; but this screw does not act until the index is fixed by the finger-screw M. Care should be taken not to force the adjusting-screw when it arrives at either extremity of its adjustment. When the index is to be moved any considerable quantity, the screw M, at the back of the sextant, must be loosened; but when the index is brought nearly to the division required, this back screw should be tightened, and the index moved gradually by the adjusting-screw.

N. B. Many quadrants have an adjusting-screw

In many sextants the lower part of the index glass, or that nearest the frame, is silvered as usual, and the back surface of the upper part painted black; also a screen is fixed at the base of the index glass, turning on its axis, and may be placed over the silver part when the sun's rays are strong, in which case the image is reflected from the polished surface of the upper part, and the error, which might probably arise from the planes of the glasses not being parallel, is thereby avoided.

There are several coloured glasses at H, each of which is set in a different frame, turning on a centre; they are used to screen the eye from the brightness of the solar rays, and the glare of the moon; and may be used separately or together, as occasion requires.

There are other such glasses placed behind the horizon glass at F, to weaken the rays of the sun or moon when they are viewed directly through the horizon glass; the piler glass is sometimes used in observing altitudes at sea, to take off the strong glare of the horizon.

The sextant is furnished with a plain tube, without any glasses; and to render the objects still more distinct, it has two telescopes, one representing the objects erect, or in their natural position, the other showing them inverted; it has a large field of view, and other advantages; a little use will soon accustom the observer to the inverted position, and the instrument will be as readily managed by it as the plain tube alone. By a telescope the contact of the images is more perfectly distinguished; and by the place of the images in the field of the telescope it is easy to perceive whether the sextant is held in the proper plane for observing. By sliding the tube that contains the eye-glasses in the inside of the other tube, the object is suited to different eyes, and made to appear perfectly distinct and well defined.

The telescopes are to be screwed into a circular ring, at K; this ring rests on two points against an exterior ring, and is held thereto by two screws; by turning one and tightening the other, the axis of the telescope may be set parallel to the plane of the sextant. The exterior ring is fixed on a brass stem that slides in a socket, and by means of the screw S, at the back of the sextant, it may be raised or lowered so as to move the centre of the telescope to point to that part of the horizon glass which shall be judged the most fit for observation.

A circular head, containing a plate, in which there are three coloured glasses, and a fourth that is open, sometimes accompanies this sextant. This head is to be screwed on the eye-end of the tube, or on that of either telescope. The edge of the plate projects a little beyond the head on one side, and is moveable by the finger, so that the open ring, or any of the coloured glasses, may be brought between the eye-glasses of the telescope and the eye.

To these are added, a small screw-driver to adjust the screws,

and a magnifying glass to read off the observation with greater accuracy.

The Adjustments of a Sextant are to set the index and horizon-glasses perpendicular to the plane of the instrument, and their planes parallel to each other; by the same method as the quadrant, only screwing on the plain tube or telescope; also to set the axis of the telescope parallel to the plane of the instrument; each of these particulars must be examined before an observation is taken, and the adjustments, if requisite, be made.

For correcting the index error, see the rules for adjusting Hadley's Quadrant.

To set the Axis of the Telescope parallel to the Plane of the Sextant.

In measuring angular distances, the line of sight, or axis of the telescope, should be parallel to the plane of the instrument, as a deviation in that respect will occasion a considerable error in the observation; and this is most sensible in large angles. To avoid which, an inverted telescope is used, in whose field there are placed two wires parallel to each other, and equidistant from the centre; to which are sometimes added two others, at right angles to these, but parallel to each other. By means of these wires the adjustment may be made thus: screw on the telescope, and turn the tube containing the eye-glass, till the wires are parallel to the plane of the instrument; then take two objects, as the sun and moon, or the moon and a star, whose angular distance must not be less than 90° , because the error is more easily discovered when the distance is great; bring them exactly into contact on the wire which is nearest the plane of the instrument, and fix the index; then, by altering a little the position of the sextant, bring them to appear on the wire farthest from the plane of the instrument; if they remain still in contact, the axis of the telescope is parallel to the plane of the sextant; but if the limbs of the two objects appear to separate at the further wire, it shows that the object-end of the telescope inclines towards the plane of the sextant; this must be rectified by tightening the screw nearest the sextant, which is attached to the ring that holds the telescope, having previously slackened the screw farthest from it. If the images over-top each other when brought to the wire farthest from the sextant, the object-end of the telescope is inclined from the plane of the sextant, and must be rectified by slackening the screw nearest the sextant, and tightening the other. Repeat this operation till the contact be rendered perfect on both wires, the axis of the telescope will then be truly adjusted.

To observe the angular Distance between the Sun and Moon.

Screw on the inverted telescope, placing the wires parallel to the plane of the instrument; then turn down the screens, according to the brightness of the sun; place the index at 0 on the arch, and if the sun's image be very bright, turn up the screen before

distant, and make the contact perfect by means of the screw; at the same time move the sextant slowly, till the axis of the telescope the centre of motion, by which the objects will pass each other, and the contact be more discriminated. The index will show the observed distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs, which you will read off by the reflecting glass.

Second Method.

It will perhaps be more easy for those who are not used to make observations of this kind, to find the distance by setting the index forward to it, to look directly towards the sun, holding the instrument as before; the sun will then be in contact with it, and is to be made perfect by the screw mentioned. In the Nautical Ephemeris, the distance of the sun and moon is set down for every three hours of time on such days as the moon is not more than 120° , not more distant from the sun, and may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts; from these distances compute roughly their distance at the time of observation. Add the ship's longitude into time by Tab. XVI and add the time of observation, if the longitude be west, but subtract if it be east, the sum or difference will give the time which; then, by the Ephemeris, find the distance at that time, from which subtract 30 minutes for the sun and moon's diameters, and the remainder will give the distance of the limbs at the time of observation.

If a number of observations are to be taken, the first method will not be found unacceptable. Having brought the sun into contact, as before directed, and noted down the distance, move the index forward or draw back, till the index

as before directed; then move the index forward, till the reflected image of the moon is seen in the telescope, by moving the instrument slowly up and down, the moon will appear to rise and fall by the star. The round and well defined limb of the moon, whether it be nearest or farthest from the star, must be brought into contact with it. When the object to be seen by reflection is to the right hand of that to be seen by direct vision, the instrument is held with its face upwards; but when the object to be seen by reflection is to the left hand of that seen directly, the instrument is held with its face downwards. Having brought the objects into contact, the nonius will show the observed angular distance.

If the distance between the moon and one of the stars set down in the Ephemeris for finding the longitude, is to be observed, their distance may be roughly calculated as before directed, to which set the index; then look through the telescope, and direct the sight to the star, which is generally a bright one, and lies in a line nearly perpendicular to the horns of the moon, either to the eastward or westward, as denoted in the Ephemeris; then, holding the instrument in the plane of the two objects, give it a slow motion up and down, and if the moon's image come in the field of the telescope, it is a proof you have taken the right star, as no other in that direction will correspond in distance to it.

After the distance is observed between the sun and moon, by a sextant or quadrant, there still remains to be made some corrections to obtain the true distance; the corrections are those for parallax, refraction, and semi-diameter.

The dip of the horizon is an angle made with the height of the eye of the observer and the visible horizon, and which makes the angle of celestial objects appear higher than they really are by the amount of the correction found in Table VIII. and which is to be subtracted from all altitudes.

PARALLAX.

The parallax of the sun and moon is the *difference of the altitude* of either object, if observed at the same moment of time from the *centre*, and from the *surface* of the earth. The parallax of the heavenly bodies is greatest when in the horizon, hence called the *horizontal parallax*. That of the moon is set down in the *Nautical Almanack* for every noon and midnight, but may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts. The sun's mean parallax being only $8''.6$, is seldom attended to in nautical calculation, except when his altitude is taken to determine the true time, or the angular distance to determine the longitude. The stars, on account of their great distance from the earth, have no sensible parallax, the parallax of the sun and moon causing them to appear lower than they really are, it is evident this correction must be added to the apparent altitude of the sun and moon, in order to obtain their true altitude. This will be better illustrated in the plate facing page 146. Let C represent the centre of the

earth; *a, o, e*, part of the moon's orbit; *b, d, g*, part of the sun's orbit; *l, k*, part of the starry heavens. Now, to a spectator at *m* upon the surface of the earth, let the moon appear at *e*, in the horizon of *m*, and it will be referred to *f*; but if viewed from the centre *c*, it will be referred to *h*. The difference between these places, or the arch *f, h*, is called the horizontal parallax, and the angle *m, e, c*, the parallax angle. The parallax will be greater or less, according to the distance of the objects from the earth; thus, the parallax *f, b*, of *e*, is greater than the parallax *f, n*, of *g*; and with respect to the same object, it is evident, when it is in the horizon, the parallax is greatest, and that it diminishes as the object approaches the zenith, where it vanishes. Thus the horizontal parallax of *e* and *g* is greater than the parallax in altitude of *e* and *d*; but the objects *a* and *b*, as seen from *m*, the surface, or *c*, the centre, appear in the same place, *l*, or the zenith.

Having the earth's semi-diameter, and the parallax of any of the planets, their distance may be found thus: As the tangent of the parallax is to the earth's semi-diameter in miles: so is radius to the distance.

Having the distance, the parallax in altitude is found thus: As the distance is to radius: so is the earth's semi-diameter to the tangent of the parallax.

REFRACTION.

From various experiments it hath been found that the rays of light passing through the atmosphere, are bent out of their straight course into an elliptic curve line, from whence it follows, that all heavenly bodies, except when they are in the zenith, appear higher than they ought to do, and the more so the nearer they are to the horizon, where they are nearly 33 miles. This apparent elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true height is called the Refraction, therefore all apparent altitudes observed, must after the top has been answered for, be reduced to their true altitudes by the correction found in Table VII. which must be subtracted from the apparent altitude, or added to the zenith distance, in order to obtain the true altitude.

Now, since parallax makes all objects appear lower than they really are, and refraction makes them appear higher than they are, it is evident that the true altitude of an object cannot be obtained without correcting the observed altitude for the difference of these two sums.

SEMI-DIAMETER.

The moon's semi-diameter is smallest when in the horizon, and increasing as she approaches the zenith, where it is greatest, as she is then nearer the spectator by the earth's semi-diameter. This augmentation is set down in Table X. Another reason of the apparent augmentation and diminution of the moon's semi-diameter is, that she moves round the earth in an orbit not circular, but

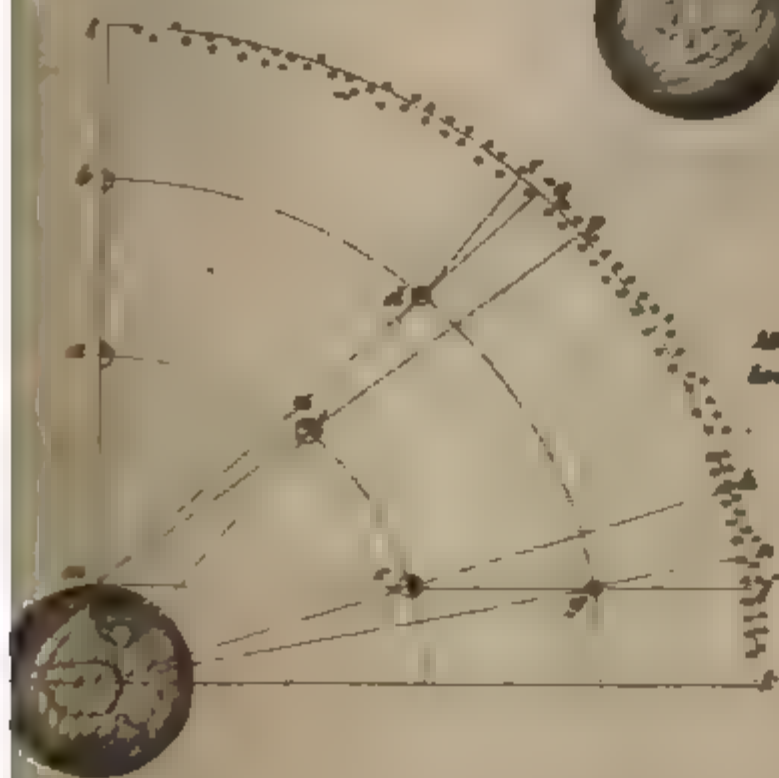


REFRACTION.

The Rays of Light passing through the Atmosphere make Objects appear higher than they are



DIP OF THE HORIZON.



PARALLAX.

Makes Objects appear lower than they are.

elliptic, and is consequently, at different parts of her orbit, nearer to, or farther from the earth, which occasions an apparent augmentation or diminution of her semi-diameter; on which account her semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for every noon and midnight are set down, page 7, of the month, in the Nautical Almanack, and may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts.

It is evident, that to obtain the true angular distance, the observed distance must be corrected for the semi-diameter of the objects. If the nearest limbs of the sun and moon are observed, the sum of the semi-diameters must be *added*, if the farthest limbs are observed, the sum must be *subtracted* from the observed distance, to obtain the distance of their centres. The same rules hold good in respect to adding or subtracting the moon's semi-diameter, according as her nearest or farthest limb is used when the observation is made between the moon and a star, observing that the star has no semi-diameter.

To work an observation, or to find the Latitude of a Place, by the Tables of the Sun or Star's Declination, and the Zenith Distance.

The latitude of any place is its distance from the equator, either north or south, counted in degrees, &c. upon an arch of the meridian, contained between the zenith and the equator.

The zenith is that point directly over our heads, and is 90 degrees distant from the horizon.

The zenith distance is the distance of any object from the point directly over our heads, which is always the complement of the altitude; it is said to be south, if the sun or star be south, and north, if the sun or star be north of the observer.

To the observed altitude add the difference between the semi-diameter and the dip, the sum will be the apparent altitude of the sun's centre; but must be subtracted if a back observation is used.

From the apparent altitude subtract the refraction, the remainder will be the true altitude of the sun's centre: this being subtracted from 90 degrees, gives the true zenith distance, with which, and the declination, the latitude is found by the following rules.

See Globe, facing page 40.

NOTE. For the dip and refraction, see Tables 8 and 7.

1st. When the sun or star is in the zenith, the declination is the latitude; and is of the same name as the declination, north or south.

2d. When the sun or star is on the equator, consequently hath no declination, the zenith distance is the latitude of the place: if the zenith distance be south, the latitude is north; but if north, the latitude south.

3d. When the zenith distance is north, and declination north, if they be both equal, you are on the equator, therefore is no latitude.

DESCRIPTION AND USE OF

1. the zenith distance is south, and declination south, zenith distance is equal with the declination, you are at the equator.

2. When the zenith distance is north, and the declination is south, you need no examples.

3. When the zenith distance is south, and the declination is north, the declination added to the zenith distance gives the latitude.

4. When the zenith distance is north, and the declination is north, the declination added to the zenith distance gives the latitude.

5. When the zenith distance is south, and the declination is north, the zenith distance is more than the declination, subtract the declination from it, and the remainder gives the latitude north.

6. When the zenith distance is north, and the declination is north, the zenith distance is more than the declination, subtract the declination from the zenith distance, the remainder is the latitude.

7. When the zenith distance is north, and the sun hath north declination, the zenith distance being less than the declination, subtract the zenith distance from the declination, gives the latitude.

8. When the zenith distance is south, and declination south, the zenith distance is less than the declination, the zenith distance subtracted from the declination gives the latitude south; for these two last cases, the observer is between the sun and the equator.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on the 14th Jan. 1810, the meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb was found to be $46^{\circ} 20'$ north, the elevation of the eye being 18 feet. Required the latitude?

Sun's observed altitude $46^{\circ} 20' 0''$ North.

Semi-dia. $16' 0''$
Dip $- 4 0$ } Add $0 12 0$

Diff. $12 0$
Apparent altitude $- 46 32 0$ North.

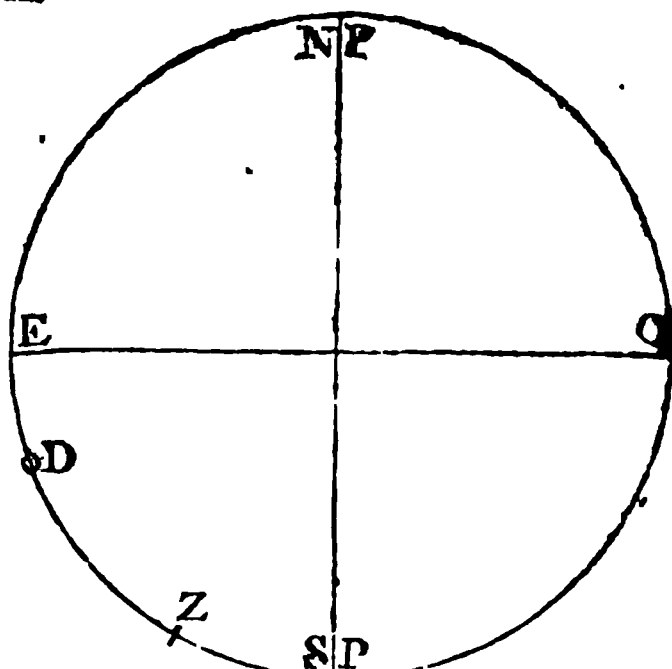
Refraction $- 0 1 0$

Sun's true altitude $- 46 31 0$
 $90 0 0$

Zenith distance $- 43 29 0$ North.

Declination $- 21 22 0$ South.

Latitude $- 64 51 0$ South.



Draw the figure as before; take the declination, $21^{\circ} 22'$, from the line of chords; set off from E towards the south pole to D; take the zenith distance on the line of chords, and set it from D to Z; then will E Z, measured on the same line of chords, be the latitude required.

EXAMPLE III.

Suppose, on the 20th Jan. 1810, the meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb to be $42^{\circ} 30'$ south, the eye being elevated 18 feet above the water. Required the lat.

Sun's observed altitude. $42 30 0$ South.

Semi-dia. $16' 0''$
Dip $- 4 0$ } Diff. $0 12 0$

Sun's apparent altitude $0 42 42$

Refraction $- 0 1 0$

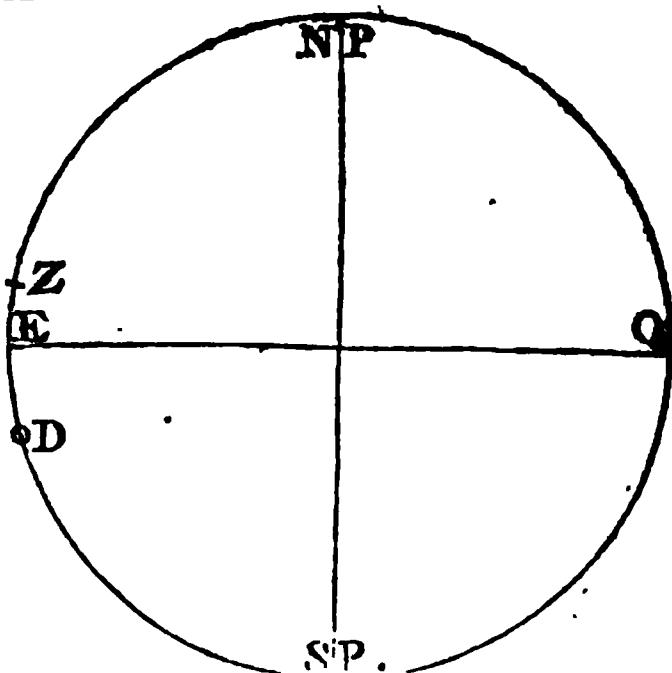
Sun's true altitude $- 42 41 0$
 $90 0 0$

Zenith distance $- 47 19 0$ South.

Declination $- 20 12 0$ South.

Latitude $- 27 7 0$ North.

Draw the figure as before; set off the declination, $20^{\circ} 12'$, from E towards the south pole to D. Secondly, set off the zenith distance, $47^{\circ} 19'$, contra from D towards the north, to Z; then will EZ measure on the line of chords $27^{\circ} 7'$, the latitude.



EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose, in 1810, the altitude of the star Aldebaran, when on the meridian, be found $40^{\circ} 27'$ north, when the decl. is $16^{\circ} 7' 8''$ north, the eye being elevated 18 feet above the sea. Required the lat.?

Observed latitude $- 40 27 0$

Dip for 18 feet $- 0 4 0$

Apparent altitude $- 40 23 0$

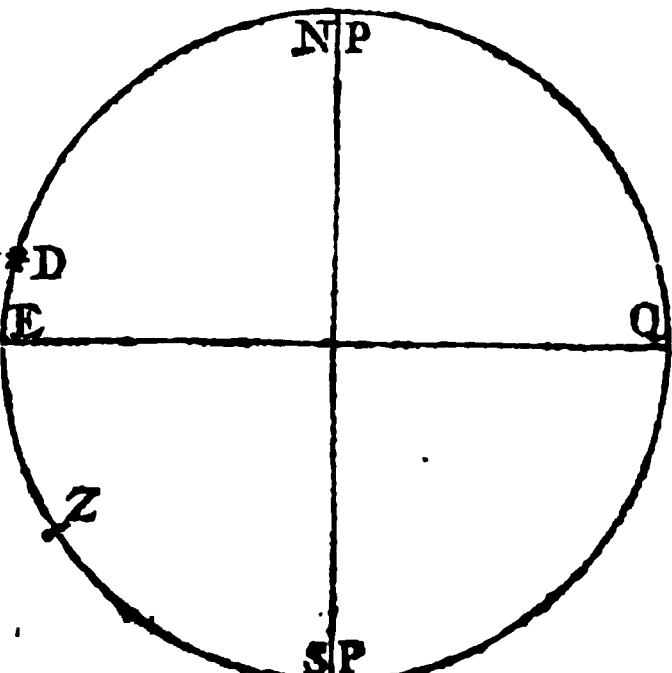
Refraction $- 0 1 0$

Star's true altitude $- 40 22 0$ North.
 $90 0 0$

Zenith distance $- 49 38 0$

Star's declination $- 16 7 8$

Latitude $- 33 30 52$ South.



Draw the figure as before; set off the star's declination, $16^{\circ} 7' 8''$ from E to

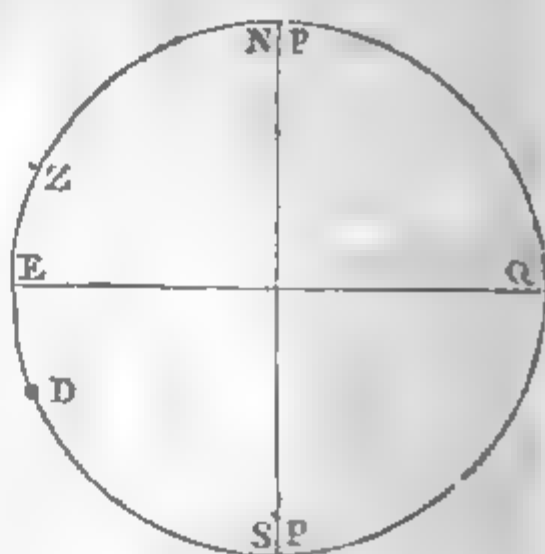
DESCRIPTION AND USE OF

the zenith distance $49^{\circ} 38'$, from D to z; then will Z E, measured on the meridian, be $33^{\circ} 30' 52''$, the latitude required, which is south.

EXAMPLE V.

Given the sun's true meridian altitude 25 $^{\circ}$ 40' 0", and his declination 14 $^{\circ}$ 20' 0" South. Required the latitude is required.

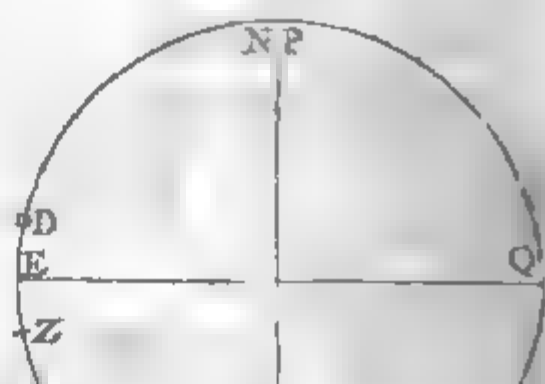
alt.	64 $^{\circ}$ 20' 0"
-	25 40 0 South.
fact	14 20 0 South.
-	11 20 0 North.



EXAMPLE VI.

Given the altitude of the sun's center 64 $^{\circ}$ 20' 0", and the sun's declination 14 $^{\circ}$ 20' 0" North. Required the latitude?

alt.	64 $^{\circ}$ 20' 0"
-	25 40 0 North.
orth	14 20 0
-	11 20 0 South.



above the horizon: required the latitude in the longitude of 64° east and 64° west.

Sun's obs. alt.	$25^{\circ} 12' S.$	Sun's obs. alt.	$25^{\circ} 12' S.$
☉ Semi-dia. 16 } Dip 6 }	Sum + 22	☉ Semi-dia 16 } Dip 6 }	Sum. + 22
App. alti.	- 25 34	App. alti.	- 25 34
Refraction	- 2	Refrac.	- 2
True alti.	- 25 32 90 0	True alti.	- 25 32 90 00
True zenith dist.	64 28 N.	True zenith dis.	64 28 N.
Dec. 12 March 3 27 } Cor. for 64° E. long. + 4 }	3 31 S.	Dec. 12 March 3 27 } Cor. for 64° W. long. - 4 }	3 23 S.
From Table XIII.		By Table XIII.	
Lat. in	67 59 N.	Lat. in	67 51 N.

As the declination in the tables is calculated for the meridian of Greenwich, it is plain that when a ship is to the eastward, and the declination decreasing, it must be more at the ship than at Greenwich; consequently the proportional parts of the daily difference must be added to the declination of that day; but when the ship is to the westward of London, the proportional parts must be subtracted, to find the true declination at the place of observation; but had the declination been increasing, the proportional parts must have been subtracted when to the eastward, and added when to the westward, to obtain the true declination at the ship; whence it follows, that no latitude can be truly ascertained without finding the sun's declination at the place of observation, as above, which is but too often neglected.

Here it may be observed also, that in a back observation, the sun being brought over the observer's head, the upper edge appears to him the lower one; and though the sun appears to the south of him, yet the zenith distance is north. The same may be observed if he is north of the sun. The back observation is seldom used, unless there is a high land, or other obstructions, between the observer and the sun.

The foregoing rules are for observing the sun, or a star, when they are at the greatest altitude, or upon the meridian above the pole; but as in some parts of the earth the sun does not set for several days, and some stars never set, in that case they may be observed when they are at the lowest, or upon the meridian below the pole. To work which observation, take the following

RULE.—Add the complement of declination to the true meridian altitude: the sum is the latitude, of the same name that the declination is of.

Suppose, on the 12th of June, 1810, an observer in a high

northern latitude, 65° west of Greenwich, his eye being 28 feet above the level of the sea, should observe the altitude of the sun's lower limb on the meridian below the pole, to be $8^{\circ} 15'$ south, by a fore observation. Required the latitude?

The sun being observed below the pole, it must have been at 12 hours past noon, at the place of observation; and that place being 65° west of London = 4 hours 20 later than at London, it must be 16 hours 20 minutes past noon at London.

Sun's declin. 12th June, $23^{\circ} 8' 27''$ N.

13th ditto, $23^{\circ} 12' 14''$ N.

Diff. - 0 3 47

Correc. for 65° west of Greenwich, Tab. XIII. $0^{\circ} 0' 33''$ } Add.
Decl. 12th June $23^{\circ} 8' 27''$

Correct. declin. $23^{\circ} 9' 0''$ North.

Sun's observed alt. $8^{\circ} 15' 0''$
From semi-dia. 16—5 dip, diff. 0 11 0 add.

Apparent altitude 8 26 0

Refraction subtr. 0 6 0

True merid. alt. 8 20 0

Compl. of S.'s dec. 66 51 7

75 11 7 North.

At sea I took the altitude of the north pole-star, when on the meridian below the pole, and found it $46^{\circ} 21'$. Required the lat.?

Mer. alt. - $46^{\circ} 21' 0''$

Compl. of decl. 1 41 2 North.

Latitude is 48 2 2 North.

The pole star is the last in the tail of the Little Bear, and is known by two stars always pointing to it, commonly called the Pointers. How to find and know the stars, will be farther elucidated when we come to treat of finding the longitude at sea.

OF THE VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.

THE variation of the compass is an arch of the horizon contained between the meridian of the place and the magnetic meridian, and is either east or west; or it is the number of degrees, &c. the needle's point stands from the true north or south points



of the horizon, reckoned to the eastward or westward, and is readily found from the sun's amplitude or azimuth.

To find the true Amplitude.

The sun's true amplitude is an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the true east or west points thereof, and the centre of the sun at its rising or setting; or it is the number of degrees, &c. the sun rises or sets to the northward or southward of the east or west point of the horizon.

The sun's magnetic amplitude is the number of degrees, &c. the centre is northward or southward of the east or west points of the compass at his rising or setting, and is found with an azimuth compass in the following manner:

Having placed the azimuth compass in a convenient part of the ship, look directly through the sight vane at the sun's centre; and when the sun's lower edge just touches the horizon, stop the card, by a stop which is placed on the compass for that purpose; then the quantity of degrees and minutes contained between the east or west, and the north or south, points of the compass, will be the magnetic amplitude.

The true amplitude is found either by inspection in the Tables of the Sun's Amplitude, or by calculation, as follows:

RULE. As the sine compl. of the lat. or sec. less radius

Is to radius,

So is the sine of the sun's or star's declination

To the sine of the true amplitude;

which is always of the same name with the declination, whether north or south.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose the sun's declination to be $10^{\circ} 43'$ S. in lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ N. I demand the true amplitude.

As sine com. lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$	9.79383	Or thus:	
Is to radius	10.00000	Lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ N. secant	0.20617
So is si. sun's dec. $10^{\circ} 43'$ S.	9.26940	Decl. $10^{\circ} 40'$ S. log. sine	9.26940
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To si. of true amp. $17^{\circ} 24'$	9.47557	True amp. $17^{\circ} 24'$ S. =	9.47557

EXAMPLE II.

In latitude $38^{\circ} 25'$ N. what is the sun's true amplitude when the declination is $18^{\circ} 59'$ N.?

As sine com. lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$	9.89405	Or thus:	
Is to radius	10.00000	Lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$ N. secant	0.10595
So is sine declin. $18^{\circ} 59'$	9.51227	Decl. $18^{\circ} 59'$ N. log. sine	9.51227
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To sun's true amp. $24^{\circ} 32'$	9.61822	Log. si. $24^{\circ} 32'$ true am. N.	9.61822

X

TO FIND THE TRUE AMPLITUDE.

Find the true Amplitude by the Table of Amplitudes.

For the given declination at the top of the table, and the latitude in the first column on the left hand, in the common angle, will be the degrees and minutes of the amplitude required.

EXAMPLE I.

Latitude 40° N. when the declination was 17° N. required the true amplitude at rising.

Find the declination 17° , and right against the latitude 40° , stand the true amplitude; which is to be counted from the east to the north, because it is at the sun's rising, and the declination is north; that is, E. $22^{\circ} 26'$ N.

When the latitude is given in degrees, and the declination in degrees and minutes, find the declination at the top as before, and the nearest degrees to the given latitude in the left-hand column, and under which, and under the given declination, stands the true amplitude; or, if the minutes of the declination be near 30, find the amplitude for the given degrees of declination, and the amplitude for one degree above it; add these amplitudes together, half the sum will be the true amplitude, which is exact for practice at sea.

EXAMPLE II.

I would know the sun's true amplitude at his setting, when his declination being $11^{\circ} 33'$ N.

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose it were required to find the sun's true amplitude at setting, in latitude $49^{\circ} 20'$, his declination being $19^{\circ} 47' N.$

Now as the latitude is nearest to 49° and the declination nearest 20° , therefore against latitude 49° and under declination 20° , stands $31^{\circ} 25' N.$ the true amplitude; that is, $W. 31^{\circ} 25' N.$ the declination being north, and at the sun's setting.

To find the true Azimuth.

The true azimuth is an arch of the horizon contained between the meridian of the place and the azimuth circle passing through the centre of the sun or star at the time of observation; or it is the true distance of the sun or star from the true north or south points of the compass.

The magnetic azimuth is an arch of the horizon contained between the magnetic meridian and the azimuth circle passing through the centre of the sun or star when observed; or it is the apparent distance of the sun or star from the north or south points of the compass, either in the forenoon, or in the afternoon, when they are 3° , 10° , 15° , &c. above the horizon, and the less the altitude is, the more exact you may perform the observation.

The magnetic azimuth is found by the compass, in the following manner.

Place the compass in a convenient part of the ship; then move it so that the sights may be directed to the sun's centre, and the shadow of the string will fall directly on the line marked on the plane which joins the sights; then the degree, &c. in the arch intercepted between the end of the index and north point of the card, will give the magnet azimuth required. If the sun does not shine strong enough to give a strong shadow, look through one of the sights, and move the compass till one of the strings cuts the sun's centre, and then the intercepted arch, as before, shows the sun's azimuth, and the like of the star's.

When there is a rough sea, the observation is best made by two persons, and if the card vibrates much, take the middle degree between the limits which the vibration reaches.

When the azimuth is observed, the altitude of the object must be observed at the same time.

Having the latitude of the place of observation, and the sun or star's declination with the true altitude at the time of observation, the true azimuth is found as follows.

RULE. From the half sum of the complement of the latitude, the complement of the altitude, and the sun or star's polar distance, subtract the polar distance, noting the half sum and the remainder. Then add together

The log. sine of the Lat. co ar = co sec. less rad. or
complement of the Alt. co ar = co sec. indexes,

X 2

TO FIND THE TRUE AZIMUTH,

sine of the half sum,

log. sine of the remainder, into one sum.

sum of these four logarithms will give the log.co-sid true azimuth, which being doubled, gives the true azimuth from the north in north latitude, and from the south latitude.

The polar distance of the sun or star, is their distance from the nearest, or elevated pole : and if the latitude of the place and declination of the sun or star, be both north, or both south, the complement of the declination is the polar distance ; but if the latitude and declination be one north and the other south, the latitude added to 90° gives the polar distance.

EXAMPLE I.

At 51° 32' N. the sun's altitude was observed to be 38° 28' N. declination being then 16° 37' N. : required the true azimuth.

90° 00'	90° 00'	90° 00'
51 32	Alt. 39 28	Dec. 16 37
<hr/>		
	Com. Alt. 50 32	Pol. dist. 73 23
<hr/>		
38 28	Sine co ar = { Co-secant } 0.20617	
50 32	Sine co ar = { less rad. } 0.11289	
73 23		

TO FIND THE TRUE AZIMUTH.

Co. lat.	47 44	Co-secant	0.13076
Co. alt.	71 20	Co-secant	0 02347
Polar dist.	97 38		

Sum 216 42

$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum	108 21	Log. sine.	9.97734
Polar dist.	97 38		

Remainder	10 43	Log. sine.	9.26940
-----------	-------	------------	---------

Sum 19.40097

$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum log. co-si. 59, 53 = 9 70048

True azimuth 119 46 from the north.

The following questions are set down for the learner's exercise:

Quest. I. Being at sea, in latitude $40^{\circ} 38'$ N. in the afternoon, the sun's altitude was observed to be $20^{\circ} 46'$, when his declination was $17^{\circ} 10'$ S. what was the sun's azimuth at that time?

Ans. $137^{\circ} 50'$ from the north.

Quest. II. What is the sun's true azimuth in lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$ N. in the forenoon, when his altitude is $24^{\circ} 28'$, and his declination $22^{\circ} 40'$ N.?

Ans. $75^{\circ} 48'$ from the north point of the compass.

Quest. III. At the island of St. Helena, the sun's altitude was observed to be $30^{\circ} 22'$ in the forenoon, his declination being then $22^{\circ} 58'$ S. required the azimuth at that time.

Ans. $72^{\circ} 24'$ from the south, or $107^{\circ} 36'$ from the north.

Quest. IV. What is the bearing of the star Aldebaran at the Cape of Good Hope, when its altitude is $22^{\circ} 25'$?

Ans. $130^{\circ} 20'$ from the south, or $49^{\circ} 40'$ from the north.

Having found the sun's true amplitude or azimuth by the preceding methods, &c. magnetic amplitude or azimuth by observation, it is evident, that when they agree there is no variation; but when they disagree, then if the true and observed amplitudes be both of the same name, that is, both north, or both south, their difference is the variation; but if the true and observed amplitudes be of different names, that is, one north and the other south, their sum is the variation. Again, if the true and observed azimuths be both on the east, or both on the west side of the meridian, their difference is the variation; but if the true and observed azimuths be one on the east and one on the west side of the meridian, their sum gives the variation; and to know whether the variation is easterly or westerly, observe this general

TO FIND THE TRUE AZIMUTH.

RULE.

Observer's face be turned to the sun; then if the true azimuth be to the right hand of the magnetic, or observed variation is easterly; but if to the left hand, westerly

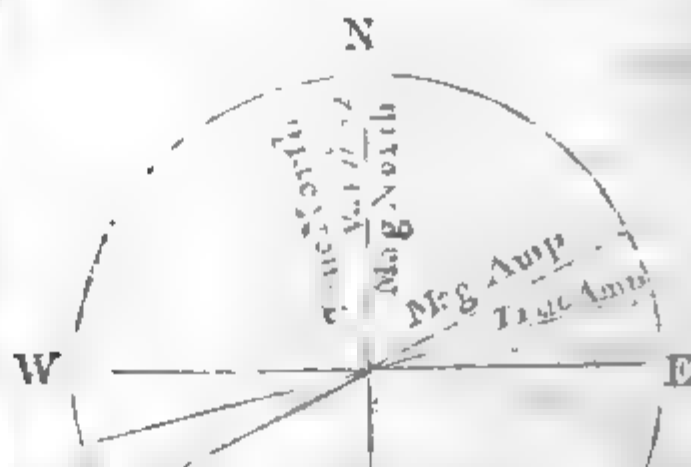
EXAMPLE I.

The sun's magnetic amplitude at rising is found to be $E. 26^{\circ} 12' N.$, but the true is found to be $E. 14^{\circ} 20' N.$; required

From the greater	$E. 26^{\circ} 12' N.$
Take the lesser	$E. 14^{\circ} 20' N.$

Remains the variation	$11^{\circ} 52' E.$
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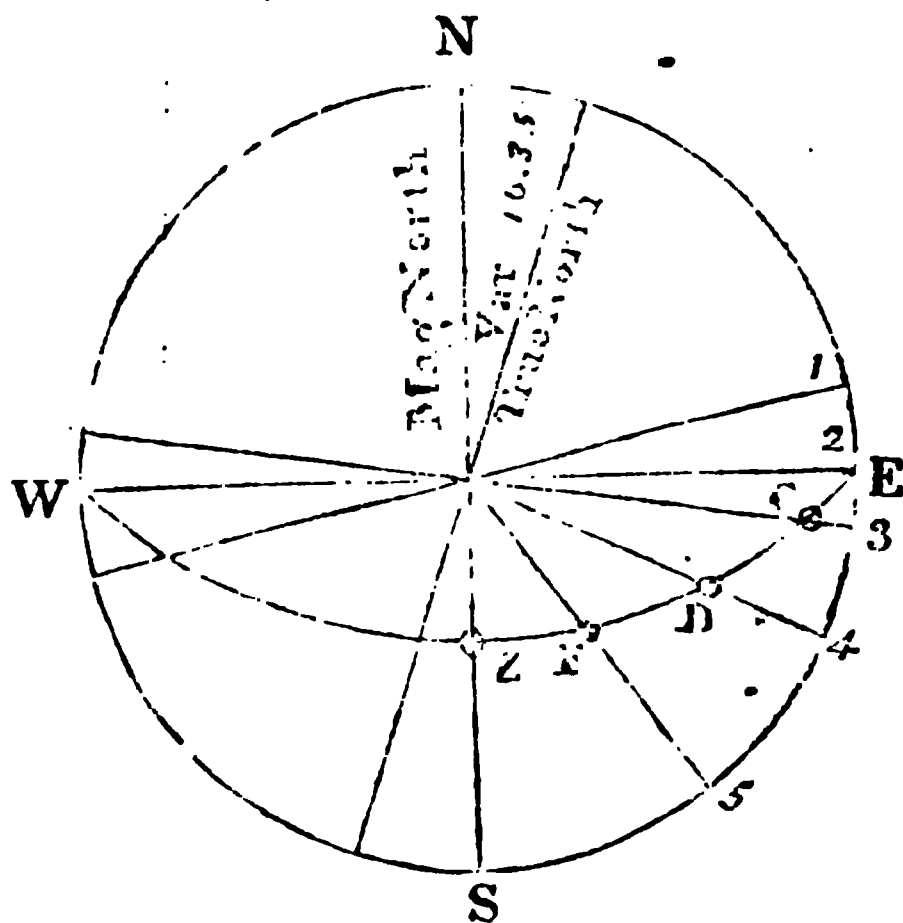
Westerly, because in this case the true amplitude is to the left of the observed.



From the true	—	W. 34° 26' S.
Take the magnetic	—	W. 23 16 S.
Remains the variation		<u>11 13 W.</u>

which is westerly, because the true amplitude is to the left of the observed in this case.

EXAMPLE III.
 Suppose the true azimuth
 84° 40' W.
 The mag. az. 101 15 W.
 * Variation 16 35



* Let N. E. S. and W. represent the horizon; C, D, F, an azimuth circle, passing through the sun's centre; now an observer, placed at the centre, will see the sun at rising, in the line 1, but when he gets a greater altitude, and arrives at E, he will see the sun in the line 2, and as the sun alters its altitude, will be seen in the lines 3, 4, 5, at length will arrive at its meridian, Z, S, and the figures, 2, 3, 4, 5, will represent the different magnetic azimuths; the difference between any of these and the true azimuth found by calculation, is the variation.

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose the sun's true amplitude at rising is E. 13° 24' N. and his magnetic amplitude E. 12° 32' S. required the variation, and which way.

Since the true amplitude and observed have different names,
 To the true amplitude E. 13° 24' N.
 Add the magnetic amp. E. 12 32 S.
 Their sum is the variation 25 56 W.

Which is westerly, because the true amplitude is to the left of the observed.

EXAMPLE V.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth in the forenoon is N. 86° 40' easterly, but by the compass it is N. 73° 24' easterly; required the variation, and which way.

Since the true and observed azimuths are both on the same side of the meridian,
 From the greater N. 86° 40' E.
 Take the lesser N. 73 24 E.
 Remainder variation 13 16 E.

Which is easterly, because the true azimuth is to the right of the observed.

EXAMPLE VI.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth is $N. 32^{\circ} 28'$ easterly, and his magnetic azimuth $N. 8^{\circ} 50'$ west, required the variation, and which way.

Since they are on the different sides of the meridian,

To the true azimuth, $N. 32^{\circ} 28' E.$
Add the mag. azim. $N. 8^{\circ} 50' W.$

Sum is the variation $41^{\circ} 18' E.$

Which is easterly, because the true azimuth is to the right of the observed.

EXAMPLE VII.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth $S. 17^{\circ} 45' E.$ and the magnetic azimuth $S. 5^{\circ} 48' W.$ required the variation, and which way.

Since they are on different sides of the meridian,

To the true azimuth, $S. 17^{\circ} 45' E.$
Add the observed az. $S. 5^{\circ} 48' W.$

Sum is the variation $23^{\circ} 33' W.$

Which is west, because the true azimuth is to the left of the observed.

The use of the variation is to correct the course steered by the compass; when the variation is east, it must be allowed to the right hand upon every course steered quite round the compass; but when the variation is west, to the left hand.

NOTE. The variation may be easily found by taking the sun's altitude in the morning, and observing what point of the compass he bears upon; and in the afternoon when the altitude is the same the same point will be the true meridian, the difference between which at the north or south points of the compass is the variation. If the altitudes are taken at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock in the morning, you will have the same altitude at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock in the evening, being equal distances from noon.

THE METHOD OF KEEPING A SHIP'S RECKONING OR JOURNAL AT SEA.

BY keeping a Ship's Reckoning, or Journal, is meant keeping an account of the ship's way, that the mariner may be able at any time to ascertain the latitude and longitude the ship is in; it therefore should be the great concern of every person who takes upon them the navigating of ships to remote parts, to be expert therein, as the lives and fortunes of so many men are committed to their charge.

When a ship is bound from one place to another, which lies so far from her that she is obliged to go out of sight of land for any considerable time, as from England to Jamaica; at the time of her leaving sight of land, she is said to take her departure, and that part of the land she then leaves is said to be the place she takes her departure from; such as the Land's-end, Lizard, &c. and at the time of taking such departure, the captain or mate generally takes the bearing or distance of that land (according to his judgement,) and sets it down on the log-board, or in the log-book, against the time it was taken, thus, Land's-end, N. N. E. dist. 7 leagues; or Lizard N. by W. dist. 5 leagues, &c.

In the same manner may the departure from any place be taken, as may be seen in the first day's log. of the following journal, where the log-book is marked in columns for hours, knots, fathoms, courses, winds, lee-way, transactions; and under it the columns for courses, distances, northings, or southings, eastings, or westings, the latitude by dead reckoning, latitude by observation, meridian distance, difference of longitude, longitude in, and in the last, bearing and distance of the land.

Notice must be taken, that in the column for course, you are always to set down the course you have made by your reckoning for that twenty-four hours, that is, from the noon of the day before to the noon of the day you work on, the sea account being always kept from noon to noon.

Dead reckoning is that account deduced from occurrences which are written on the log-board.

In the columns for distance you are to set down the distance made by your reckoning for that twenty-four hours.

In the columns of northing and southing, you are to set down the difference of latitude made in that twenty-four hours, marking the column with north, if the difference of latitude be north, and south, if south.

In the column of easting or westing, you are to set down the departure made that twenty-four hours, marking the column with east, if the departure be east, and with west, if westerly.

In the column marked latitude by D. R. you are to set down the latitude you reckon yourself in on that day; and in the column marked lat. by ob. you are to set down the latitude found by obser-

vation; also the difference of longitude made in the 24 hours in the column marked diff long; the longitude in, in the column marked long. in; and in the last, the bearing and distance from the land.

The variation, if any, must be allowed upon all courses steered, and upon all bearings that are taken by the compass; that is, if it be easterly variation, it must be allowed to the right hand; if westerly, to the left of the course or bearing. Supposing yourself placed in the centre of the compass, and looking directly forward to the point you are to allow the variation upon.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose I steer S. W. and there is one point westerly variation, then my true course is S. W. by S., or suppose I set a point of land, and find it to bear by the compass E. S. E. and I know there is half a point easterly variation, then the true bearing is S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

Leeway must be allowed upon all courses steered, which is the difference between the point which the ship endeavours to sail upon, and the point she really sails upon, and is caused by the force of the wind or surge of the sea, when she is close hauled or plying to windward, which makes her fall off and glide sideways from the point of the compass she aims at, and must be allowed on the right hand of the course steered when the larboard tacks are on board, and to the left hand when the starboard tacks are on board. The allowances that are generally made are as follow:

1st. When a ship is close hauled, if all her sails be set, the water smooth, and a moderate gale of wind, she is then supposed to make little or no leeway.

2dly. The ship being upon a wind, and the small sails in, allow one point for leeway.

3dly. The wind blowing hard, so as to cause one top-sail to be taken in, allow two points for leeway.

4thly. When it blows so hard that both top-sails are taken in, and the sea runs high, allow then three points for leeway.

5thly. The fore-sail being furled, and the ship tries under a main-sail and mizen, allow four points for leeway; for she then makes her way about four points before the beam, as the sea phrase is.

6thly. When the ship tries under the main-sail only, she then makes her way about three points before the beam, that is, allow near five points leeway.

7thly. If the ship tries under the mizen only, the way is about two points before the beam, that is, allow six points for her leeway.

8thly. When she lies hull, that is, with all her sails furled, her way is one point before the beam, and then seven points is her leeway.

9thly. When a ship is lying to under a main-sail, mizen, &c. then observe how she comes up and falls off, and take the middle between the two points, and from that allow the leeway and varia-

NOTE. In all cases respect must be had to the smoothness of the water, or to the sea's running high, and the mould and trim of the ship, and then the allowances may be ascertained with the greater certainty, by setting the ship's wake by a compass placed on each rail of the ship's quarter, which is usually set there for that purpose.

For it is well known that some ships, with the same quantity of sail, and with the same gale, will make more or less leeway than others; and also the same ship, when she is out of her trim, or differently loaded, will make different leeways: for it is observable, that the more water a ship draws, the less leeway she makes; because she then meets with a greater resistance in splitting the water with her side, than otherwise she would.

The leeway may be easily found by the azimuth compass, by turning the instrument about until you see the wake of the ship either over the sights or parallel to them; then the point of the card, which is cut by the vertical line in the box, which is nearest to you, is the true course; the difference between that and the course given by the compass in the binnacle, is the leeway required, which ought to be accordingly entered upon the log-board.

There is another way of finding the leeway, by fixing a compass cut in lead (or other metal) on the poop, or some other convenient part of the ship's stern, with the meridian parallel to the ship's keel.

By some of the above methods, the leeway (if there be any) ought to be carefully observed as often as may be judged necessary; and these observations should be punctually set down by the officer of the respective watch; at least, if no observation be made, he ought to set down the leeway according to his judgement once or twice in the watch, and by this means the course made good may be found to a much greater certainty and exactness than by the common method of allowing for leeway when the day's account comes to be worked (which is generally once in 24 hours); for an observation must certainly be better than any guess. But if no observation be made, the person who is upon deck, and has the care of the watch, is better able to make proper allowances, while things are fresh in his memory, and while he is an eye-witness of the several occurrences that happen; and certainly much more capable than another who was not upon the deck during the whole watch.

I have often admired to see how particularly every thing is stated upon the log-board, excepting the leeway; and yet that (which is one of the most material articles, since the course, according to the compass, must be corrected by it), only allowed for the next day, according to every one's fancy, thereby, as it were, keeping as many different journals as there are artists (so called) on board the ship, and yet not one regular journal properly kept amongst them all, since one of the most material articles is only guessed at.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose I steer N. E. by E. with my larboard tacks on board, and make one point leeway, then my course made good is E. N. E.

Leeway and variation, when they are both to be allowed one way, that is, both to the right hand, or both to the left, add them together, and allow their sum the same way they were to be allowed.

But if they are to be allowed, one to the right hand and the other to the left, subtract the less from the greater, and allow the remainder the same way the greater was to be allowed?

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose I steer N. N. W. with my starboard tacks on board, and make one point leeway, there being at the time half a point westerly variation; I would know my true course?

Leeway to the left hand	1 Point
Variation to ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ Point

Their sum to be allowed to the left hand	<hr/> 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point <hr/>
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Whence the true course is N. W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

EXAMPLE III.

Suppose I steer S. W. by W. with my larboard tacks on board, and make two points and a half leeway, and I have one point and a quarter westerly variation, what is my true course?

Leeway to the right hand	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.
Variation to the left hand	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Point W.

The remainder to be allowed to the right hand	<hr/> 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>
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Whence the true course W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ westerly.

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose a ship lying to under a main-sail, with her starboard tacks on board, comes up E. by S and falls off to N. E. by E. there being one point westerly variation, and she makes 5 points leeway, what course does she make good?

The middle between E. by S and N. E. by E. is E. by N. for which allowing 6 points to the left hand, the true course will be N. by E.

It is plain by the preceding examples that if the leeway is made towards the meridian, it is taken from the course steered; but when it is made from the meridian, it must add to the course steered, to find the true course. The same may be observed of the sum or difference of the leeway and variation, as may be seen by the following Table, which is here set down to exercise the young navigator in the foregoing rules.

THE TABLE.

Courses steered.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Variation.	Courses corrected.
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	N. N. E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N. $5\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	N. N. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. $6\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W. S. W.	S.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. $6\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	S. S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	W.
W. by N.	N. by W.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. 7 W.
S. W.	W. N. W.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ W.
S.	W. S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S. S. E.
S. S. W.	W.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
S. W.	N. W. by W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	S. S. W.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W. by N.	N. by W.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
S.	E. S. E.	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
E. by S.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	E. by N.
E. N. E.	N.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
E.	N.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
E.	S.	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
S.	E. S. E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
E. S. E.	N. E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
W. S. W.	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S. W. by W.
W. by N.	S. W. by S.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.
N. W.	W. S. W.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
S.	W. S. W.	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$ E.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
N. by E.	N. W. by W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
N. W. by N.	W. by S.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
N. W. by W.	N. by E.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W. by S.	N. W. by N.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

NOTE. In sailing in the channel, or along a coast in a stream-tide or current, particular care must be taken to take its setting for a course, and its drift for a distance, if possible, which must be entered among the courses and distances in the table of that day's reckoning. And where the setting of the stream-tide and drift are not known, you must attain the point it must set upon, from the chart of the coast you are sailing along, by the times the stream ends at different places on the coast, and by the principles of fluids against such rocks, shoals, sand-banks, &c. By a strict regard to these, both the drift and setting of the stream-tides may be pretty nearly ascertained and allowed for.

Currents, the way they set you, and the distance you suppose you are driven by them, is to be set in the Traverse Table for the day, as any other course and distance.

EXAMPLE V.

Suppose I try the current, and find it to set W. by N. per compass one mile per hour, the variation being one point easterly; then if I sail in that current 24 hours, I set down in the Traverse Table, as a course, W. N. W. distance 24 miles.

METHOD OF KEEPING A JOURNAL AT SEA.

The sea is to be accounted for in the same manner as current. Suppose there is a great sea heaving towards the S. W. by my being half a point westerly variation, I then set down in the Traverse Table S. W. by S. half westerly, with so much distance as I have heaved the ship.

For the land, the opposite point of the bearing, with the variation upon it, and the distance you judge yourself from it, must be set in the Traverse Table as a course and distance.

EXAMPLE VI.

Supposing two points and a half westerly variation, the Starboard compass N. E. dist. 4 leagues; the opposite point to N. E. with the variation, makes S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. for the course to be set in the Traverse Table dist. 12 miles.

For the land the bearing, itself (with the variation upon it) and the dist. you judge yourself from it) is to be set in the Traverse Table as a course and dist. This needs no example.

The courses marked on the log-board are the courses steered by the ship. In order to obtain the true course, it is necessary to allow for the variation of the compass, and for the leeway, upon each log-board, as has been shown, before they are put into the account.

At noon the log-board is to be transcribed into the log-book, which is ruled exactly like the log-board.

Keep the reckoning for the ship's place. From noon to the next mark with P. M. signifying after mid-day; and the second mark with A. M. signifying after midnight; ending their day's account at the next day.

RULES FOR CORRECTING THE DEAD RECKONING BY AN OBSERVATION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rules already laid down for keeping a ship's way at sea, yet by reason of the several accidents that may attend a ship in one day's run, such as swelling seas, different rates of sailing between the times of heaving the Log, want of care at the helm in letting the ship fall off, or come to, accidental currents, sudden squalls, when no account can be kept, &c. the latitude by account and latitude by observation may very often differ, then it is necessary that proper corrections be made in the difference of longitude.

When you have made all proper allowances you can, such as for leeway, variation, currents, &c. and still find that your latitude by account will not agree with your latitude by observation, then you must correct as follows :

First, consider whether you have made proper allowances for currents, heave of the sea, if the course of the helm has been carefully attended to, if the log-line and half-minute glass be just, and the log properly hove, or any sudden squalls, or proper allowances made for the leeway, &c. which of these you conjecture your error is in; make what allowances you think meet to your difference of latitude and departure by dead reckoning, and see if that will reform your latitude by account, so as to make it agree with your latitude by observation; if it does, you have guessed right (for you must always keep to the latitude by observation, it being the only thing to be depended on); but if it will not agree with the observed latitude, it is to be supposed that there are mistakes in your conjecture, or some other cause, which produces the error in the reckoning, and stands in need of being corrected. In this case, you are first to examine your log-line and half-minute glass, and if there be an error in them, allow for it, as in the following Examples :

EXAMPLE I.

Yesterday at noon, we were in latitude $48^{\circ} 20'$ N. and till this day at noon we have sailed S. S. W. 48 miles, S. W. by S. 36 miles, N. E. 24 miles, and find by good observation that we are in latitude $47^{\circ} 14'$.

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. W.	48		44.3		18.4
S. W. by S.	36		29.9		20.0
N. E.	24	17.0		17.0	
		17.0	74.2		38.4
			17.0		17.0
			57.2		21.4

RULES FOR CORRECTING, &c.

verse Table it appears, that by account the diff. of lat. is
departure 21.4 W.

It was	—	48° 20' N.	Lat. left 48° 20' N.
by account		0 57 S.	Lat. obs. 47 14 N.

unt		47 23 N.	Diff. Lat. 1 6=66
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les from the true latitude by observation.

I examine the log-line and half-minute glass, and find that
asures 52 feet between knot and knot, and that the latter
seconds. Now, as the log-line and half-minute glass are
correct my difference of latitude and departure, as in Case
my correct difference of latitude 66.2 S. and my departure

from latitude left	—	48° 20' N.
diff. lat. corrected for error in dist.		1 6 S.
in, corrected for error in dist.		47 14

tly with my latitude by observation : I therefore conclude
sufficiently correct. Then, with the difference of latitude,
departure 24.7, together with yesterday's latitude, I find the
longitude either by Middle Latitude, or Mercator's Sailing.
Example 57.2 and 21.4 multiplied severally by 156, thrice
length of a knot, and divide the two products by 135, five
second time of the glass, will give the difference of latitude
departure 24.7, which is the same thing as if every course had
separately

Latitude sailed from	36° 15' N.	36° 15' N.
Difference of latitude by account	1 4 S.	Lat. obs. 34 56

Latitude in by account	35 11 N.	Diff. lat. 1 19
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Differing 15 miles from the latitude by observation.

I now examine the log-line and half-minute-glass, and find them both right. Next I consider whether there be any current, and I think I have reason to suspect one; upon trial I find there is one setting S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. at the rate of 7 fathoms an hour, and judge I have been in it these 24 hours. Then 7 fathoms (or tenths of a knot) per hour, in 24 hours, makes about 17 miles: and to the dist. 17 miles, and course S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. the diff. of lat. is 14.6 S. and departure 8.7 W.

	Diff. lat.	Dep	
Now by tra. table	64.2 S.	16.9 W.	Latitude sailed from 36° 15' N.
And by current	14.6 S.	8.7 W.	Diff. of lat. cor. for cur. 1 19 S.
Correct for cur.	78.8 S.	25.6 W.	Lat. in, correct for cur. 34 56 N.

Which agreeing with my latitude by observation, I conclude that my reckoning is right; then having the latitude left, and latitude come to, the difference of longitude may be found either by Middle Latitude or Mercator's Sailing, as before.

If, after all proper allowances are made for errors in distance, currents, &c., the latitude by account and observed latitude should disagree, then the reckoning must yet be further corrected; and to do which, the following are the common, and seem to be the most rational, methods:—

CASE I.

If the Course found by Dead Reckoning be less than three Points, or thirty-three Degrees.

RULE. To the difference of latitude and departure by account find a course; with this course and the difference of latitude by observation, find the difference of longitude, either by Middle Latitude, or Mercator's Sailing.

EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. 39° 18' N. by an observation; this noon we are in lat. 37° 48' N. and our dead reckoning gives 107 miles of southing, and 64 of westing; required the true difference of longitude?

To the difference of latitude 107, and departure 64. I find the course 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ points; then with the meridional difference of latitude between the two observations 11°, and the same course, I find the true difference of longitude 69 miles.

CASE II.

If the Course found by Dead Reckoning be more than three Points, or thirty-three Degrees, and less than five Points, or fifty-six Degrees.

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and dep. by account, find the distance; with this distance, and diff. of lat. by observation, find another departure. Take half the sum of this dep. and dep. by account, for the true dep. with which, and the diff. of lat. by observation, find the diff. of longitude.

EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. $52^{\circ} 40'$ N. and are this noon in lat. $51^{\circ} 22'$ N. having by account made 84 miles of northing, and 76 miles of westing; required the true difference of longitude?

To the diff. of lat. 84, and dep. 76, the distance is 113 miles, and the course 42° .

To dist. 113, and diff. of lat. between the two observations 102, the dep. is 49.5; then 76 added to 49.5 is 125.5, half of which is 62.7, the true dep.

To dep. 62.7, and diff. of lat. by observation 102, the course is 31° , and with the course 31° and the meridional diff. of lat. between the two observations 171, I find the diff. of long. is 103 miles.

CASE III.

If the Course by Dead Reckoning be more than five Points, or fifty-six Degrees.

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and departure by account find the distance; then with this dist. and diff. of lat. by observation find the diff. of long.

EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. $38^{\circ} 52'$ N., to-day at noon we are in lat. $40^{\circ} 18'$ N., and by account have made 68 miles northing, and 112 miles of westing; required the true diff. of longitude?

With the diff. of latitude 68, and departure 112, I find the distance 131 miles, and to distance 131, and difference of latitude by observation 86, the course is 49° , nearly; with this course, and the meridional difference of latitude between the two observations 111, the difference of longitude is 128 miles.

The reason of the above rule is plain, if we consider, that when a ship sails near the meridian, it will require a sensible error in the course, to make any considerable error in the difference of latitude; which can hardly happen if proper care is taken at the helm; and therefore it is most likely that the error is in the distance run; but when the course is near the middle of the quadrant, or between 3 and 5 points from the meridian, it is then probable the error may

be in both course and distance ; and when the course is more than five points from the meridian, it is then most likely the error is in the course, as it will require a great error in the distance to make any considerable one in the difference of latitude.

NOTE. As the true place of a ship depends upon her latitude and longitude being truly ascertained, I have set these down only, the rest being of less consequence to the mariner.

To correct for several Days.

By help of the three preceding rules, the longitude may always be corrected for a single day, but if an observation has been wanted for one or more days, then mark the latitude and longitude at last observation, or if this be your first observation since leaving the land, mark the latitude and longitude of the land you left ; this is the only latitude and longitude you can call certain ; all the following part of the reckoning must undergo a correction, which is made as follows :

Take the northings, southings, eastings, and westings, that you have made since your last observation ; or, if this be your first observation, then for every day from your leaving the land, minding not to leave out the difference of latitude and departure of the day you correct on, and bring them into the Traverse Table, by which you will have the whole difference of latitude and departure by account since the last observation ; and with that same difference of latitude and departure find the course by dead reckoning, then observe which of the foregoing cases that course falls under, and correct by the rule for that case. But when an observation has been wanting for several days, then mark the latitude and longitude you were in at your last observation, or on leaving the land as before, and then you may correct with a greater degree of certainty, especially in high latitudes, by the following rules :

CASE I.

Reckoning from the last certain latitude and longitude.

When the course given by the meridional difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, is less than three points, or 33 degrees.

RULE. To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as difference of latitude and departure, as shown in Mercator's Sailing), find a course ; with this course, and the meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure, which will be the correct difference of longitude.

EXAMPLE I.

Having sailed three days ago from latitude $49^{\circ} 57' N.$, and got no observation till this day at noon, and find I am in latitude $43^{\circ} 23' N.$, and by dead reckoning I am in $45^{\circ} 12' N.$ having sailed my longitude 183 miles ; required my difference of longitude ?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from	49° 57' N. 3170	Lat. sailed from	49° 57' 3170
Lat. by account	45 12 N. 3047	Lat. by obser.	45 23 3063
Diff. of lat.	4 45	Diff. of lat.	4 34
Merid. diff. of lat. by acc.	423	Mer. diff. of lat. by obs.	407

To meridian difference of latitude by account 423, and difference of longitude by account 183, the course is $23^{\circ} 24'$. Then with the course $23^{\circ} 24'$, and meridional difference of latitude between the observations 407, I find the difference of longitude is 176 miles.

CASE II.

When the course given by the meridional difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as before) is greater than three points, and less than five points.

RULE. To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, find a distance; with this distance, and meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure; half the sum of this departure, and the difference of longitude by account, is the correct difference of the longitude.

EXAMPLE II.

Three days ago we were in latitude $45^{\circ} 23' N.$ and have since that time sailed between south and west, have by dead reckoning altered our latitude 94 miles, and our longitude 147 miles; but by an observation this day, we find we are in latitude $45^{\circ} 34'$; required the correct difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from	45° 23' N. 3063	Lat. sailed from	45° 23' N. 3063
Lat. by acc.	43 49 N. 2931	Lat. by obser.	45 34 N. 2910
Diff. of lat.	1 34	Diff. of lat.	1 49
Mer. diff. of lat. by account	132	Mer. diff. of lat. by observation	153

With the meridian difference of latitude by acc. 132, and difference of longitude by acc. 147, I find the distance 198, and course 48° . Then with the distance 198, and meridian difference of latitude by observation 153, the dep. is 125. now 125 added to 147 is 272, and half this sum, viz. 136, is the correct diff. of longitude.

CASE III.

When the course given by the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as before) is more than five points, or 56 degrees.

RULE. To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, find a distance.

To this distance and meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure, this departure will be the correct difference of longitude.

EXAMPLE III.

Two days ago I was in latitude $43^{\circ} 34'$ N., and have since then made by account 50 miles by southing, and 256 miles difference of longitude west, but find by observation that I am in $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.; what is my true difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from $43^{\circ} 34'$ N.	2910	Lat. sailed from $43^{\circ} 34'$	9 0
Lat. by account $42^{\circ} 41'$ N.	2841	Lat. by obser. $42^{\circ} 30'$	2822
Diff. of lat.	50	Diff. of lat.	1 04
Mer. diff. of lat. by account	69	Mer. diff. of lat. by obser.	88

Then to meridian difference of latitude by account 69, and diff. of longitude by account 256 (taken as difference of latitude and departure), the distance is 265, and course 75 degrees.

And to distance 265, and difference of latitude 88 (the meridian difference of latitude by observation), the departure is 250, which is the correct difference of longitude.

Here we have given, at some length, the different methods of correcting the dead reckoning by an observation, which are readily done by the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure.

The ship's way is generally greater than the distance given by the log, and it is always safest to have the reckoning ahead of the ship, that the mariner may be looking out for land, and not make it before he is aware of it.

When a great sea sets after the ship, it is common to allow one mile over for every ten given by the log, for the heave of the sea; but if the sea be athwart or against her, her distance must be less than that given by the log.

The error in the ship's reckoning is frequently attributed to unknown currents; for by various causes, yet undetermined, there are many counter-motions of the water in the open seas, as well as those observed near the shores, where the motions may be tolerably well accounted for. Some of the observed currents in the great seas may perhaps be owing to the tides following the moon, and to the libratory motion the waters may have thereby, and the unsettled setting and drift of these currents may possibly depend on the change in the moon's declination. However, it is well known from observations, that the trade-winds occasion a considerable current within their limits, particularly within the torrid zone, where the motion is perpetually towards the west, at the rate of eight or ten miles a day, but at the extremities of the trade-winds, or near the latitudes of 30° N. or S. it is likely that the currents are compounded of the said western motion, and of one towards the equator; therefore all ships sailing within these limits should allow a course each day for this current.

and then proceed to a continued Journal from Lo and Teneriffe, in which will be inserted most of that commonly happen at sea or in harbour.

I have seen many young navigators, who have principles of navigation on shore very deficient in use at sea ; and therefore must request the teacher to go over the following Journal, which will be ready at working a day's work at sea, and confirm those rules they have been over.

EXAMPLE I.

Yesterday at noon we were in the latitude of $46^{\circ} 28'$ N. and long. $22^{\circ} 18'$ W. and have sailed till this day noon, as by the log-board, the current having all time set S. by E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; required the ship's place and the direct course and distance made good?

Log-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.					
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	L. Way	Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
1	6	3	N. N. E.	W.		N. N. E.	31	28.6		11.9	
2	6	2				E. N. E.	35	13.4		32.3	
3	6	5				E. by S.	36		7.0	35.3	
4	6	4				S. S. E.	51		47.1	19.5	
5	6	0				S. by E.	60		58.8	11.7	
6	6	1	E. N. E.	N. W.				42.0	112.9	110.7	Dep.
7	6	8							42.0		
8	5	8									
9	5	6									
10	5	4									
11	5	5									
12	5	3	E. by S.	N.		Lat. left	46° 28' N.	M. P. = 3156			
1	5	9				Diff. lat.	1° 11' S.				
2	6	2				Lat. in	45 17 N.	M. Par = 3054			
3	6	0				Sum lat.	2)91 45	Mer. D. Lat. = 102			
4	6	3				Mid. lat.	45 52				
5	6	4				Co. M. lat.	44 08				
6	7	0	S. S. E.			Long. left	22 18 W.				
7	6	8				Diff. of lon.	2 39 E. or 2° 40'				
8	7	3				Long. in	19 39 W.				
9	7	5				Direct Cou.	S. 57° 22' E.	Dist. 131m.			
10	7	1									
11	7	9									
12	7	3									

The courses and winds on the log-board being examined, it appears that the ship sails large and has no lee-way; therefore the several courses from the log-board are entered into the Traverse Table without alteration.

Next the fathoms and knots belonging to each course are summed up, and the results are put in the column of distances in the Traverse Table; and to these courses and distances, the whole difference of latitude, departure, course, and distance made good, are found as above. Then, having the latitude left, and the latitude come to, find the complement of the middle latitude, and with that and the departure find the longitude, &c. by middle latitude sailing.

Or, with the course, and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude by Mercator's Sailing.

NOTE. When the odd fathoms are above five, we allow one knot, but if under five, nothing is allowed.

RULES FOR KEEPING A JOURNAL.

EXAMPLE II.

being yesterday noon in latitude $25^{\circ} 30' S.$ and longitude $158^{\circ} 30' W.$ have sailed till this day noon, as per log-board, in a current with $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, the variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point west; required the place?

LOG-BOARD.			TRAVERSE TABLE.					
N.	Winds.	L. Way	Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
	W.N.W.	1	S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	30		28.7		8.7
			S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	32		30.6	9.3	
			S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	30		29.9	2.9	
			S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	39		18.4	34.4	
			S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	60		57.4	17.4	
	W. W. by S.	1		Diff. Lat.	165.0	64.0	8.7	
							55.3	Dep.
	W.	1	Diff. lat.	$2^{\circ} 45' S.$				
			Lat. left	25 30	S. Mer. parts 1583			
			Lat. in	28 15	S. Mer. parts 1768			
			Sum lat.	53 45	M. diff. lat. 185			

EXAMPLE III.

Yesterday at noon we were in latitude $33^{\circ} 40'$ N. longitude $16^{\circ} 18'$ west, the sun was observed to set $50^{\circ} 18'$ from the north point of the compass; we have sailed this day noon, as per log-board, in a current setting W. S. W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour; required the ship's place, and her course and distance to the west end of the island of Madeira.

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE									
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	L. Way	Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.				
1	6	2	S. by W.	W.	■	S. 01° E.	40		40.0	07					
2	6	0				S. 10 W.	70		68.9			12.2			
3	6	3				S. 44 W.	58		41.7			40.3			
4	7	0				S. 55 W.	36		20.6			29.5			
5	7	2													
6	7	3	S.W.by.S.	W. by N.	1		Diff. lat.		171.2	07	820				
7	7	2									07				
8	7	2													
9	7	4									Dep	81.3			
10	7	6													
11	7	4													
12	8	1													
1	8	0													
2	8	5													
3	8	2													
4	7	5				S.W.by W.	N. W.	0							
5	7	3													
6	■	6													
7	6	4													
8	6	0													
9	6	2													
10	6	1													
11	6	■													
12	6	1													

Before the courses can be corrected to put into the Traverse Table, the variation of the compass must be found from the sun's true amplitude.

The declination is 22° 30' N.

As cos. lat. 35° 40' : rad. :: sin. 22° 30' : sine 27° 22'. Comp. = 62° 38'

So that the true amplit. de = N. 62° 38' W.

Mag. amplitude = N 50 18W.

Variation = 12 20W

The courses on the log-board being corrected by this variation and the lee-way, will give the courses fitted for the Traverse Table.

Lat. left — $33^{\circ} 40'$ N.
 Diff. lat. — $2^{\circ} 51'$ S.
 Lat. in $30^{\circ} 49'$ N.
 Sum lat. — $64^{\circ} 29'$
 Mid. lat. — $32^{\circ} 14'$
 Co. mid. lat. — $57^{\circ} 46'$ N.
 Long. left — $16^{\circ} 18'$ W.
 Diff. long. — $1^{\circ} 38'$ W.
 Long. in — $17^{\circ} 56'$ W.

Madeira's lat. $32^{\circ} 38'$ N. M. parts 2073
 Lat. in $30^{\circ} 49'$ N. M. P. 1945
 Diff. lat. $1^{\circ} 49' = 109$ miles 128
 Sum lats. $63^{\circ} 19'$
 Mid. lat. $31^{\circ} 39'$
 Co. mid. lat. $58^{\circ} 21'$
 Madeira's long. $17^{\circ} 56'$ W.
 Long. in $17^{\circ} 56'$ W.
 Diff. long. $0^{\circ} 51'$ E.
 The course N. $21^{\circ} 44'$ E. dist. 117 miles.

In the work for the amplitude, the latitude at sun-set was taken the same as at noon; for although there were about 46 miles of southing in that time, and so the latitude at sun-set was about $34^{\circ} 52'$, yet the amplitude being only 15° less, the alteration in variation would scarcely affect the difference of latitude and departure found from the courses so corrected.

EXAMPLE IV.

Yesterday at noon we were in latitude $19^{\circ}30'$ S. and longitude $60^{\circ}10'$ E. This forenoon we observed the sun's altitude to be $10^{\circ}40'$ when he was $80^{\circ}30'$ from the north point of the compass, declination being then $17^{\circ}27'$ N. We have sailed till this day noon, as per log board, in a current setting by the compass W. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile an hour. Required the ship's place, and her direct course and distance to the island of St. Helena.

Log-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.						
H	K	F	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way	Courses.	Dist.	N	S.	E	W.	
1	6	7	N. by E.	E. by N.	1	N. 13° W.	380	37.0			8.5	
2	6	2				N. 25 W.	39	35.3			16.5	
3	6	4				N. 47 W.	76	51.8			55.6	
4	6	3				N. 81 W.	12	1.9			11.9	
5	6	1										
6	6	0	North.	E. N. E.	1			126 0	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	92.5	
7	5	8										
8	5	4										
9	5	0										
10	5	3										
11	5	6	N. N. W.	N. E.	1							
12	5	9										
1	5	7										
2	6	2										
3	6	8										
4	7	0										
5	7	5										
6	7	6										
7	7	3										
8	7	0										
9	7	2										
10	7	4										
11	6	3										
12	6	0										
Diff. lat.			30 6' N.	M. Parts.		Co. s. true azimuth. = 360° 30' — 9.74192						
Lat. left			19 30 S.	1193		2						
Lat. in			17 24 S.	1060		True azimuth						
Sum lat.			7 06 34 Mer. diff. L.	133		112 0 from the S.						
Mid. lat.			18 27			180 0						
			90 00			True ditto						
Co mid. lat			71 33			67 0 from the N.						
Longitude left			60° 10' E.			80 30 from the N.						
Diff long.			1 37 W.			Variation						
Present long.			1 27 W.			13 30 W.						
						Lat. in 17° 24' S. M.P. 1060 Long. in 1° 27' W.						
						St. Hel. L. 15° 55' S M.P. 968 St. Hel to S 10.543 W.						
						Diff. lat. 1 29 M.D. Lat. 92 Diff. long. 4 16						
						60 60						

In miles 89

In miles 256

With the meridional difference of latitude and difference of longitude, the direct course to St. Helena is found S. $70^{\circ}14'$ W. and with that course and the proper difference of latitude the distance is found 263 miles.

A JOURNAL
 OF
A VOYAGE FROM LONDON TO MADEIRA,
 AND
TENERIFFE,
IN THE ENDEAVOUR, OF LONDON;
WILLIAM CLEAR, COMMANDER,
 KEPT BY JOSEPH BRIGHT, MATE.

Departure taken from the Lizard in latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. longitude $5^{\circ} 12'$ W. bound for Funchal, in Madeira, in latitude $32^{\circ} 38'$ N. longitude $17^{\circ} 5'$ W. and to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, in latitude $28^{\circ} 28'$ N. longitude $16^{\circ} 16'$ W. bearing from the Lizard-Point S. $27^{\circ} 28'$ W. distance 1166 Miles.

Begun April 25, 1810.

In the following JOURNAL is exemplified, the manner of allowing of the variation, lee-way, lying-to, calms, currents, heave of the sea, &c. and to correct the dead reckoning, by an observation, in all cases; with most of the occurrences that commonly happen at sea, and the ship's way pricked off on MERCATOR'S CHART.

A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE

lay 5,	At 5 A. M. the pilot came on board; then weighed and sailed from Tower Wharf: at 11 came to with the best bower at Blackwall. Wind S.S.W.
ay	Fresh gales and cloudy weather, with rain. At 5 A. M. weighed and sailed, at 9 came to an anchor at Gravesend, and cleared ship. Wind from S. S. W. to N. N. W.
	At 4 P. M. weighed and sailed, moderate weather; at 9 came to with the best bower at the Nore in 9½ fathoms, fresh gales; at 4 A. M. weighed and sailed: at 11 came to anchor in the Downs in 7 fathoms, Deal Castle bearing W. ½ S. distant 3 miles. Wind W. by S.
y	At 1 P. M. set the pilot on shore. These 24 hours, the first and middle parts moderate and fair, the latter part strong gales and cloudy; hoisted the boats in.
y	Strong gales and cloudy; at 2 P. M. veered out the long service of the best bower, got top-gallant yards and mast down; at 4 P. M. struck yards and top-mast. These 24 hours had very

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Friday, May 4, 1810.
2			S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.		At 2 P. M. hove short.
4						At 4 weighed and sailed in Co. with a 40
6						gun man of war, and 20 sail of mer-
8						chantmen.
10			W.	N. by W.		At 6 S. Foreland bore N. N. W. dist 4 M.
12			S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.			At 2 A. M. Farles bore N. dist. 6 M.
2						At 6 Beachy bore N. by W. 6 miles.
4			W. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.		At 8 Beachy bore N. E. by E. 9 miles.
6			W. S. W.	N. by E.		Fresh gales and clear, several ships standing
8						up Channel, close reefed both topsails.
10						At 12 Bembridge P. bore W. N. W. 27 M.
12						still in company with the fleet.
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Saturday May 5.
2			W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	N. E.		Fresh gales and clear.
4	4	6				At 4 P. M. parted with the fleet, they being
6	5	5				bound to Spithead. Dunnose bearing
8	5	0				W. N. W. distant 21 miles.
10	5	1				At 5 let out one reef of each top-sail.
12	4	6				At 7 A. M. Portland light bore W. N. W. 9
2	5	0				miles.
4	4	4				At 10 A. M. it bore N. E. 12 miles, 14 sail
6	4	5				in sight.
8	4	0				Out reef topsails.
10	4	2	W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N. N. E.		
12	5	0				

Being upon the coast this last day, the log is hove, and the bearings and distances of lands, rocks, sands, &c. as you approach them, must always be set down, and are of the greatest consequence, especially in bad weather, or when you are in danger of being drove out of your true course, in the night, or in a fog; so that you may at any time determine, by your reckoning, or the chart, the ship's place, and to sail courses and distances as circumstances require, in order to pass places of danger, and to have it always in your power to take your departure from some known place, in case you should be drove out to sea in the night or in foggy weather, when no land can be seen. For it sometimes happens, that in working to windward in the English Channel, E. of Dunnose, ships, by making too long a board, have got upon a sand called the Owers, on which there is now a floating light. It is therefore absolutely necessary to have good draughts of the coasts you sail upon, unless you are well acquainted with them indeed.

H.	K.	P.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS ON BOARD, Sunday, May 6, 1810.
2			<i>S. by E.</i>			These 24 hours moderate gales and fair weather.
4						Set up gallant sails.
6						
8	4		W. S. W.	N. E.		At 6 P. M. the Lizard bore N. N. E. distance 6 leagues, from which I take my departure, it being in the lat. of $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ and long. $5^{\circ} 12' W.$ of London.
10	4	3				
12	5					
2	5		S. W. by W.			Several sail in sight standing to seaward.
4	5	5				At noon, Ushant N. $82^{\circ} 21' E.$ distance 54 miles. In top gallant sails.
6	5	5				
8	5	5				
10	5	5				Variation $2\frac{1}{2}$ points westerly.
12	6					

Courses	Diff.	S	W	Lat by D R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff lon.	Long. n.	Bearing or Dist.
26	0	90	46	48 21 N		$1^{\circ} 14'$	$6^{\circ} 26' W$	Funchal S. $27^{\circ} 3'$
38 W						W		W D 105 4 M

The Lizard bearing N. N. E. dist 6 leagues from the ship, is the same as if the ship had sailed from the Lizard 6 leagues or 18 miles upon the opposite or S. S. W. point of the compass, and allowing for the variation, as before taught, makes it S. half E. dist. 18 M. which is to be set down as the first course and distance in the following Traverse Table.

The first course steered by compass is W. S. W. which, allowing for the variation, makes S. W. by S half W. and the sum of all the distances sailed on that course till two o'clock, when it alters, is 19 miles and a half, which being doubled, because the log is heaved every two hours, gives 37 miles: so the second course and dist. to be set down in the Traverse Table is S. W. by S half W. 37 miles. In like manner the second course steered is S. W. by W. and the variation allowed makes it S. S. W. half W. and the distance that course summed up and doubled, gives 56 miles, therefore the third course and dist. to be set down in the Traverse Table is S. S. W. half W. 56 miles. Having found the whole difference of latitude and departure made upon the several courses, I then mark down upon my slate or paper what every thing that is to be found comes to, and afterwards set them down in their proper columns as under.

TRAVERSE TABLE.						Now to diff. of lat. 95.9 S, and dep. 48.1 W.	
Courses	Dist	N.	S.	E.	W.	the course is S. $26^{\circ} 38' W.$ dist. 107 miles then	Lat. sailed from, or Lizard's lat. $49^{\circ} 57' N.$
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	18		17.9	1.8		Diff. of lat. 95.9	$=$ $1^{\circ} 36' S.$
S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	37		28.6	20.5		Lat. in, or ship's lat.	$48^{\circ} 21' N.$
S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	56		49.4	26.4		Sum of lat.	$98^{\circ} 18'$
		Diff.	95.9	1.5	49.9	Middle lat.	$49^{\circ} 9'$
		Lat.			1.8	Com. of middle lat.	$40^{\circ} 51'$
				Dep.	48.1	Then with this com. of mid. lat. $40^{\circ} 51'$ or 40° found as a course among the degrees, and the	

dep. 48.1 in the column, in the dist. col. stands 74, which is the diff. of long.

Or, with the course $26^{\circ} 38'$ and meridional diff. of lat. 147, the diff. of long. is found to be nearly 74 by Mercator's Sailing.

Longitude sailed from, or Lizard's longitude $5^{\circ} 12' W.$

Difference of longitude 74 miles $1^{\circ} 14' W.$

Longitude in, or ship's longitude $6^{\circ} 26' W.$

To find the Bearing and Distance of Ushant.

Latitude in	$48^{\circ} 21' N.$	Mer. parts	3393	Longitude in	$6^{\circ} 26' W.$
Ushant's lat.	$48^{\circ} 29'$	Mer. parts	3394	Ushant's long.	$5^{\circ} 4' W.$

Difference of lat.	7	Mer. Diff. of Lat.	11	Diff. of long.	$1^{\circ} 22'$
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With the mer. diff. lat. and diff. long. Ushant is found to bear N. $82^{\circ} 32' E.$ and with that bearing, taken as a course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is found 33 miles.—The bearing and distance to Funchal is found in the same manner.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee- Way.	REMARKS on board, Monday, May 7, 1810.		
2	6		SW by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W	N.		These 24 hours moderate gales, and cloudy weather.		
4	5	3		N. W.		At 4 P. M. spoke the Charming Nancy, from South Carolina, bound to London. At 8 set top-gallant sails.		
6	5							
8	5							
10	3	6	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.					
12	3	4						
2	3	4				At 6 A. M. got the lower anchors on the gunnel, and unbent the cables and stowed them.		
4	4	5						
6	4	6						
8	5		S. W. by S $\frac{1}{2}$ W	W. N. W.		At noon C. Ortegul bore S. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. dist. 181 miles.		
10	4	5				Variation $2\frac{1}{2}$ points westerly.		
12	4							
Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	D.iff long.	Long. in	Bearings and Distance.
S. 30 W	109	S 93	W. 53	N. 46 48		W. 1. 19'	W. 7 45'	Funchal S $27^{\circ} 20'$ W Distance 957 miles.

The variation being allowed on each course, and the distances summed up, as before taught, the Traverse Table will stand thus:

With the difference of latitude and departure the course is found S. $30^{\circ} 0'$ W. and the distance 109 miles.

Diff. of latitude	10 33' S.	Mer. parts.	
Latitude left	48 21 N.	3325	
Latitude in	46 48 N.	3185	
Sum lat.	95 9	Mer. diff. lat.	136
Middle latitude	47 34		
	90 0		
Com. mid. lat.	42 26		

TRAVERSE TABLE					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	E.	S.	W.
S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W	43		33.2		27.3
S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W	39		24.4		18.4
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W	27		25.9		7.8
		Diff. Lat.	93.5	Dep.	53.5

The diff. of long. is found by Mercator's, or Middle Latitude Sailing, to be $1^{\circ} 19'$ W.
Yesterday's longitude 6 26 W.

Longitude in — 7 45 W.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Ortegal.

Latitude in	40° 48' N.	Mer. parts	3185	Longitude in	7° 45' W.
Cape's latitude	43 47 N.	Mer. parts	2925	Cape's long.	7 51 W.
Difference of lat.	3° 1	Mer. dif. lat.	257	Dif. long.	6
In miles	181				

With the merid. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Ortegal is S. $1^{\circ} 25'$ E. and with that course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is 181 miles.

NOTE. As the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure is only calculated to single degrees, the nearest degree to the com. of middle latitude is to be taken in working by inspection to find the difference of longitude by thus the com. of mid. latitude is $42^{\circ} 26'$, for which I take 42° to find the difference of longitude. The same may be observed in finding the course made good, the nearest degree or $\frac{1}{4}$ degree to the course is always set down, and will be found sufficiently exact.

A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE

Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Tuesday, May 8, 1810.
W.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	N. W.	0	These 24 hours moderate gales and clear weather. At 6 P.M. saw a ship to the westward. 90 Observed sun's mer. alt. at noon 61 35
S. W. by S.	W. by N.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Zenith distance - - - 28 25 S. Declination - - - 16 55 N.
S. S. W.	West.	1	Latitude - - - 43 23 N. At noon C. Ortegall S. 7° 0' E. dist. 97 M. Variation 1½ point westerly.

Int. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Dif. of Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Dist.
S. 96	W. 22	N. 45 19.	N. 45 23	W. 0. 30	W. 8. 8	Finehal S. 28 39 W. Dist. 670 miles.

By allowing for variation and lee-way the work will be as follows

of lat. and dep. the course is and the dist. 97 miles.

1° 36' S.	Mer. parts.
46 48 N.	3183
43 12	3047
Mer. diff. lat.	
92 0	138
16 0	
20 0	
3 0	

TRAVERSE TABLE.

Courses.	Dist.	N	S	E.	W.
S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	28		20.7		18.8
S. by W.	36		35.3		7.0
S $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	40		39.6	3.9	
	Dif. lat.	95.8	3.9	25.8	
				3.9	
				Dep. 21.9	

Lat. made 41 W

A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE

K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Thursday, May 10, 1810.
3	5	West	S. S. W.	3	These 24 hours hard gales and squalls with small rain. — Handed the top sails, fore and main courses. Brought to under the main.
2	3			5	At 3 P. M. saw a ship to windward under jury masts.
3	5			5	Slipped much water. More moderate. Set the courses, a head sea.
		Layed up N. W. by N. off N. by E.			Set the top sails and reefed.
		Drift 1 1/2 mile per hour W.			C. Finisterre S. 30° 51' W. dist. 63 m.
		Up N. W. off North	W. by S.		Variation 1 1/2 point westerly.
		Drift 1 1/2 mile per hour			
4		S. W.	N. W. by W.	1 1/2	
5					
5					

Lat.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Dist.
79°	20	S. 4	W. 0	N. 44° 4'		W. 27	4° 18' W.	Funchal S. 10 59 W. Dist. 602 miles.

Doing the triangle points (i. e. N. by W. and N. N. W.) between the point to which the ship came, and the point she fell off to, for the second and third courses, as taught in the rules for 10, and then allowing as before for variation and lee-way, the Traverse Table will stand as follows.

In the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is S. 79° W. and the dist. 20 m.
 of lat. 0° 4' S. Mer. parts.
 of day's lat. 44 8 N. 2137
 side in 44 4 N. 2131
 lats. 88 12 Mer. diff. 11 6

TRAVERSE TABLE					
Courses	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
N. by W. 1/2 W.	21	7.3			9.9
N. N. W. 1/2 W.	0	7.7		4.0	
N. by E. 1/2 E.	0	8.5		3.0	
N. by W. 1/2 W.	26		17.2		4.8

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Friday, May 11th, 1810.	
3			W. S. W.	Calm		The first 8 hours calm and foggy.	
4						Up T. G. Y. out reefs, set T. G. S.	
6						Hoisted the boat out, and tried the current, found	
8						it to set N. W. by N. 1 mile per hour.	
10	3	5			South.		
12	4	4					Moderate and clear.
2	4	6					
4	4	8					
6	4	6					Variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly.
8	4	8					
10	4	8					
12	4	5					Cape Finisterre S 88. 10' E. dist. 52 miles.

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Dist.
		S.	W.	N.	N.	W.	W.	Func. S. 20 55' W. dist. 735 m.
S. 80° W.	84	15	83	43 49	43 34	1 55	100	

The variation and lee-way being allowed on the course steered, and the setting of the current and its drift in 24 hours being made a course and dist. the work will be as follows:

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 79° 57' W. and the dist. 84 m.

Diff. of latitude 0° 15' S. Mer. parts.
Lat. left 44 4 N. 2951

Lat. in 43 49 N. 2931

Sum of lats. 87 53 Mer. diff. lat. 20

Middle lat. 43 56
90 0

Com. mid. lat. 46 4

The diff. of long. found by Mercator's sailing is 112 miles, but by mid. lat. is found 115 miles, equal to 2 55' W.
Longitude left 8 18 W.

Longitude in by account 10 13 W.

The diff. of long. found by mid. lat. still differs from that found by Mercator's Sailing; the cause is the same as before, and as the ship has made so great a course, we will depend on mid. lat.

The lat. by observation differing from the lat. by account, I correct for the true longitude as follows (it being three days since I had an observation before) by Case II. p. 172.

Last obs. lat. 45° 23' N. M. pts. 3063

Ship's lat. by acc. 43 49 N. 2931

Mer. diff. lat. by account 132

Ship's long. at last observation. 8° 8' W.

Ship's long. in by acc. to-day 10 13 W.

Diff. long. since last obs. 2 5 W.

Last obs. lat. 45° 23' N. 3063

Ship's lat. by obs. 43 34 N. 2910

Mer. diff. lat. by obs. 153

With the mer. diff. lat. by acc. 132 and diff. of long. by account 125, the direct course since last obs. is found S. 49° 26' W. and the dist. 182 miles.—With that dist. and the mer. diff. of lat. by obs. 153, the diff. long. is found 98, this added to the diff. of long. by account 125, gives 223, which divided by 2, gives the true diff. of long. since last obs. 112 m. nearly, equal to 1° 52' W.

Long. in last observation 8 8 W.

Long in 10 0 W.

The course found since last observation 44° 26' is of no farther use than to know what Case to correct by.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Finisterre.

Latitude in	43° 34' N.	Mer. parts	2910	Longitude in	10° 0' W.
Cape's lat.	42 53 N.	Mer. parts	2854	Cape's long.	9 16 W.
Difference of lat.	41	Mer. diff. of lat.	56	Diff. of long.	44

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Finisterre is found S. 7° 10' E. and with that course and proper diff. of lat. the distance is found 52 miles.

A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE

Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS ON board, Saturday, May 19, 1810.
W. by W.	S. by E.		These 24 hours moderate gales, with small showers of rain.
S. W.	S. S. E.	1	Var. per Az. 1 point west. A great swell from the S. W. for which I allow 6 miles.—Hazy weather

D. R.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Dist. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Dist.
N.	W.	N		W.	W.	From lat S. 23° 23' W.
0	67	32° 44'		70 73'	110 33'	Dist 660 miles.

the swell is considered as a current, whose drift in 24 hours is 6 miles, the the swell; and as it comes from the S. W. it heaves the ship towards the N. followed upon it makes the last course N. E. by N. as in the Traverse Table.

Lat. and dep. the course is
and the dist. 84 miles

50'S. Mer. parts.
34 N. 29.0

44 2841

18 Mer. diff. lat. 69

0
0

TRAVERSE TABLE.

Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by W.	58		32.2		49.2
S. W.	32		22.6		22.6
N. E. by N.	6	5.0		3.9	
		3.0 54.8		3.3	70.8
			5.0		3.3
	110	Lat 0.8	Dec 1		7.5

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Sunday, May 13, 1810.		
2	4	5	W.	S. S. W.	1	These 24 hours fresh gales, and clear weather.		
4	4	5						
6	4	5						
8	5							
10	5							
12	5							
2	5	3	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Variation 1 point westerly.		
4	5	5						
6	5	5						
8	5	5						
10	5	5						
12	4							
Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Dist.
W.	120		W	N.	N.	W.	W.	Funchal S. 15° 9' W. Distance 608 miles

The variation being allowed on both the courses, and the leeway it will be found that the ship has sailed due west these last 24 hours, and by summing up the distances her whole distance is found to be 120 miles, which is also her departure; it is evident she has made no difference of latitude, therefore her latitude by account is the same as yesterday.

As the ship has sailed upon a parallel with the equator, her difference of longitude is found by parallel sailing.

Yesterday's longitude 11° 33' W.

Longitude in by account 14° 16' W.

The latitude by observation not agreeing with the latitude by account, and it being two days since my observation, I correct as follows, by Case III. page 173:

Last obs. lat. 43° 34' Mer. parts 2910

Lat. in by acc. 42° 44' Mer. parts 2841

Mer. dif. lat. by account since last obs. 69

Long. in at last observation 10° 0' W.

Ship's long. by account 14° 16' W.

Dif. long. by acc. since last obs. 4° 16' W.

Last obs. lat. 43° 34' M. parts 2910

This day's lat. by obs. 42° 30' M. parts 2822

1 4

Mer. dif. lat. by obs. since last obs. 88

With the mer. dif. of lat. and dif. long. by account, the course since last obs. is found to be S. 75° W. and the distance 265 miles.

With that dist. and the mer. dif. of lat. by obs. the true dif. of long. since last observation is found to be 230 = 4° 10' W.

Long. in at last observation 10° 0' W.

Longitude in 14° 10' W.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Latitude in 43° 30' N. Mer. parts 2822 Longitude in 14° 10' W.

Funchal's lat. 32° 38' N. Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long. 17° 5' W.

f. lat. 592 = 9 52 Mer. dif. lat. 749 Dif. longitude 2 55 = 175

With the mer. difference of latitude and difference of longitude the bearing of Funchal is found to be S. 15° 9' W. and with that bearing taken as before, and the proper dif. of latitude, the distance is found 608 miles.

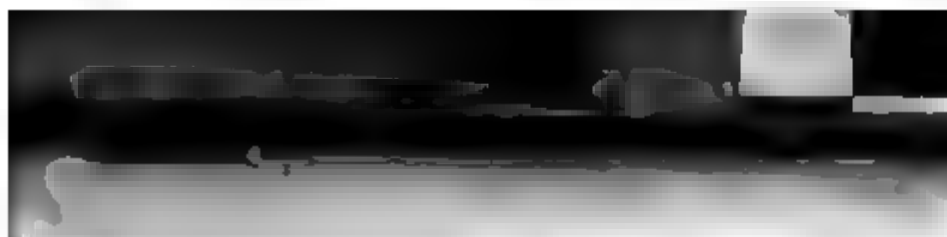
A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE

Courses.	Winds.	Lee-Way.	REMARKS on board, Monday, May 14, 1810.
S. S. W.	N. W.		Stiff gales, with showers of rain. Fresh gales.
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	S.W.byW $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto weather. More moderate. Var. p. amp. 1 point westerly.

Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Dist.
0	S.		N.	N.		W.	Funchal S. 18° 28' W.
170	170		39 46	39 40		14 10	Distant 44 5 miles.

42° 30' N.
2 44 S.
39 46 N.

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W.	118		115.7		22.0
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	54		48.8	23.1	
	Diff. Lat.		164.5	23.1 23.0	23.0
				0.1	Dep.



FROM LONDON TO MADEIRA.

191

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Tuesday, May 15, 1810.		
2	8		S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh gales and clear weather.		
4	8							
6	8	5						
8	8	5						
10	8							
12	8	5				Ditto weather.		
2	8	4						
4	8	4						
6	8	6				Variation $\frac{1}{2}$ point W. per Azimuth.		
8	8	6						
10	8	5						
12	8							
Course.	Dist.	Dif. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Dif. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Dist.
E. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	192	S. 184	W. 56.	36° 29'	36° 36'	1° 11'	15° 21'	Funchal S. 19° 44' W. distant 242 m.

By examining the Log-board, it appears that the ship has sailed S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 200 miles.

Latitude left 39° 40' N.
 Dif. latitude 8 11 S.
 Lat. in by account 36 29 N.

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	200	Dif. lat.	191 4	Dep.	58. 1

The latitude by observation not agreeing with the latitude by D. R. I correct as follows, by Case I. page 169.

With the course one point and a half, and the dif. of lat. by obs. 184, the dist. is found to be 192 miles, and the dep. 56.

Yesterday's latitude.	39° 40' N.	Mer. parts	2597
This day's obs. lat.	36 36 N.	Mer. parts	2863
Sum of latitudes	76 16	Mer. diff. lat.	234
Middle latitude	38 8		
	90 0		

Comp. mid. lat.	51 52		
The diff. long. is found by Mercator or mid. lat.		1° 11' W.	
Yesterday's long.		14 10 W.	
Long. in this day		15 21 W.	

To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal.

Latitude in	36° 36' N.	Mer. parts	2363	Longitude in	15° 21' W.
Funchal's lat.	32 38 N.	Mer. parts	2078	Funchal's long.	17 5 W.
Dif. lat. 2363 — 2078	285	Mer. diff. lat.	285	Dif. long. 104 — 1 44	

With the mer. diff. of lat. and the diff. of long. the bearing of Funchal is found, and with that bearing and the proper diff. of lat. the distance is found 242 miles.

A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE

Courses.	Winds.	Lee way.	REMARKS on board, Wednesday, May 16, 1810.
W. by S.	S. by W.	1	These 24 hours moderate weather, with rain and much swell.
W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Less swell.
W. S. W.	South	$\frac{1}{4}$	Pleasant weather.
S. W. by W.	S. by E.	$\frac{1}{4}$	Varia. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. per equal alt. of the sun.

Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. of Long.	Long in W.	Bearing and Dist.
S.	W.	N.	N.	W.	W.	much S. 7° 15' E. Dist. 190 miles.
19 50	108	35 52	35 46	2 33	17 34	

of lat. and dep. the course
10' W. and the dist 118 6

36° 36' N.
44 S.

35 52 N.

36° 36' N. M. parts 2763
46 N. M. parts 1301

50 M. diff. lat. 62

TRAVERSE TABLE.

Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
W by S $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	27		4 0		26.7
W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	31		10 4		29.2
S W by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	43		18 4		38.9
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	19		11 8		15.3
		Diff. lat. 44 1		Dep. 110.1	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee- way	REMARKS on board, Thursday, May 17, 1810.		
2	6	6	S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	These 24 hours moderate gales, and clear weather.		
4	5	8						
6	5	8						
8	5	8						
10	5		S. S. E.	S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Var $\frac{1}{4}$ point westerly.		
12	5	2						
2	5	8						
4	5	5	S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	S. W. by S $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$			
6	5	5				Unstowed the anchor and bent cables.		
8	5	5						
10	5	■	S. E. by S	S. W. by W	$\frac{1}{2}$			
12	5	4						
Courses.	Dist.	Diff La.	Dep.	Lat by D R	Lat by Obs.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
S. 35° 20' E.	135	S. 1° 0'	E. 78	N 14° 1'	N 31° 56'	E. 1° 33'	W. 16° 0'	Funchal S. 31° 40' W. Distance 95 miles.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 37° 48' E. and the dist. 133 miles.

Yesterday's lat. 35° 46' N.

Diff. of latitude 1 45 S.

Lat. by account 34 1 N.

Obs. lat. 33 56 N. M. parts 2167

Yesterday's lat. 35 46 N. M. parts 2301

Prop. diff. lat. obs. 1 50 N. diff. lat. 134

Sum of lat. 69 42

Middle latitude 34 51

90 0

Comp. mid. lat. 35 9

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	Dist.	N	S.	E.	W.
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	48		41 2	24 7	
S. E. by S $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	51		24 9	18 5	
S. E. by S $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	33		24 4	22 2	
S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	22		14 8	16 3	
	Diff. Lat.	105 3	81 7	Dep.	

The lat. by obs. differing from the latitude by account, I correct as follows, by Case II. page 170.

With the diff. of lat. 110 and the dist. 133, the dep. is found to be 75, which being added to the former dep. 82, gives 157, half this sum is the true dep. 78 miles; with the dif. of lat. 110 and the dep. 78, the true course is found S. 35° 30' E. and the dist. 135 miles.

The diff. of long. is found by Mercator or middle latitude sailing, to be

Yesterday's longitude 17 34 W.

Longitude in 16 0 W.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Latitude in 33° 56' N. Mer. parts 2167 Longitude in 16° 0' W.
Funchal's lat. 32 38 N. Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long. 17 5 W.

Difference of lat. 1 18 Mer. dif. of lat. 94 Dif. of long. 1 5

With the merid. ~~diff.~~ of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Funchal is S. 34° 40' W. and with that course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is found 95 miles.

A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE

Courses		Winds.		Lee-way,	REMARKS ON Friday, May 16, 1610.		
S. by W.		E. N. E.			Moderate and hazy.		
W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.		N. N. E.			Made Porto Santo to the westward. Hauled round the S. end, and steered for Funchal.		
		N. N. W.			Cleared up, made the island Madeira. Anchored in Funchal Road, hoisted out the boat, and waited on the Governor.		
Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by Acc.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.	
S. 7°	W. 55	N. 32° 38'		1° 6' W.	W. 17 4	Off Funchal $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.	

...tion allowed upon the course, with the distance run upon each course put
...verse Table, will produce the difference of lat and dep. as above, with the com-
... of the middle latitude and departure, the difference of longitude is 66, which
... 6° 0', the longitude in yesterday at noon, gives 17° 4', the longitude in by ad-
... and as it agrees with the longitude of Funchal in the table, I conclude that my
... is just, and Funchal well laid down.

...up's place in the preceding Journal is pricked off, and the bearing and dist.
... also found by the chart, in order to show the young Navigator the method,
... done with a black-lead pencil, which he may either let stand or rub out when

May 18, and June 3, lay moored in Funchal Road, Madeira.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Monday June 4, 1810.
2	6	2	S. S. W.	N. N. E.		Light breezes and clear. Variation per amplitude $18^{\circ} 30'$ W.
4	3		S. S. W $\frac{1}{4}$ W.			
6	2					
8	2					
10	2					
12			Calm.			Made and shortened sail occasionally.
2	4	4	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	W. N. W.		
4	5	4				
6	6					
8	6	3				
10	5	6		N. W		Fresh breezes and clear. Set mudding sail.
12	4					Lat by obs $30^{\circ} 31'$ N

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
S. $1^{\circ} 30'$ E.	111	111	E. 2	$30^{\circ} 31'$ N.	$30^{\circ} 31'$ N.	$16^{\circ} 33'$ W.		Salvages, S $56^{\circ} 56'$ E. Distance 42 miles.

Courses corrected.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Lat. Deser.	M. P.	Lat.
S. 55° E.	23		18 8	13 2		32 22 N.	2054	$1^{\circ} 51'$ S.
S. 4° W.	19		12 0		0 8	30 31 N.	1924	
S. 7° W.	81		80 4		9 9	Sum	2562 33	M. \times Lat. 130
			111 2	13 2	10 7	Mid. Lat.	31 26	Com. Lat. 58 34
				10 7		Lat. S. $30^{\circ} 8'$ N. M. P.	1898	Long. 15 53 W.
				2 5		Lat. in	30 31 N.	M. P. 1924 Long. 16 33
						\times Lat	23	M. P. 26 \times Long. 40
With the M. diff. lat. and diff. of long. the Salvage bears as above.								

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Tuesday, June 5, 1810.
2	6	4	South.	West.		Fresh breeze and clear, all sails set.
4	6	2				Var. 18° W.
6	3	0				
8	4	2				
10	6	3				
12	5	4				
2	5		S. by W.	W. by N.		Do. weather, two sails in sight.
4	5					
6	8					
8	8					
10	2	4				Light breezes.
12	2	1		W. by S.		In studding sails.

Course.	Dist.	\times Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by Acc.	Lat. by Obs.	\times Long.	Long. in.	Bearings and Distance.
S. 14° E.	107	S. 104	E. 26	$25^{\circ} 47'$ N.	$25^{\circ} 47'$ N.	$1^{\circ} 29'$ E.		Santa Cruz, Tenerife, N $28^{\circ} 17'$ W 16 m.

Courses corrected.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Lat. left	N. M. P.	Lon. St. Cru.
S. 18° E.	67		63 7	20 7		30 31 N. M. P.	19 24	Lon. St. Cru. 16 16 W.
S. 7° E.	41		40 7	5 0		\times Lat.	1 44 S.	
			104 4	25 7		Lat. in	28 47 M. P.	1803 Long. in 16 4 W.
						259 18 M. X. L.	119	Diff. Long. 12
						M. Lat. 29 39	Lat. S. Cru. $28^{\circ} 29'$	N. M. P. 1783
						Lat in.	28 47	N. M. P. 1603
						C. M. L.	60 21	
						Diff. of Lat.	19 M. \times Lat. 22	

With the Mer. Diff. of Lat. and Diff. of Long. by Mercator the Bay of
Santa Cruz, in Tenerife, bears as above.

A JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE, &c.

Courses.	Winds	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Wednesday, June 6, 1810.
S. S. E.	S. W.	1	Fresh breeze, and cloudy.
			Handed top-gallant sails, and in first row top-sails. At 6, the Peak of Teneriffe bore by compass W. S. W.
W. N. W.	Ditto.	1	Fresh breezes, and clear. Variation 16° W.
			Set top-gallant sails. Hazy with rain. No land in sight.
S. S. E.	Ditto.	1	Light breezes, and clear.
			At noon made Teneriffe, bearing W. by N. dist 5 or 7 leagues.

Dist.	Dif. Lat.	Dep	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Dif. of Long.	Long.	Bearing and Distance.
			N.		E.	W.	S. Cruz, Teneriffe,
20	86	8 E	29 29		10 m.	13 54	S 87° 0' W. D 19 m.

being corrected for one point leeway, variation all these 24 hours, I find by table the direct course of the ship to be 20 miles.

0° 18' S.
28 47 N.
28 49 N.
57 16
28 38
61 22

Courses corrected.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. 52° E.	30		18 3	28 6	
N. 74 W.	24	6 6			23 1
S. 52 E.	10		6 2	7 9	
		6 6	24 7	11 5	23 1
			6 6	23 1	
	Dist lat.	18 1	6 4	Dep.	

AN ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING JOURNAL.

Day Week.	Month. May.	Course.	Dist.	Lat. by Ac.	Lat. by Obs.	Long. in.	Bearings of Funchal.	Dist. Miles.
☉	6	S. 26° 33' W.	107	48 21 N.		6 26 W	S. 27° 4' W	1059
☾	7	S. 30° W.	108	46 48 N.		7 45 W	S. 27° 20' W	957
☿	8	S. 13° W.	97	45 12	45 23 N.	8 8	S. 28 29	870
♄	9	S. 9° E.	76	44 8		7 0	S. 32 5	814
♅	10	S. 79° W.	20	44 4		8 18	S. 30 59	800
♆	11	S. 80° W.	84	43 49	43 34	10 0	S. 26 55	736
♇	12	S. 53° 30' W.	84	42 44		11 33	S. 23 23	660
☉	13	West.	120	42 44	42 30	14 10	S. 13 9 W.	608
☾	14	South.	170	39 46	39 40	14 10	S. 18 28 W.	445
☿	15	S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	192	36 29	36 36	15 21	S. 19 44 W.	242
♄	16	S. 65° W.	119	35 52	35 46	17 34	S. 7 15 W.	190
♅	17	S. 35° 20' E.	135	34 01	33 56	16 0	S. 34 10 W.	95
♆	18	Anchored in Funchal Road, and sailed 3d June for Teneriffe.						
	June						Desertas.	
☉	3			32 10			N. 55° W.	23
☾	4	S. 1° 30' E.	111	30 31	30 31	16 33	Salvages.	
							S. 50 58 E.	42
♄	5	S. 14 E.	107	28 47	28 47	16 4	Santa Cruz.	
♅	6	S. 25 E.	20	28 29		15 54	S. 28 36 W	16
♆	7	S. 84 W.	19	Anchor'd in Santa Cruz road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off shore.				

The method of finding the LATITUDE AT SEA, by taking two altitudes, either in the forenoon or afternoon, leaving the intermediate time measured by a common watch, with ease and accuracy, independent of the Sun's meridian altitude.

GENERAL RULES.

1st. To the secant of the latitude by account, add the secant of the sun's declination (rejecting their indexes), and call that sum the logarithm ratio*.

2d. From the natural sine of the greatest altitude, subtract the natural sine of the least altitude, and find the logarithm of their difference,* and write it under the logarithm ratio.

3d. Subtract the hours and minutes when the altitudes were taken from each other, and half the difference call half elapsed time.

* The arithmetical comp. of the co-sine of any angle is equal to the logarithmic secant of that angle, omitting the first figure in the index; thus the secant of 46 deg. 50 min. is 10.16487, and omitting the first figure 1, leaves 0.16487, the secant less radius, or the arithmet. comp. of co-sine 46 deg. 50 min.

THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE

half the elapsed time enter the tables, and from the half elapsed time take out the logarithm answering to it and set it down under the logarithm ratio.

These three logarithms together, and with their sum in the column of middle time, where having the logarithm nearest thereto, take out the time corresponding to it and put it down under half the elapsed time.

Subtract the less from the greater, and the difference will be the time from noon, when the greatest altitude was taken.

With this time enter the tables, and from the column of middle time take out the logarithm corresponding to it; from this logarithm subtract the logarithm ratio, the remainder will be the logarithm of a natural number, which being found in a common table of natural sines, and added to the natural sine of the greatest altitude, will give the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude.

With the meridian altitude of the sun at noon, the latitude is found by the usual method.

The latitude, found by the above process, should differ from the latitude by account, it will be proper to repeat the process using the latitude last found instead of the latitude by account, the result gives a latitude nearly agreeing with the latitude by account in the computation.

EXAMPLE I.

A ship in latitude $46^{\circ} 50'$ north by account, when the sun's altitude was $11^{\circ} 17'$ N. at 10 h. 2 m. in the forenoon, the sun's altitude was $46^{\circ} 55'$, and at 11 h. 27 m. in the forenoon, the altitude was $51^{\circ} 10'$. Required the true latitude, and time from noon.

BY DOUBLE ALTITUDES.

199

Sun's zenith distance
Sun's declination

10 S
17 N

Latitude

N

The observation at noon was

H. M.
12 0
11 27

33 As the time agrees with the observation, the watch

EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea in lat. $47^{\circ} 19' N.$ by account, when the sun's declination was $12^{\circ} 16' N.$ at 10 h. 24 m. A. M. per watch, the alt. of sun's centre was $49^{\circ} 9'$; at 1 h. 14 m. P. M. his alt. $51^{\circ} 59'$. Required the latitude?

H. M. S.

12 0 0

10 24 0

Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat.	$47^{\circ} 19'$	0.168
1 36 0	$49^{\circ} 9'$	75642	Sun's decl. 12 16	0.0106
1 14 0	$51^{\circ} 59'$	78783		

Log. ratio 0.1788

Ela. T. 2 50 0 Diff. N. S. 3141 Its log. 2.4970

El. T. 1 25 0 Its log. in col. of half elana. time 0.1000

Sub. 0 15 0 Col. of mid 0.0970

Tr. Ti. 1 10 0 Its log. in 0.0400

Ti. p. W. 1 14 0 Log. ratio 0.0570

Wat. fast 0 4 0 3066 the nat. num. 0.0040

N. S. Sun's gr. alt. + 78783 90 0

N. S. S. mer. alt. 81849 = 54 56

Sun's zen. dist.	—	35 4 South
Sun's decl.	—	12 16 North

Lat. in — 47 20 North.

Here the latitude found by computation may be relied on, as it differs but one mile from that used in the operation.

EXAMPLE III.

Being at sea in lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$ North per account, when the sun's declination was $20^{\circ} 0'$ South, at 10 h. 17 m. A. M. per watch, the sun's alt. was found $17^{\circ} 13'$, at 11 h. 17 m. A. M. per watch, it was found $19^{\circ} 41'$. Required the latitude?

THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE.

mes.	Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat. $\cdot 50^{\circ} 40'$	0.19803
M. s.			Decl. 20 0	0.02701
17 0	17 ^o 13'	=29599		<u> </u>
17 0	19 41	=33682	Log. ratio	0.22505
0 0	Diff. N. S.	4083	Its com. log.	3.61094
30 0	Its log. from col. half elap. time is			0.88430
1 0	Its col. of mid. time corresponding to			4.72032
31 0	From noon, its log. from col. of rising			2.96067
43 0	log. ratio sub.			0.22504
12 0	544 N. num. of			2.73562
0'	33682 N. S. greatest alt. +			
1	34226 N. S. the sun's mer. alt. 20 ^o 1'.			
59 S.				
0 S.				
59 N.				

latitude differs 41 miles from that by account, it will repeat the operation, using the lat. last found instead of account.

EXAMPLE IV.

Being at sea in latitude $60^{\circ} 0'$ north by account, when the sun was on the equator, and consequently had no declination, at 1 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, his altitude was $28^{\circ} 53'$, and at 3 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, it was $20^{\circ} 42'$. Required the true latitude?

Times.			Alt.	N. S.	Lat. $60^{\circ} 0' = 0,30103$
H.	M.	s.			Dec. $0 0 = 0,00000$
1	0	0	28 53	=48303	
3	0	0	20 42	=35347	Log. ratio 0,30103
Elap. T.	2	0	0	12956	Its log. 4,11247
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1	0	0	Its log. in col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ Elap. time	0,58700
	2	0	0	Its log. in col. of mid. time	5,00050
T. fr. N.	1	0	0	Its log. from col. of rising	3,53243
D. per W.	1	0	0	Log. ratio	0,30103
1704 N. num.					3,23140
48303 N. S. of greatest alt. +					
90° 0'					
Nat. S. Sun's mer. alt. 50007 = 30 0					Sun's merid. alt.
60 0					Latitude

The latitude by computation, coming the same with the latitude by account, shows that the latitude by account was right. From the foregoing examples it is plain, that the operation is the same, whether the sun hath north or south declination. And it will be the same whether the ship is in a north or south latitude. It is also clear, that when the sun has no declination, the secant, rejecting the index of the latitude, is the log. ratio.

EXAMPLE V.

Wanting to go through the N. Channel among the Maldives, and by account being in latitude $7^{\circ} 40' N.$ the declination being then $22^{\circ} 47' N.$ at 7 H. 35 M. 40 S. A. M. the true altitude of the sun's centre was $22^{\circ} 30'$, and at 10 H. 31 M. 48. S. A. M. it was found $63^{\circ} 40'$. Required the ship's true latitude.

H.	M.	s.	Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat. by ac. $7^{\circ} 40' 0,00390$
Times	10	31	48	63° 40' 89623	Declin. 22 47 0,03528
	7	25	40	22 30 38268	
Elap. T.	3	6	8	51355	Log. ratio. 0,03918
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1	33	04	Its log. in col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ elap. time is	4,71058
	3	1	30		0,40368
True T.	1	28	26	Its log. in col. of rising is	H. M. s. 3 1 30 5,15344
T. p. W.	1	28	12	Log. ratio	3,86709
W. slow	0	0	14	6728 Nat. num.	0,03918
	90	00	89623	N. S. gr. alt.	3,82791
Mer. alt.	74	29			
			96351	N. S. sun's mer. alt. = 74° 29	

THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE

Zen. dist. 15 31 N.
 Decl. 22 47 N.

Lat. in 7 16 North.

As the Tables are only calculated to 10 seconds, the log.
 intermediate second is found by taking the difference be-
 ing next greater and next less; and saying, As 10 se-
 conds is to that difference, so is the given seconds to the difference
 between the two logarithms; or, if it be any even part, take such a part of
 the difference, and apply it to the next less logarithm; but in these
 cases a few seconds are not regarded.

SECOND OPERATION.

	Lat.	7° 16'	0,00350
	Dec.	22 47	0,09528
	Log. ratio		0,04878
H. M. S.			4,71038
3 1 20			0,40368
1 33 4			
	H. M. S.		
	3 1 20		5,15304
the 1 28 26			
			3,86709
t. —	89623	Log. ratio	0,03878
	6735 N. num.		
		Log.	3,82831
m. alt.	96354 = 74 29.	Hence the lat. in is 7° 16' N.	

Again, if the ship sails or makes towards that point of the compass which the sun bears upon, she must raise the sun's altitude as many minutes as the miles she has run towards it; therefore the miles run towards the sun must be added to the first altitude; but if sailing from the sun, the same must be subtracted: if they are but few, they are not worth minding; and then the seaman may make a very good estimation by looking at the log-board only, who by that will be able to ascertain the distance sailed to or from the sun, between the observations, which will be of sufficient exactness in the practice of navigation; and if the ship makes an angle with the sun's bearing, it may be readily found by the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, and then either add or subtract, according as the case requires; as may be seen in the following examples, which are inserted for the benefit of those who require a greater degree of accuracy.

EXAMPLE VI.

Suppose a ship from the Bay of Biscay, bound to the English Channel, in a brisk gale running N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. per compass, at the rate of nine knots per hour, at 10 H. 0 M. A. M. per watch; observed the sun's altitude $13^{\circ} 18'$ bearing S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. by compass, and at 1 H. 40 M. P. M. per watch, the sun's altitude again was found $14^{\circ} 15'$, the latitude by account being $49^{\circ} 17' N.$ and the sun's declination $23^{\circ} 28' S.$ Required the true latitude.

Correction of the first Altitude.

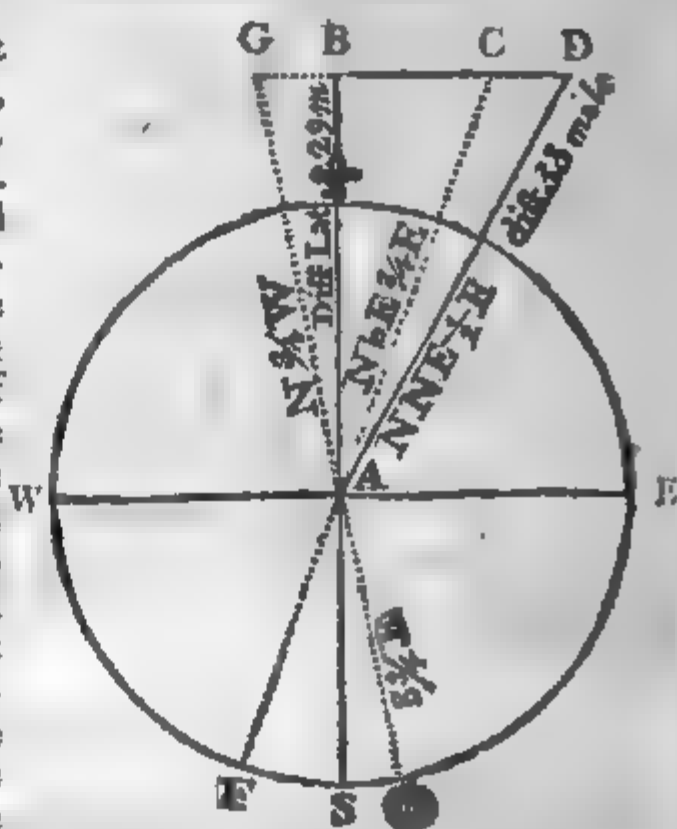
The time of the first observation is 10 H. 0 M. A. M. and of the second 1 H. 40 M. P. M. the elapsed time is 3 H. 40 M. and the rate of sailing is 9 miles per hour; then say, by the Rule of Three, As 1 H. is to nine miles, so is 3 H. 40 M. to 33 miles, the distance run in the elapsed time.

Again, the sun's bearing at the first observation is south $\frac{1}{4}$ E. the opposite to which is N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. or $\frac{1}{4}$ point, and the ship's course during the elap. time is N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ points, so the angle of ship's course with the sun's bearing is $2\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Now in the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, to the course $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, and distance 33, the difference of latitude is 29 miles, the ship sails from the sun: therefore from the first observed altitude $13^{\circ} 18'$ take $29'$, the remainder $12^{\circ} 49'$ is the first altitude corrected, which is to be used in the operation, as follows:

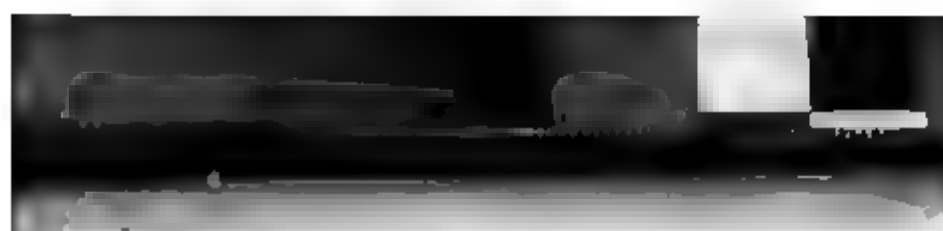
THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE

circle represent
ss N, S, E, W,
e ship's place.
ship's course N.
or $1\frac{1}{2}$ point, and
om the north to-
east; take the
ng S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. or $\frac{1}{2}$
, and set it off
outh towards the
opposite point is
W.: then will
he angle the ship
oring the elapsed
angle being set
e north (or me-
e east, will be the
e the ship has
the sun, as the
D. From A to D



miles, the distance sailed in the elapsed time; from D
parallel to the E. and W. to cut the north or meridian
then A B will be the difference of latitude 29 miles,
ip has sailed from the sun during the elapsed time,

Alt. Nat. S. Lat. 49° 17' 0, 18554



BY DOUBLE ALTITUDES.

205

			Log. ratio	0,22011
H. M. S.			Diff. N. S. 2432	Its log. 3,38596
1 50 0				Its log. 0,33559
	0 10 0		Time answering to	3,94166
90 0	1 40 0		Its log. in col. of rising	3,97170
17 37			Log. ratio	0,22011
Zen. dist.	72 23 S.	5644	Nat. num. of	3,75159
Declina.	23 28 S.	24615	Nat. sine of the greatest alt. +	
Tr. lat.	48 55 N.	30259	N. S. mer. alt. 17° 37'.	

This latitude differing only two miles from that in the above computation, it may be depended upon as the true latitude.

EXAMPLE VII.

A ship sailing N.E. half E. by compass, at the rate of nine knots an hour, at 0 H. 31 M. 40 S. P. M. per watch, I found the altitude of the sun's lower limb $28^{\circ} 20'$ above the horizon of the sea, the eye being elevated twenty feet above the surface of the water, and the sun's bearing by compass being at the same time S. by W. and at 2 H. 58 M. 20 S. P. M. by watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was $16^{\circ} 41'$ above the horizon, the eye being elevated as before, and the latitude by account, at the time of the last observation, was $48^{\circ} 5'$ north, and the declination $13^{\circ} 17'$ south. Required the true latitude at taking the last observation.

First observed alt. sun's lower limb	$28^{\circ} 20'$	Second ditto	$16^{\circ} 41'$
Refraction to be subtracted	2		3
Correction for refraction	28 18		16 38
Dip of the horizon subtracted	4		4
App. alt.	28 14		16 34
Sun's semidiameter added	0 16		0 16
Correct altitude of sun's centre	28 30		16 50

Correction for the first Altitude.

The time of the first observation 0 H. 31 M. 40 S. P. M., of the second 2 H. 58 M. 20 S. P. M.; so the elapsed time is 2 H. 26 M. 40 S.: the rate of sailing is nine miles per hour. Then as 1 H. : 9 miles :: 2 H. 26 M. 40 S. : 22 miles, the distance run in the elapsed time.

Again, the sun's bearing at the first observation is S. by W. the opposite point to which is N. by E. or 1 point.

The ship's course during the ela. time is N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. or $4\frac{1}{2}$ pts. is the angle of the ship's course with the sun's bearing is } $3\frac{1}{2}$ pts.

THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE

of difference of latitude and departure, to the course
 and distance 22 miles, the difference of latitude is 17
 the ship sails from the sun.
 first observed altitude $28^{\circ} 30' - 17' = 28^{\circ} 13'$ the first
 to be used in the operation.

M. S.	Alt.	N.S.	Lat. by ac.	$48^{\circ} 5'$	0,17519
81 40	$28^{\circ} 13'$	47281	Declin.	13 17	0,01178
88 20	16 50	28959			
			Log. ratio		0,18697
86 40	Diff. N. S.	18322	Its log.		4,26297
12 20	Its log. from col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ elaps. time				0,50232
16 27	In col. of mid. time corresponding to				4,95226
63 7	Its log. from col. of rising				3,01794
	Log. ratio				0,18697
	N.S. gr. alt.	47281			
10 0		678	N. numb. of		2,83097
88 40	N.S.	47959			
1 20					
13 17					
88 3 N.					



compass. At 2 H. 58 M. 20 S. P. M. his altitude was $16^{\circ} 40'$, the height of the eye 20 feet, his declination being then $13^{\circ} 17' S.$ and the latitude then by account $47^{\circ} 37' N.$: the ship's course during the elapsed time was N.E. with her larboard tacks on board, sailing at the rate of six knots, and made half a point lee-way. What latitude was she in when the last altitude was taken? Answer $47^{\circ} 34' N.$

By the ship's course per compass is to be understood its course made good; lee-way, if any, being first allowed; or the course, by compass, corrected for the lee-way only, but not for the variation. Had the variation of the compass been applied, both to the ship's course and the sun's bearing, it would not have made any difference in the operation or result, as the angle formed by them will always be the same, whether they are both estimated by the compass, or when the variation is allowed on both.

This method of finding the latitude is of excellent use, since, there are so many circumstances at sea, which deny the opportunity of having the sun's meridian altitude; and as the knowing the true latitude is of the greatest consequence, especially in coming into the English channel, &c. where there are frequent obstructions of clouds, every seaman ought to be ready at determining his latitude by this method, whenever an opportunity offers, lest he should not see the sun upon the meridian.

NOTE. The nearer to noon the observations are taken, the better; provided the elapsed time be not much less than half the interval of time, when they are both taken on the same side of noon; nor much greater than once and half the greater interval, when taken on different sides of noon.

To find the LATITUDE by one ALTITUDE of the Sun, when the Time is not more distant than one Hour from Noon.

RULE.

To find the true Time.

WHEN the sun's declination and complement of the latitude be both north or both south, their sum, but if one be north and be other south, their difference, is the meridian altitude.

From the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude, subtract the natural sine of the observed altitude.

Then add together,

The log. co-secant of the comp. of the lat. } reject their indexes,
The log. secant of the sun's declination, }
And the common logarithm of the difference of natural sines, into
the sum. The sum of these three logarithms being found in the
column of rising, the hours, minutes, and seconds, corresponding to
will be the true time from noon when the altitude was taken.

EXAMPLE.

Being at sea in latitude $50^{\circ} 4' N.$ by account, when the sun's de-

THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE BY

is 20° south, at 11 H. 17 M. A. M. per watch, sun's
40'. Required the true time.

39 56 N.	Co-sec.	0,19254
20 00 S.	Sec.	0,02701

19 56 Nat. sine	34093	
	L. ra.	0,21955
19 40 Nat. sine	33655	

438 Com. L.	2,64147	H. M. s.
		12 00 00
Log. in col. of rising	2,86102	is = 00 27 38

True time at sea 11 32 22

the true time previous to the observation, to find the
altitude.

ther the logarithm found in the col. of rising, answering
tes and seconds the sun had to rise when the altitude
and the secant of the supposed meridian altitude from
he index being increased by 5°) subtract the log. ratio,
er is the log. sine of the change of altitude from the
ervation to noon; which, being added to the observed
es the sun's meridian altitude.

of rising of 27 M. 38 S.	2,86102	Obser. alt. 19.40
, alt. 19° 56' + 5 Index	5,02683	Cha. of alt. + 16
	7,88785	Tr. m. alt. 19 56

EXAMPLE III.

Being at sea in lat. $39^{\circ} 28'$ north by account, sun's declination $20^{\circ} 41'$ north at 26 M. 28 S. P. M. sun's alt. was $71^{\circ} 10'$. Required the true time and latitude at the ship.

Comp. lat. $50.32N.$ Co. sec. 0.11239

Declination $20.41N.$ Nat. sine 94674 Secant 0.02893

Sup. m. alt. 71.13 Nat. sine 94646 L. ratio 0.14132

Obser. alt. 71.10

Chan. alt. 3

28 Com. log. 1.44716

Log. in col. of rising is $= 1.58848 = 6\ 30$ T.T.

T. mer. alt. 71.13

Log. sec. sup. mer. alt. + 5.49216 [at sh.

Zen. dist. $18.47S.$

7.08064

Declination $20.41N.$

Subtract log. ratio 0.14132

Lat. in $39.28N.$ L. sine chan. of alt. 3 m. 6.93932

NOTES.

1st. The altitudes for determining how much the watch differs from apparent time had better be taken in the morning, or evening, when the sun's altitude does not exceed 19 degrees.

2d. An error in the supposed latitude can make very small difference in the change of altitude; and the nearer the altitude is taken to noon the better to find the change of altitude.

3d. This method is not to be depended on should the apparent time exceed an hour from noon, and, in some instances, not then; such as altitudes taken near the equator; or when the meridian altitude exceeds 60 degrees; nor is there much occasion for this method, or that of the double altitudes there, since there is generally a clear horizon, and consequently a meridian altitude is easily obtained.

To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of the Moon.

To the longitude of the given place in time add the number from (T. XVI.) corresponding to that longitude, and the daily variation of the moon's passage over the meridian on the given day, (Nau. Alm. p. vi.) if the longitude be west; but subtract the sum if the longitude be east: the sum or difference will be the time at Greenwich when the moon was on the meridian of the given place.

In page 7th of the month in the almanack, find the moon's semi-diameter, and horizontal parallax, at the nearest noon, or midnight, to the reduced time, which will be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of finding the latitude. For parallax, see the use of the sextant.

Take the difference between the moon's semidiameter and dip, and add it to the observed altitude, if the lower limb was observed, but subtract their sum if the upper limb was observed; the sum or difference will be the apparent altitude of her centre.

From the proportional logarithm of the moon's horizontal parallax, increasing its index by 10 , subtract the log. co-sine of

the moon's apparent alt, the remainder will be the prop. log. of the moon's parallax in altitude, from which take her refraction, the difference will be a correction, which, being added to the apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of her centre: hence the zenith distance, to which apply her declination, and you will have the latitude.

NOTE. The moon's declination is set down in page the 6th of the month for every noon and midnight in the Nautical Almanack.

Therefore find the declination for the nearest noon and midnight, both before and after the reduced time, and take the difference.

From (T. XVIII.) take out the number corresponding to the hours at top, and the minutes in the left-hand column, with the time at Greenwich, with which multiply the difference; from the product cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is a correction to be added to the declination, if increasing, but subtracted if decreasing; the result will be the declination at the given time.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on Sep. 16, 1810, in longitude 45° W. the altitude of the moon's lower limb, when on the meridian, south of the observer, should be $60^{\circ} 43' 0''$, the eye being 23 feet above the sea. Required the latitude.

The longitude 45° west turned into time equal to 3 hours, and the correction 6 m. from (T. XVII.) added to 15 h. 12 m. the time the moon passes over the meridian on the given day, gives 18 h. 18 m. time at Greenwich.

Hor. par.	$57' 21''$ P L	10,4267	Moon's oh. alt.	$60^{\circ} 43' 0''$
App alt.	$60 52$	L.co-st.	3,6874	M. sem dia. $15 38$
			Dip	$4 36$
Par. in alt.	$= 27 55$	P L.	8093	
Refrac.	$= 23$			

$27 32$	Cor. of the moon's alt.	+	$27 32$
---------	-------------------------	---	---------

Moon's dec midnight	$12^{\circ} 25' \text{ N.}$	True alt.	$61 19 30$
Do. at noon	$23 52 \text{ N.}$	Dec. $12^{\circ} 25'$	90

Diff. in 12 hours	$1.27 +$	Zen. dist.	$28 40 30$
Then $1.27 \times$ by ,5250 (T. XVIII.) gives	$+ 46$		

Moon's dec. at reduced time	$18 11$	$13 11 0 \text{ N}$
	Latitude	$41 51 30 \text{ N}$

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on Dec. 14, 1810, in longitude 60° east, the altitude of the moon's upper limb should be observed, when on the meridian, bearing 10° south, $54^{\circ} 30'$, the eye 20 feet above the sea. Required the latitude.

The longitude 60° east in time equal to 4 hours, less the correction 3 m. found in (T. XVII.) subtracted from 15 h. 15 m. the time the moon passes over the meridian on the given day, leaves 11 h. 23 m. time at Greenwich.

Hor. par.	54' 15" P. L.	10,5209	Moon's ob. alt.	54° 30' 0"
App. alt.	54° 9' 0" co-si.	9,7676	M. sem. dia.	14' 48"
			Dip	4 17
Par. in alt.	31 46 P. L.	7533		
Refrac.	— 41			54 19 29
	31 5	Moon's cor. to be added	+	31 5

Moon's dec. at noon	15° 33' N.	15° 33' 0" N.	54 50 34
Do. at midnight	14 26 N.		90
	1 7	Zen. dist.	35 9 26 S
$1^{\circ} 7' = 67' \times$ by 9186	}		
gives $64' = 1^{\circ} 4'$ (T. XVIII.)		1 4	14 29 0N

Moon's dec. at reduced time 14 29 0N. Lat. 49 38 26N

To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of a Planet.

In page 4th of the month in the Nautical Almanack, are given the declinations and times of the planet's passage over the meridian of Greenwich every six days.

Reduce the longitude into time, and add it to, or subtract it from, the times of their passage over the meridian of Greenwich, according as the longitude is east or west: the sum or difference will be the time they pass the meridian of the place of observation: correct the observed altitude for the dip and refraction, with this corrected altitude and declination find the latitude.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, in longitude 15° west, on Dec. 19, 1810, the meridian altitude of Jupiter, when south of the observer, should be $59^{\circ} 12'$, the eye being elevated 22 feet above the surface of the sea, and the latitude be required.

By the Nautical Almanack, Jupiter passes the meridian of Greenwich that day at 9 h. 33 m. afternoon; and 1 h. the longitude in time added to it, gives 10 h. 33 m. the time of his passage over the meridian of the place of observation.

	Mer alt.	59° 12' 0"
Dip 4' 30" + Refra. 34"		5 4
		59 6 56
		90 0 0
Zen dist.	30 33 48	
Decl.	17 29 0N	
Lat.	48 22 4N	

A COMPENDIUM OF NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

EXAMPLE II.

in lat. by account, $47^{\circ} 12' N.$ and lon. $15^{\circ} W.$ bound
 sh Channel, and having had no observation for several
 the meridian altitude of Venus, bearing south of me,
 the eye being elevated 22 feet above the horizon, and
 lon $23^{\circ} 51' 0'' S.$ Required the latitude.

Mer. alt.	$18^{\circ} 15' 0''$
+ Refra. $2' 52''$	00 7 22
True alt.	18 7 38
	90 0 0
Zen. dist.	71 52 22 S
Decl.	23 51 0 S
Lat.	48 1 22 N

A

NDIUM OF NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

EXAMPLE I.

At what time will the star Arcturus be on the meridian of Greenwich, Dec. 1, 1810?

	H.	M.	S.
Arcturus right asc.	14	6	39
	24		
	<hr/>		
	38	6	39
Sun's right asc.	16	27	53
	<hr/>		
	21	38	46
	12		
	<hr/>		

In the morning 9 38 46

That is, the star Arcturus will be on the mer. of Greenwich 39 min. after nine in the morning.

EXAMPLE II.

At what time will the star Virgin's Spike be on the mer. of Greenwich, Sept. 1, 1810?

	H.	M.	S.
Virgin's Spike right asc.	13	14	12
Sun's right asc.	10	39	55

The star culminates 2 34 7
So that the star Spica Virginis, or Virgin's Spike, comes to the meridian of Greenwich at 34 minutes after two in the afternoon.

To find what Star comes on the Meridian at a given Time.

RULE. Add the time from noon to the sun's right ascension, the sum will be the right ascension of the star required to be known; look in the table of the star's right ascension, and find what star's right ascension agrees with, or comes nearest to it; and that is the star required.

EXAMPLE I.

would know what star will be on the meridian of Greenwich about ten at night, Jan. 26, 1810.

	H.	M.	S.
asc. for noon Jan. 26,	20	33	23
and for 10 h. more		2	
given time 10 P. M.	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	30	35	23
	24	0	0
	<hr/>		

early answ. to Sirius 6 35 23

EXAMPLE II.

What star will be upon the mer of Greenwich 30 minutes past 4 A. M. May 10, 1810?

	H.	M.	S.
☉ right asc. May 10 at 3	6	39	
noon and for 16 H.		3	
more given time 16			
hours 30 min. from			
noon of the 10th	16	30	0

Answering nearly to Altair 19 39 39

Having found the time of the star's coming to the meridian by the foregoing method; in order to determine whether you have served by the right star, observe the following rules:

- 1st. If the latitude in and declination be of the same name, subtract the declination from the latitude, the diff. subtracted from gives the latitude.
- 2d. If the lat. and dec. be of contrary names, add the dec. to the lat. the sum subtracted from 90° gives the alt. of the star required.

EXAMPLE I.

What will be the altitude of Arcturus at Greenwich when on the meridian Jan. 25, 1810?

	H.	M.	S.
Lat. of Greenwich	51	28	40N.
* Declination	20	10	34N.
<hr/>			
	31	18	6
	90		
<hr/>			
* Altitude	58	41	54

EXAMPLE II.

What will be the altitude of the star Virgin's Spike at Greenwich, Sept. 1, 1810?

	H.	M.	S.
Lat. of Greenwich	51	28	40N.
* Declination	10	9	51 S.
<hr/>			
	61	38	31
	90		
<hr/>			
* Altitude	28	21	29

Of the Celestial Globe.

The Celestial Globe is a round body, upon the surface of which is represented the concavity of the heavens; that is to say, a right line being drawn from the eye of the spectator, placed at its centre through any star thereon represented, will point to the same star in the heavens; whence it follows, that the celestial globe being elevated to the latitude of a given place, the sun's place in the ecliptic brought to the brazen meridian, and the hour index set to the upper twelve, by turning the globe round to any given hour, all the stars represented on the globe will point to their corresponding stars in heavens; thus exhibiting all the stars at that time visible above the horizon.

From these data the following problems may be solved.

PROBLEM I.

Required the time of rising, passage over the meridian, and setting, of the star Regulus, on the 6th of Jan. 1810, in lat. 52° north.

First, elevate the pole as many degrees above the horizon as correspond with the given latitude, which, in this instance, is 52° north: then look in the horizon for the day of the month, which is the 6th of Jan. opposite to which stands 16° of Capricorn, find 16° of Capricorn on the ecliptic, and bring it to the eastern side of the brazen meridian; set the hour index to the upper twelve; then, by turning the globe round, you will find the star Regulus rises 18 minutes before eight in the afternoon, comes to the meridian 10 minutes before three in the morning, and sets 2 minutes before ten in the forenoon.

PROBLEM II.

Required the altitude and azimuth of the star Regulus, at eleven o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of January.

The sun's place being brought to the brazen meridian, as before, and the hour index set at twelve; screw the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, or over 52° , counted on the brazen meridian, from the equinoctial; turn the globe to the westward, till the hour index points to eleven; then lay the quadrant of altitude over

the centre of the star, and you will find its altitude, counted on the graduated edge of the quadrant, 30° , and its azimuth 18° east, southerly; that is, 108° , reckoned from the north point of the compass.

Thus may the time of rising, passage over the meridian, and setting, of any star, together with its altitude and azimuth, be found. But as ships are seldom provided with globes, we shall endeavour to work such problems as are necessary for seamen to know, by the plans subjoined to this 18th edition.

The first plan divides the celestial globe into two equal parts, the northern and the southern hemisphere, extending from the equinoctial to each pole. Upon the equinoctial is marked in time 12 degrees, the right ascension, beginning at the first point of Aries, and reckoning to the eastward, including 360° , or 24 hours.

The declination is reckoned in degrees, beginning at the equinoctial, and counting towards each pole, ending at 90° .

The ecliptic begins also at the first point of Aries, and ends at Libra, extending in the northern hemisphere nearly $23^{\circ} 28'$. The other part of it begins at Libra, extends nearly $23^{\circ} 28'$ southerly, and ends at Aries again. On this circle are marked the twelve signs of the zodiac, in which may be found the sun's place for every day in the year. From this it is clear, any star may be found, whose right ascension and declination are known.

EXAMPLE I.

Required to find the star Regulus.

Enter Table XV. where you will find the star's right ascension $10^{\circ} 33' 30''$, and declination $12^{\circ} 53' 29'$ N. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses, and set it off by the side of the ruler from the equinoctial, and that will give the place of the star required.

EXAMPLE II.

Required to find the star Aldebaran.

Enter Table XV. where you will find the star's right ascension $12^{\circ} 15' 30''$, and declination $16^{\circ} 7' 8'$ N. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses, and set it off by the side of the ruler from the equinoctial, and that will give the place of the star required.

EXAMPLE III.

Required to find the star Antares.

Enter Table XV. before directed, find the star's right ascension and declination, which in this instance is $244^{\circ} 26' 30''$ right ascension, declination $95^{\circ} 59' 51''$ S. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses; set it off along the ruler from the equinoctial, and it will give the star's place as required.

A COMPENDIUM OF NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

ection of the celestial globe upon the plane of the
sufficient for the purpose of finding the stars in either
independent of the other. But as it may in many
cases be necessary to trace the relative situation of the stars in
circles, another plan has been subjoined, which, it is
thought, together with the foregoing one, answer every
purpose a mariner may find himself in.

Very difficult to lay down a sphere on a plane, the fol-
lowing has been suggested: that is, by laying down the
equinoctial on a plane, and the hour circles extended in the same
plane, the degrees on the equinoctial, having the distance
between the north and south expanded so as to correspond nearly
to the arcs upon the globe itself, by which means the right
ascension and declination will cut each other at right angles; the
former from the first point of Aries, and the latter from the
equinoctial, either north or south, having the ecliptic laid down
on the same plan. This plan being laid flat, pointing N. S.
will show the face of the heavens. The right ascension
of a star being given, it may easily be found by
turning the ruler over the right ascension, and taking the degree of
declination in the compasses, and laying it off from the equinoctial
with the ruler. To prove which, let us make use of
the three foregoing examples. Thus, by laying a
ruler over the right ascension of Regulus, which is $149^{\circ} 33' 30''$,
and taking the declination $19^{\circ} 53' 29''$ N. in your compasses, and
laying it off from the ruler, counting from the equinoctial, you will

2d. Required to know the star Aldebaran, Nov. 25, 1810.

By the foregoing rules, I find that the star Aldebaran comes to the meridian at 0 h. 22 m. 52 s. in the morning. For farther satisfaction, I compare his altitude with my latitude; and further, I find the star Capella bearing N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant about 30° ; Betelgeux, E.S.E. 29° ; Bellatrix, S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 21° ; and Pleiades, W. N.W. 15° .

3d. To know the star Pollux. Find the time of his coming to the meridian as before, when you will see the following stars, viz. Acubens, bearing S. E. easterly, distant 26° ; Procyon S. 22° ; and Castor N. W. by W. 5° .

4th. To know the star Regulus. Find the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the two stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, called the Pointers, in the following bearings, viz. the Lower Pointer, N. by E. 45° ; Dubhe, or the Upper Pointer, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 50° —N. B. A line drawn directly through the Pointers leads within a degree of the north-pole star.

5th. To know the star Virgin's Spike. Find the time of her culminating; and further, you will see the star marked α , in the constellation of the Cross, bearing S. by W. distant about 53° ; and a bright star amongst the Oars, marked β , bearing S.S.W. 71° .

6th. To know the star Antares. Find the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the star Zubenelg, bearing N. W. by W. 29° ; and Zubenesh, W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 30° .

7th. To know the star Altair, or α Aquilæ. Find the time of his coming to the meridian, as before directed; and further, you will see the star Lyra, bearing N. N. W. westerly, distant about 36° ; and Ras Alagus, W. by N. 46° ; Ras Algethi, W. by N. northerly, 52° .

8th. To know the star Fomalhaut, in the mouth of the Southern Fish. Find the time of his coming to the meridian, as before directed; and further, you will see the bright star in the tail of the Whale, marked β , bearing E. N. E. 32° ; Achernar, S. E. by S. 1° ; and a star in the preceding wing of the Crane, marked α , bearing S. S. W. 21° .

9th. The star Markab, or α Pegasi, will be known by finding the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the star Denib, bearing N. W. by N. 46° ; Alderamin, N. by W. W. 52° ; and Scheat, N. 13° .

The bearing and distance of a great number of the principal stars are here given, making those from which the moon's stance is computed in the Nautical Almanack severally the cus. These directions may with ease be reduced to practice, by taking the distance with a sextant or quadrant, and the bearing by the compass, allowing the variation.

Observing these rules will, in a short time, render seamen expert in knowing the principal fixed stars.

N. B. The method of knowing the planets is given in the description, Table XX.

TO FIND THE APPARENT TIME, AND THEREBY REGULATE THE
GOING OF THE WATCH.

IT is necessary here to premise, that there are three divisions of time in use, the Civil, the Astronomical, and the Nautical. The civil day begins at midnight, and ends at the midnight following, being divided into two equal parts of 12 hours each; the first 12 being marked A. M. that is, ante meridiem, or before noon; the latter 12, P. M. that is, post meridiem, or afternoon. This division of time is most generally used.

The Astronomical Day, so called from its being used by astronomers, begins at the noon of the civil day, and continues to the noon of the civil day following (the hours being counted in regular succession from 1 to 24) so that the first part of the astronomical day is the last part of the civil day: and the last part of the astronomical day includes the first part of the civil day following.

The Nautical Day, in use amongst seamen, is, in one respect, the direct reverse of the astronomical day, as it ends when the astronomical day begins. Thus it has in common with the civil day, that it is divided into two equal parts of 12 hours each, but the first twelve hours are marked P. M. and the latter 12 A. M. An example will best illustrate this. By the sea reckoning, Tuesday begins immediately after meridian on Monday; all occurrences happening from Monday noon to midnight, though the first part of Tuesday by the nautical reckoning, are marked as happening at such an hour P. M.; and all occurrences happening from midnight to Tuesday noon, are marked as happening at such an hour A. M. Thus it appears that the hours in the nautical day are regulated by the civil day, but the nautical day itself begins 12 hours before the civil day. I have been the more explicit on this subject, as I do not remember to have seen it clearly elucidated in any book of navigation extant. From what has been said, it will appear, that the noon of the civil day, the beginning of the astronomical day, and the end of the nautical day, take place at the same time.

The different kinds of time are two, mean and apparent. Mean time is that shown by a clock or watch, regulated to mean solar time. Apparent time is reckoned from the passage of the sun over the meridian of any place. Mean and apparent time will sometimes differ from each other near a quarter of an hour, owing to the irregularity of the earth in her orbit, or the variation in the inclination of her axis. This difference is called the equation of time, and is contained in page 2, in the Nau. Alm. It is only requisite to take notice of it in determining the longitude by a time keeper, but not in any other nautical observation, as the calculations in the Nau. Alm. are adapted to apparent time.

To find the Apparent Time by equal Altitudes of the Sun.

Take the sun's altitude at any convenient time in the forenoon, 2, 3, 4, or 5 hours distant from the meridian; set down the altitude with corresponding time by watch exactly; set the index to the same altitude, and wait till the sun comes to that altitude in the afternoon; note the time by watch; half the sum of these two times is the apparent time shown by the clock or watch, when the sun was on the meridian of that place. But it must here be observed, that if the change of declination be considerable during the elapsed time, it must be allowed for, by adding the difference to, or subtracting it from, the second altitude, according as it is increasing or decreasing. Lest that an altitude taken in the forenoon, cannot, by the interposition of the clouds, have a corresponding one in the afternoon, it is advisable to take several in the forenoon, in order to secure a corresponding one in the afternoon. And if several equal altitudes can be taken on both sides of the meridian, it will be best to find the noons for each pair, and the mean of all the noons thus found, for the true noon.

EXAMPLES.

May 20, 1810, suppose that at 8 h. 40 m. in the forenoon, and 3 h. 16 m. afternoon, by watch, the sun had equal altitudes, and the going of the watch be required?

	H.	M.
Add together	12	0
	8	40
	3	16
	<hr/>	
	2)	23 56
	<hr/>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ gives noon per watch	11	58
True noon - - -	12	0
	<hr/>	
Watch slow - - -	-	2
	<hr/>	

March 17, 1810, suppose at 8 h. 11 m. foren. and at 3 h. 58 m. 32 s. aftern. you have equal altitudes of the sun. Required the going of the watch?

The distance of the time from noon when the first alt. was taken, is 3 h. 49 m., and the daily decrease of decl. at this time is $23' 41'' = 1421''$, which, multiplied by half the number corresponding to 3 h. 49 m. (T. XVIII.) cut off four figures to the right hand, leaves $226'' = 3' 46''$.

Hence the index of the quadrant must be set $3' 46''$ forward on the arch, to correspond with the morn. alt. whence the watch will be found $4' 46''$ too fast.

Here it is supposed that the ship is lying to, or makes no way through the water; but if she is sailing to or from the sun, proper allowance must be made for her running during the elapsed time.

To find the Apparent Time by the Sun's Altitude.

Find the ship's latitude and longitude by account, at the time of observation, by carrying the reckoning forward to that time.

With a quadrant well adjusted, take the altitude of the sun's lower limb.

NEW METHOD OF FINDING

difference between the semi-diameter and dip of the
add it to the observed altitude ; the sum will be the
true altitude.

difference between the sun's refraction and parallax
and subtract it from the apparent altitude ; the re-
sult will be the true altitude of the sun's centre ; hence the
distance.

ship's longitude into time, and either subtract it from,
or add to the time per watch, according as it is east or west ;
the difference will be the reduced or supposed time at the
observation

the Nautical Almanack, page 2 of the month, for the
position on the noon immediately preceding, and the
position immediately following the reduced time, and find their

of the reduced time take out the number (T. XVIII.)
according to the hours at top and minutes in the left-hand
column which multiply the diff. of decl. cut off four figures
from the right hand of the product, the remainder is the correc-
tion to be added or subtracted according as the decl. is increasing
or decreasing, the result is the decl. or reduced time at the ship ;
from the decl. find the polar distance ; then add together the zen.
distance and polar dist. into one sum.

from this sum subtract the zenith distance, noting the
remainder ; then add together,

the sine of the comp. of the lat. 2.

account, the altitude of the sun's lower limb should be found to be $15^{\circ} 45'$, the eye being 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true apparent time when the observation was made were required?

Obs. alt. sun's l. l.	$15^{\circ} 45' 0''$	Lat.	- - - - -	$39^{\circ} 54' 0''$
Semi. $15' 52''$	} Diff. $+0 11 48$			$90 0 0$
Dip $4 4$				
Ap. alt. sun's l. l.	$15 56 48$	Co. lat.	- - - - -	$50 6 0$
Refra. $3' 17''$	} Diff. $-0 3 9$	Sun's decl. May 7th	- - -	$16 42 23N.$
Par. $0 8$		Ditto 8th	- - -	$16 58 55N.$
Sun's true alt.	$15 53 39$	Diff. in 24 hours	- - -	$0 16 32$
	$90 0 0$			
Zenith dist.	$74 6 21$	$16' 32'' \times, 3278$ gives	-	$5 25$
		Sun's decl. 7th May	-	$16 42 23$
	H. M. S.			
Time at ship	$5 30 32$	True dec. for lon. and time	$16 47 48$	
Long. W. in time $+ 2 22 0$			$90 0 0$	
Reduced time	$7 52 32$	Polar dist.	- - -	$73 12 12$
Co. lat.	$50 6 0$	Co. sec. } less rad.		$0,11511$
Polar dist.	$73 12 12$	Co. sec. }		$0,01893$
Zen. dist.	$74 6 21$			
Sum	$2)197 24 33$			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum	$98 42 16$	Log. sine	- - - - -	$9,92496$
Zen. dist.	$74 6 21$			
Remainder	$24 35 55$	Log. sine	- - - - -	$9,61938$
		Sum 4 log.	- - - - -	$2)19,74836$
	$41 32 22$	log. co-si. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hourly angle	- - -	$9,57419$
	2			
Hour angle	$83 4 44$	in time	- - - - -	H. M. S. $5 32 19$
		Time at ship per watch	- - - - -	$5 30 32$
		Watch slow	- - - - -	$0 1 47$

NOTE.—By turning the long. W. into time, (T. XVI.) and adding it to the time at the ship, gives the reduced time, 7 h. 52 m. 32 s. and the difference of declination between the 7th and 8th of May, is $16' 32'' = 992''$, which multiplied by 32781, a number found in T. XVIII. corresponding to 3 h. 56 m. 16 s. half the reduced time from the product; cut off four figures from the right, the remainder $5' 25''$ is the correction to be added to the dec. for May 7, gives the true declination at the reduced time. Or it may be worked thus :

As 24 h.	=	1440 m.	..	Log. 6,84164 co. ar.
Is to $16' 32''$	=	992''	..	Log. 2,99651
So is 7h. 52m. 32''	=	472m. ,533		Log. 2,67444
To $325'',3$	=	$5' 25''$,	..	Log. 2,51259

NEW METHOD OF FINDING

If the reduced time be any even part of 24, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, &c. take such aliquot part of the daily diff. of decl. and apply it to the decl. of the last noon; the sum or diff. will be the true reduced time.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose that in the forenoon, or A. M. on the 10th of October, the sun's alt. was $51^{\circ} 30' N.$ and long. $52^{\circ} E.$ the alt. of the sun's lower limb was found as under, the eye being 18 feet above the sea, and the true apparent time of the day were

H. M.	Alt.	Lat.	Co. lat.	Sun's dec.	Oct. 9th	Oct. 10th
20 14	$12^{\circ} 28'$	-	-		$51^{\circ} 30' 0''$	
20 19	13 20				20 0 0	
20 30	14 51					
<hr/>						
3)61 3	40 39				$38 30 0$	
<hr/>						
20 21	13 33				6 7 28	
— 3 28					6 29 53	
<hr/>						
16 53				Diff. in 24 hours	0 22 51	
<hr/>						
$5''$						
4 }	Diff. +0 11 59			$22' 51'' \times ,7042$ gives	16 5	
				Dec. Oct. 9, at n.	6 7 2	

Hour angle	121° 34'	in time from last mid.	H. M. S.
			8 6 16
			Time per watch 8 21 0
		Watch fast	0 14 44

As the time is before noon, the sine of half the sum of the logs. is taken and doubled, which gives the hour angle, reckoned from the last midnight; for there seems to be no necessity for taking the co. sine of half the four logs. unless the observation be made in the afternoon.

Another Method of finding the Apparent Time.

RULE.

When the sun or star's declination and complement of latitude are both north, or both south, their sum*, but if one be north, and the other south, their difference is the meridian altitude.

From the natural sine of the sun or star's meridian altitude, subtract the natural sine of the true altitude.

Then, the sum of the log. co-sec. of the comp. of the lat. the log. sec. of the sun or stars decl. rejecting their indices, and the log. of the difference of the natural sines being found in the column of rising, the hours, minutes, and seconds corresponding to it, will be the true time from the noon when the altitude was taken. We shall work the two foregoing examples by this method.

EXAMPLE I.

Co-latitude	50° 6' 0" N.	Log. co-sec.	} less rad.	0.11511
Sun's decl.	16 47 48 N.	Log. sec.		0.01893
Meridian alt.	66 53 48	N. sine		91980
True alt.	15 53 39	N. sine		27386

Diff. nat. sines	64606	Its log.	4.81027
In col. of rising gives true time 5 h. 32' 20" the app. time P.M. of the given day differing 1" from the other method.			4.94431

EXAMPLE II.

Co-latitude	28° 30' 0" N.	Log. co-sec.	} less rad.	0.20585
Sun's decl.	6 23 07 S.	Log. sec.		0.00
Meridian alt.	32 6 53	N. sine		53161
True alt.	13 41 18	N. sine		23604

Diff. nat. sines	29497	Its log.	4.46978
In column of rising gives	3 53 48		4.67833

* If the sum exceeds 90°, subtract it from 180°, and the remainder will be the meridian altitude.

Corresponding to 3 h. 53' 48", the apparent time from noon, which subtracted from 12, leaves 8 h. 6' 12", the apparent time on the morning observation.

A Question for Exercise.

At sea, April 18, 1810, in lat. $43^{\circ} 37'$ N. and lon. $50^{\circ} 19'$ W. from Greenwich, at 4 h. 20' 30", P. M. per watch, the alt. of the sun's lower limb was found $25^{\circ} 20' 30''$, the eye of the observer being 20 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the apparent time of observation?

Answer,

	H.	M.	S.
True time	4	17	10
Ship's time	4	20	30
<hr/>			
Watch too fast	0	2	50

To find the Apparent Time by the Altitude of a fixed Star.

Correct the observed altitude for the dip and refraction.

Find the sun's latitude by account, at the time of observation.

Find the star's right ascension and declination in T. XV.

From half the sum of the zenith distance, co-latitude, and polar distance, subtract the zenith distance, noting the half sum and remainder.

Then half the sum of the log. co-sec. of co-latitude; log. co-sec. of polar distance; log. sine of the half sum; and the log. sine of the remainder will be the log. co-sine of half-hour angle, and when doubled, you will have the hour angle. Turn this hour angle into time, and apply it to the star's right ascension by subtracting it when the star is east of the meridian, or adding it when it is west of the meridian, their sum or difference will be the right ascension of the mid heaven, or meridian.

From the right ascension of the meridian (increased by 24 if necessary) subtract the sun's right ascension the preceding noon at Greenwich, taken from page 2d of the month in the Nautical Almanack, the remainder will be the apparent time at ship nearly.

To this time apply the longitude of the ship from Greenwich turned into time, by adding it when it is west, or subtracting it when it is east, the sum or difference will be the apparent time of the observation nearly by the meridian of Greenwich.

Then the daily variation of the sun's right ascension, multiplied by a number in T. XVIII. corresponding to half the app. time, cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is a number of minutes and seconds, which, subtracted from the above time, leaves the correct app. time at ship.

EXAMPLE 1.

Suppose on Sept. 7, 1810, in lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$ south, and lon. $30^{\circ} 18'$ east of Greenwich, the altitude of the star Procyon, being then east of the meridian, should be $28^{\circ} 16'$, and the eye 13 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true time.

THE TIME AT SEA.

225

Star's obs. alt.	28° 16' 0"	90° 0' 0"
Ref. 1' 46" } Sum,	— 5 50	Star's dec. 1810 5 42 54 N.
Dip. 4 4 }		
	Pol. dist.	95 42 54
Star's true alt.	28 10 10	
90° 0' 0"	90 0 0	
Lat. 7 45 0	61 49 50	
	ZD.	
Co.lat. 82° 15' 0"	Co-sec.	0.00399
Polar dist. 95 42 54	Co-sec.	0.00217
Zen. dist. 61 49 50		
Sum 2)239 47.44		
Half sum 119 53 52	Sine	9.93798
Zen. dist. 61 49 50		
Rem. 58 4 02	Sine	9.92874
	Sum 4 logs.	2)19.87288
½ H <80° 15'	Co-sine	9.93644
2		
Ho. ang. 60 30 =	H. M. s.	H. M. s.
	4 2	S.'s right asc. Sept. 7, 11 1 38
Star's right ascension 7 29 21		Ditto Do. 8, 11 5 14
Right ascen. of mer. 3 27 21	Daily difference	0 3 36
Increased by 24 0 0	3.36 x, 6004 gives	2 9
	Time at ship	16 25 43
S.'s right asc. at noon 11 1 38	Cor. subtracted	0 2 9
Time at ship nearly 16 25 43	True time	16 23 34
Ship's long. 30° 18' E.		12 0 0
in time 2 1 12	After midnight	4 23 34
Ti. at Greenw. nearly 14 24 31		

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on April 14, 1810, in lat. 48° 56' N. lon. 66° W. the observed alt. of Aldebaran, when west of the meridian, should be 22° 24' 29", the height of the observer's eye 21 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true apparent time at ship?

Obs. alt. star Aldebar. 22° 24' 29"

Refract. 2' 18"

Dip 4 23

} Sum -

6 41

Star's dec. 1810 16° 7' 8"

Star's true Alt.

22 17 48

THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

					H. M. S.
			Star's right asc.	1810	4 25 2
0° 0' 0"			90° 0' 0"		90° 0' 0"
56 0	Dec.	16 7 8	Alt.		22 17 48
<hr/>					
	Polar dist.	73 52 52	Zen. dist.	67 42 12	
4 0	Co-sec.	0.18248			
52 52	Co-sec.	0.01742			
42 12					
<hr/>					
59 04					
<hr/>					
19 32	Sine	9.99988			
42 12					
<hr/>					
37 20	Sine	9.60282	☉'s right asc.	14th	1 28 22
			Ditto	15th	1 32 3
m 4 logs.	2)	19.80260			
<hr/>					
			Daily difference		0 3 41
11'	Co-sine	9.90130			
2					
<hr/>					
	H. M. S.				
22 =	4 57 28	3' 41" x .5119 gives			1' 53"
asc.	4 25 2				
<hr/>					
Super.	9 22 30	App time at ship			H. M. S. 7 52 8

fection of instruments for measuring the angular distance, and the insufficient knowledge of the moon's true place, it could not, in his time, be brought to the degree of accuracy to which it is at present arrived.

These difficulties are at length happily surmounted by the invention of Mr. Hadley, in producing his Quadrant and Sextant; and by the ingenuity of Professor Mayer, of Göttingen, who has succeeded in constructing tables agreeing to the moon's motion in every part of her orbit, with surprising exactness.

Finding the difference of longitude between any two places, may be reduced to the problem of finding the difference of time between two places. For, as it is evident that the sun passes over a whole circle of the earth, or 360° , in 24 hours, it follows that the difference of time between the noon of one place and another, will always be the same proportional part of 24 hours, as the difference of their longitude is of 360° . *And the difference between any two given instants of time will be in like proportion.* For if an observer knew that at the same instant that it was two o'clock in the afternoon under the meridian where he was, it was only mid-day at another place, it would be clear he was 30° to the eastward of the given place: since $24h. : 2h. :: 360^\circ : 30^\circ$, and the longitude is east, since the time at the place of observation is latest.

To ascertain the difference of longitude between the first meridian and a given place, the angular distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star is to be observed. For as the distance of the moon from the sun and several fixed stars east and west of her is given in the Nautical Almanack, for every three hours, calculated for the meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, it is clear that the distance between the same objects being observed at any other place, the time at Greenwich may be deduced therefrom, which, compared with the apparent time, points out the difference of time, and, consequently, the difference of longitude, between the two places.

As the angular distance of objects is conceived to be measured from their centres, the observed distance must be cleared from the effects of parallax and refraction, in order to obtain the true distance. For effecting which purpose, the following methods, by Mr. Lyons and Mr. Witchell, are the most in use.

The necessary Preparations for working a Lunar Observation.

1st. To reduce the time at ship to the time at Greenwich.

Turn the longitude of the ship, carried forward to the time of observation, into time, by allowing 15° for every hour, and add it to the time at ship, if the longitude be west, or subtract it if it be east; the sum or difference will be the supposed time at Greenwich, which call reduced time.

2d. To correct the observed altitude of the sun or star.

Take the sun's semi-diameter from page 2 of the month in the Nautical Almanack, from which subtract the dip of the horizon; the remainder, added to the observed altitude of the lower limb, or the sum subtracted from the observed altitude of the upper limb, will give the true altitude of the sun's centre.

From the sun's refraction take his parallax in altitude, the remainder will be the correction of the sun's altitude. This correction, subtracted from the apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of the sun's centre.

If a star has been observed, from the observed altitude subtract the dip of the horizon, the remainder is the star's apparent altitude, from which take the refraction answering to that altitude, the remainder is the star's true altitude.

3d. To correct the observed altitude of the moon.

Take the moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax from page 7 of the month in the Nautical Almanack, for the nearest noon and midnight before and after the reduced time, and find their difference, which multiplied by the number found in Table XVIII. corresponding to the hours and minutes of reduced time, gives a number of seconds, which being added to the moon's semi-diameter at the noon or midnight immediately preceding the reduced time, if it be increasing, but subtracted therefrom, if decreasing, the sum or difference will be the moon's semi-diameter at the time of observation. To the moon's semi-diameter, thus corrected, add the augmentation answering to her observed altitude, the sum will be the moon's true semi-diameter. When the reduced time is any even part of 12 hours, as $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 , 2 , or 3 , such parts of the difference of the semi-diameter and horizontal parallax may be taken and applied as above, without being at the trouble of working by the numbers in Table XVIII.

From the moon's true semi-diameter subtract the dip of the horizon, the remainder, added to the observed altitude of the lower limb, or their sum subtracted from the observed altitude of the upper limb, gives the apparent altitude of her centre.

To obtain the correction of the moon's altitude, proceed as follows:

Having taken out the horizontal parallax at the noon and midnight immediately before and after the reduced time, and having found their difference, as before directed,

Multiply it by the number found in Table XVIII corresponding to the hours and minutes of reduced time, gives a number of minutes and seconds, which, being added or subtracted from the horizontal parallax, at the noon or midnight immediately preceding the reduced time, according as it is increasing or decreasing; the sum or difference will be the moon's horizontal parallax at the reduced time.

To the prop. log. of the moon's horizontal parallax add the log. secant less radius of the moon's apparent altitude, the sum

will be the prop. log. of the moon's parallax in altitude; from which take the refraction, the remainder will be the correction for the moon's altitude.

4th. To correct the observed distance.

To the observed distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs, add both their semi-diameters, and the sum will be the apparent distance of their centres.

To the observed distance of the moon from a star, add the moon's semi-diameter, if her nearest limb was taken, but subtract if her farthest limb was taken, the sum or difference will be the apparent distance.

NOTE. There are 12 pages in each month in the Nautical Almanack.

The sun's declination is found in page II.

The sun's semi-diameter III.

The moon's semi-dia. and horizont. parallax VII.

The distance of the moon from the sun, &c. VIII.IX.X.XI.XII.

Finding the apparent Altitude of the Objects, and their apparent Distance, to find their true Distance, by Mr. LYON's Method.

1st. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude, the log. co-sine of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. sine of the apparent distance, and the log. co-secant of the moon's apparent altitude; their sum (rejecting 30 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the first arch.

2d. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude, the co-tang. of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. tang. of the apparent distance; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the second arch.

Take the difference between the first and second arches, which add to the apparent distance, if less than 90° , and the first arch be greater than the second, but if it be less subtract it.

But if the dist. be more than 90° , adding both arches to the apparent dist. will give the dist. corrected for the refraction of the sun or star.

3d. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's altitude, the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. sec of the dist. corrected for the sun or star's refraction, the log. sec of the sun or star's true altitude, their sum (rejecting 30 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the third arch.

4th. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. co-tang. of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. tang. of the dist. corrected for the sun or star's refraction; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the fourth arch.

Take the difference between the third and fourth arches, and subtract it from the distance corrected for the sun or star's refraction,

if less than 90° , and the third arch be greater than the fourth; or, add it to the distance corrected, if the fourth arch be greater than the third; but, if the distance be more than 90° , the sum of both arches must be subtracted from it; and the sum or difference will be the distance corrected for the sun or star's refraction, and the principal effect of the moon's parallax.

In Table XXVI. look for this last corrected distance in the top column, and the correction of the moon's altitude in the left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite to the latter.

Look again in the same table for the corrected distance in the top column, and the principal effect of the moon's parallax in the left-hand side column, and take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite the latter. The difference between these two numbers must be added to the corrected distance if less than 90° , but subtracted from it if more than 90° ;

The sum, or difference, will be the true distance.

Having the true Distance and Time, to determine the Longitude.

IN the Nautical Almanack, among the distances of the objects, look for the computed distance between the moon and the other object observed on the given day; if it be found there, the time at Greenwich will be at the top of the column, but if it falls between two distances, as it generally will, take the difference between the distances that stand immediately before and after the computed distance, and also the difference between the distance standing before it and the computed distance.

Then take the proportional logarithm of the first difference which is the difference in three hours, and the proportional logarithm of the second difference, which is the difference between the computed distance and the distance before it.

The difference between these two logarithms will be the proportional logarithm of a number of hours, minutes, and seconds, which being added to the time standing over the first distance in the Nautical Almanack, will give the true time at Greenwich.

The difference between Greenwich time and that at the ship turned into longitude, will be the longitude in, at the time the observations were made, which will be east if the time at the ship be greater than that at Greenwich, but if it be less, the longitude will be west.

Or the proportional part of time may be found by saying,

As the first difference is to 3 hours: so is the second difference to a proportional part of time, which being added as above directed will give the true time at Greenwich.

NOTE In working this is very simple, if we use the following rule: As the first difference is to 3 hours: so is the second difference to a proportional part of time, which being added as above directed will give the true time at Greenwich.

of the book, be taken out at the same time, both in the first and second part of the operation.

Thus, the co-sine and co-tangent of the star's apparent altitude, and co-secant of its altitude may all be taken out at the same time, and written down in different parts of the paper (or in a formula) and so may the co-sine, co-tangent, and co-secant of the moon's apparent altitude, the sine and tangent of the apparent distance and the sine and tangent of the distance corrected, for the refraction of the sun or star.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on the 26th day of September 1811 in longitude $130^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich by account at 6h. 10m. P. M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs were observed to be $104^{\circ} 0' 11''$, when the moon's altitude of her lower limb was $43^{\circ} 20' 30''$, the altitude of the sun's lower limb $12^{\circ} 39' 18''$, the eye of the observer 20 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true longitude?

	H. M.		M. S.		M. S.
Time by watch	6 10	☾'s semi-dia. n.	15 58	☾'s hor.par. at noon	58 84
Long. in time +	54	Do. midnight	16 4	Do. midnight	58 59
Red. time	7 4	Diff. in 12 hours +	6	Diff. in 12 hours +	25
☉'s obs. alt. $12^{\circ} 39' 18''$		☉'s semi-dia. noon	15 58	☉'s par. at noon	58 34
Se. dia. 1559 } + 11 42					
Dip 4 17 }		Augmentation	16 2	☾'s par. at red. ti.	58 49
App. alt. 12 51 0			11	☾'s ap. alt.	43 32 26
☉'s ref. 46 }		☾'s semi-dia.	16 13	☾'s par. in alt.	42 37
☉'s par. 9 }		Dip	4 17	Refraction —	1 28
☉'s true alt. 12 47 3					
		Obs. alt	43 20 30	☾'s correction	41 9
				Dist. of ☉ and ☾'s } $104^{\circ} 0' 11''$	
				nearest limbs }	
				and ☾'s semi-dia. 1559 + 1613 =	32 12
		☾'s ap. alt.	43 32 26		
				☾'s App. dist.	104 32 23

To find the Distance by Mr. LYON'S Method.

	D. M. S.				
Cor. for ☉'s ap. alt.	3 57	P. L.	1 6587	P. L.	1 6587
☉'s ap. alt.	12 51 0	Co-sine	9 9590	Co-tang.	0 6418
App. Dist.	104 32 23	Sine	9 9858	Tang.	0 5861
☾'s ap. alt.	43 32 26	Co-sec. 0	1619	First arc $2' 53''$	
First arc	2 53	P. L.	1 7954	Second arc 14	P. L. 2 8566
		Cor. for ☉'s refraction	3 7		
		App. dist.	104 32 23		
		Dist. correc. for ☉'s refraction	104 35 30		
Cor. for ☾'s ap. alt.	41' 9"	P. L.	0 6409	P. L.	0 6409
☾'s ap. alt.	43 32 26	Co-sine	9 8602	Co-tang.	0 0219
Correc. dist.	104 35 30	Sine	9 9858	Tang.	0 5845
☉'s alt.	12 47 3	Co-sec.	0 6950		
Third arc	11 51	P. L.	1 1819	Fourth arc $10' 11''$	P. L. 1 2473
				Third arc 11 51	
		Principal effects of the ☾'s par.	22 2		
		Dist. correc. for ☉'s refraction	104 35 30		

THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

of and prin. ef. of D's par.	104° 13' 25"		
NVL. 10 } Difference	3		
19 }			
Longitude. True distance	104 13 23		
Dist. at 6 hours 10.1° 46' 27	103 46 27		
Do. at 9 hours 105 22 59			
	26 58	P. L.	8244
1 36 32		P. L.	2706
Time over first dist.	6		
	30 17	P. L.	3328
True time at Greenwich	6 30 17		
Time at ship	6 10		
Long. in time	40 17	=	10° 4' 15"W.

EXAMPLE II.

on the 14th of July 1811, in longitude 23° east of
at 5 h. 36 m. P. M. by a watch well regulated, the
the moon's nearest limb to the sun was 68° 10' 24", when
of the sun's lower limb was 31° 48' 30", the alt. of the
er limb 23° 48' 14", the height of the eye of the obser-
above the sea, the true longitude is required?

H. M.	M. S.	M. S.
5 36	D's semi-dia. at noon 15 45	hor. par. noon 57 47
1 32	Do. at midnight 15 40	Do. midnight 57 28
7 4	d E. in 12 hours 5	D R - 12 hours 19

THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

233

Cor. for D's app. alt.	0 50 34	P. L.	0 5514	P. L.	0 5514
D's app. alt.	24 0 0	Co-sine	9 9607	Co-tang.	0 3514
Corrected distance	68 42 23	Sine	9 9693	Tang.	0 4092
☉'s true altitude	81 58 49	Co-sec.	0 2760		
Third arc	31 28	P. L.	0 7574	4th arc 8 59 P. L. 1 3120	

Principal effects of D's par. — 22 29
Dist. corrected for ☉'s refraction 68 42 23

First correction in Table XXVI. 9 } difference
Second ditto ditto 2 } + 7

True dist. 68 20 1

To determine the longitude.

True distance	68 20 1		
By Nau. Alm. the dist. at three hours	68° 50' 10"		
Ditto at six hours	67 17 33		
H. M. S.		diff.	30 9 P. L. 7760
1 37 24	diff. 1 32 37		P. L. 2686
X 5			
			H. M. S.
8 7 0			3 58 36 P. L. 4874
X 3			
		time at ship	5 36
24 21 Long. east.		diff. long. in time	1 37 24 24° 21' E.

EXAMPLE III.

Suppose that about $\frac{1}{4}$ past four P. M. on the 3d Dec. 1811, in lat. $54^{\circ} 25'$ S. long. by account 10° E. six observations were made, the mean of which were taken at 4 hs. 50 m. and the altitude was $27^{\circ} 42' 35''$, the error of the instrument $24''$ to be added, the eye of the observer 21 feet above the surface of the sea, required the true time.

Mean time at ship	H. M.	4 50	obs. alt. ☉ L. L.	27 42 35	zen. dist.	62 6 48	
Long. 10° E.	—	40	error of quad.	+ 24	co-lat.	35 35 0	co-sec. 0.23516
Ti. at Greenwich	4 10	☉'s se. dia. 16 16		27 42 59	pol. dist.	67 56 1	co-sec. 0.03304
☉'s dec. 3d Dec.	22 2 20	Dip 4 23		+ 11 53		165 37 49	
Ditto 4th.	22 10 52	S. ref. 1 48		27 54 52		82 48 54	Sine 9.99658
Diff. in 24 hours	+ 8 32	☉'s par. 8		— 1 40		62 6 48	
8'32" X .1736 gives	1 39	true alt.		27 53 12		20 42 6	Sine 9.54839
☉'s dec. 3 Dec.	22 2 20			90			
☉'s dec.	22 3 59	zen. dist.		62 6 48			19.81317
	90	latitude		54 25		36 15	co-sine 9.90658
Pol. dist.	67 56 1			90		2	
		Co-lat.		35 35		72 30	H. M. in time 4' 50

On the same evening the following observations were made of the distance of the star Regulus from the moon's farthest limb, lon. by account as before, and the error of the instruments by which the moon's altitude and distance were taken was $7' 30''$ and $25''$ to be added; the true longitude is required.

THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

Times.	Alt. of Regulus.	Alt. of γ 's Low. Limb.	Dist. of γ and χ
H. M. S.	^h ^m ^s	^h ^m ^s	^h ^m ^s
10 44 37	19 30 30	19 54 48	31 30 43
10 27 29	20 2 0	19 9 43	31 30 30
10 30 4	20 15 0	19 28 13	31 33 0
10 32 8	20 29 0	19 46 43	31 34 0
10 34 16	20 40 0	19 57 43	31 35 43
5 52 38 34	101 16 30	97 14 3	157 44 36
10 33 43	20 15 18	19 29 49	31 32 39
		+ 7 30	+ 23
Mean	10 33 43	20 15 18	31 33 34

Time at ship	H. M. S.	Obs. dist. of γ and χ	31 33 24	χ 's obs. alt.	30 13 38
Long. in time	40	γ 's semi-dia.	15 21	Dip	— 4 28
Reduced time	9 53 43	Ap. dist. of \odot & γ cent.	51 18 3	χ 's app. alt.	30 10 33
γ 's se. dia. noon	15 21	γ 's hor. par. noon	56 19	Refraction	— 2 34
Ditto midnight	15 15	Ditto midnight	55 58		
Diff. in 12 hours	— 6	Diff. in 12 hours	— 21	χ 's true alt.	30 9 41
6X .8250 gives	5 21	X .8250 gives	— 17	P. L. 0 3862	
γ 's semi-dia.	15 21	γ 's hor. par. noon	56 19	Sec. 0 0264	
γ 's semi-dia.	15 16		56 2	P. L. 0 5332	
Augmentation	5	γ 's app. alt.	19 45 17		
γ 's semi-dia.	15 21	Hor. par. red. ti.	53 44		
Dip	4 23	Refraction	— 2 37		

Here I have given one method of finding the longitude, illustrated by a sufficient number of examples, all of which are reduced to the year 1811, in order that the reader, or teacher, may have sufficient time to furnish himself with a N. A. for that year, which is now printed. But as many would wish to have some other method of reducing the distance, that, by comparing them together, they may not only have the advantage of proving their calculations, but also of making choice of which they prefer to work by; the second method I shall present the reader with, is chiefly deduced from that invented by Mr. Witchell, late master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, as it is short, and requires but four places of figures in the logarithms, besides the index; the preparations in both methods being exactly the same.

RULE.

First. Add the sun or star's and moon's apparent altitudes together, take half the sum; subtract the less from the greater, and half the difference; then add together the co-tang. of half the sum, the tang. of half the difference, and the co-tang. of half the apparent distance; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the log. tang. of an angle, which call A.

Secondly. When the sun or star's altitude is greater than the moon's, take the difference between angle A, and half the apparent distance; but if less, take their sum. Then add together the co-tang. of this sum or difference, the co-tang. of sun or star's apparent altitude, and the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the first correction.

Thirdly. If the sum of angle A and half the distance was taken in the last article, take now their difference, but if their difference, take their sum; then add together the co-tang. of the sum, or difference, the co-tang. of the moon's apparent altitude, and the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's apparent altitude; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the proportional logarithm of the second correction.

Fourthly. When the angle A is less than half the apparent distance, the first correction must be added to, and the second subtracted from, the apparent distance; but when the angle A is greatest, their sum must be added to the apparent distance, when the sun or star's altitude is less than the moon's; but when the moon's altitude is least, their sum must be subtracted to give the corrected distance.

Fifthly. In Table XXVI. look for the corrected dist. in the top column, and the correction of moon's alt. in the left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite the latter. Look again in the same table for the corrected distance in top column, and the second correction in left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that

THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

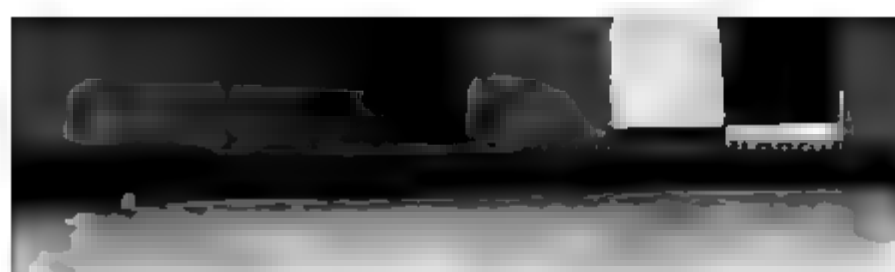
the former and opposite to the latter, the difference between two numbers will be the third correction, which must be added to the corrected distance, if less than 90° ; but subtracted if more than 90° ; the sum, or difference, will be the true distance.

To illustrate this last method of reducing the apparent distance to the true distance, I shall take the apparent altitudes and distances of the sun and moon, as they stand in the first examples, worked by the former method.

EXAMPLE I. See Example I. p. 231.

The apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres, $104^\circ 0'$; the sun's apparent altitude $12^\circ 51'$, that of the moon $43^\circ 32'$; the horizontal parallax at reduced time $58' 49''$. Required the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method.

1	5.				
6		☉'s hor. par. at red. ti.	$58' 49''$	P. L.	0 4858
9		☉'s ap. alt.	$43 32 26$	Sec.	0 1398
<hr/>					
57		☉'s par. in alt.	$42 37$	P. L.	0 6256
		Refraction	$1 28$		
			<hr/>		
		☉'s correction	$41 9$		
		$12^\circ 51' 0$			
		$43 32 26$			
<hr/>					
23	26	Half sum	$28^\circ 11' 43'$	Co-tang.	10 2708



THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

237

☉'s ap. alt. $32^{\circ} 0' 12''$

☽'s ap. alt. $24 \quad 0 \quad 0$

Sum	56	0	12	Half sum	28°	0	6	Co-tang.	0	2743
Diff.	8	0	12	Half diff.	4	0	6	Tang.	8	8554
Ap. dist.	68	42	0	Half dist.	34	21	0	Co-tang.	0	1653
1st cor.	+		22							
				Arc A	11	9	30	Tang.	9	2950
	68	42	22							
2d cor.		22	55	Diff.	23	11	30	Co-tang.	0	3681
				☉'s ap. alt.	32	0	12	Co-tang.	0	2042
	68	19	27	☉'s cor.		1	23	P. L.	2	1143
3d cor.			8							
				1st cor.			22	P. L.	2	6866
True dist.	68	19	35							
				Sum	45	30	30	Co-tang.	9	9923
				D's ap. alt.	24	0	0	Co-tang.	0	3514
				D's cor.		50	34	P. L.	0	5514
				2d correc.	22	55		P. L.	0	8951

EXAMPLE III. See Example p. 233.

Given, the apparent distance of the moon's centre from the star γ of the moon $31^{\circ} 18' 13''$, the apparent altitude of the star $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$, that of the moon $19^{\circ} 45' 17''$, the star's correction $2' 34''$, that of moon's correction $50' 7''$. What is the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method?

*'s ap. alt. $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$

☽'s ap. alt. $19 \quad 45 \quad 17$

Sum	39	56	12	Half sum	19° 53' 6"	Co-tang.	0	4397
Diff.		25	38	Half diff.	12 49	Tang.	7	5715
Ap. dist.	31	18	13	Half dist.	15 39 6	Co-tang.	0	5525
1st cor.	+		14					
				Arch A	2 5 50	Tang.	8	5637
	31	18	27					
2d cor.	—	5	46	Diff.	13 33 16	Co-tang.	0	6178
				*'s ap. alt.	20 10 55	Co-tang.	0	4346
	31	12	41	*'s cor.	2 34	P. L.	1	8459
3d cor.	+		35					
				1st cor.		14	P. L.	2 8983
True dist.	31	13	16					
				Sum	17 44 56	Co-tang.	0	4947
				D's ap. alt.	19 45 17	Co-tang.	0	4449
				D's correc.	50 7	P. L.	0	5553
				2d correc.	5 46	P. L.	1	4949

Another Method.

First. From half the sum of the apparent altitudes of the sun and moon, or moon and star, and the apparent distance, subtract the sun or star's apparent altitude; the difference call the first remainder, the moon's apparent altitude taken from the half sum leaves the second remainder.

Secondly. To the log. sine of thirty degrees add the log. sine of the apparent distance, the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. secant of the half sum, the log. co-secant of the first remainder, and the prop. log. of the moon's correction; reject the tens in the index, the remainder will be the prop. log. of the first correction.

Thirdly. To the log. sine of thirty degrees add the log. sine of the apparent distance, the log. co-sine of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. secant of the half sum, the log. co-secant of the second remainder, and the prop. log. of the sun or star's correction, reject the tens in the index, the remainder will be the prop. log. of the second correction.

The difference between the correction of the moon's altitude, and the first correction, call the difference of corrections.

Enter Table XXVI. with the apparent distance at the top, and the moon's correction in the left-hand side column, the corresponding number will be the third correction, in the same column, and corresponding to the difference of corrections, you may find the fourth correction.

Fifthly. Subtract the moon's, the second and fourth corrections from the apparent distance, to the remainder add the sun or star's, the first and third correction; the sum will be the true distance.

EXAMPLE I. See Example p. 231.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres $104^{\circ} 32' 23''$, the sun's apparent altitude $12^{\circ} 51'$, that of the moon $43^{\circ} 32' 26''$, the sun's correction $3' 57''$, and the moon's correction $40' 55''$. Required the true distance.

	$30^{\circ} 0' 0''$	Sine	9 6990		9 6990	M's cor.	41' 9"
Ap. dist.	104 32 23	Sine	9 9859		9 9859	2d cor.	50
M's ap. alt.	43 32 26	Co-sine	9 8602			4th cor.	19
S's ap. alt.	12 51 0	Co-sine			9 9890		
							42 18
Sum	160 55 49						104 32 23
Half Sum	80 27 54	Sec.	0 7808		0 7808		
1st rem.	67 36 54	Co-sec.	0 0340				103 50 3
2d rem.	36 55 28	Co-sec.			0 2213	S's cor.	3 57
S's cor.	3 57	P. L.			1 0587	1st cor.	17 58
M's cor.	41 9	P. L.	0 6409	2d Cor.	—	5d cor.	16
				50" P. L.	2 3 47		
1st cor.	17 58	P. L.	1 0008			True dist.	104 12 16
Diff. cor.	23 11						

EXAMPLE II. See Example p. 2.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres $68^{\circ} 42' 0''$, the sun's apparent altitude $32^{\circ} 0' 12''$, apparent altitude of the moon $24^{\circ} 0' 0''$, the sun's correction $1' 23''$, the moon's $50' 34''$. Required the true distance.

	$30^{\circ} 0' 0''$	Sine	9 6990	9 6990	D's cor.	$50' 34''$
Ap. dist.	$68 42 0$	Sine	9 9693	9 9693	2d cor.	1 0
D's ap. alt.	$24 0 0$	Co-sine	9 9607		4th cor., -	1
☉'s ap. alt.	$32 0 12$	Co-sine		9 9284		
						<hr/> 51 35
Sum	$124 42 12$					$68 42 0$
Half sum	$62 21 6$	Sec.	0 3335	0 3335		
1st rem.	$30 20 54$	Co-sec.	0 2965			$67 50 25$
2d rem.	$38 21 6$	Co-sec.		0 2073	☉'s cor.	1 23
☉'s cor.	1 23	P. L.		2d cor. 2 1143	1st cor.	$27 51$
D's cor.	$50 34$	P. L.	0 5514		3d cor.	8
				<hr/> 1' 0" P.L. 2 2518		
1st cor.	$27 51$	P. L.	0 8104		True dist.	$68 19 47$
Diff. of cor.	$22 43$					

EXAMPLE III. See Example p. 233.

Given, the apparent distance of the moon's centre from the star Regulus $31^{\circ} 18' 30''$, the apparent altitude of the moon $19^{\circ} 45' 17''$, the apparent altitude of the star $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$, the star's correction $2' 34''$, the moon's correction $50' 7''$. What is the true distance of their centres?

	$30^{\circ} 0' 0''$	Sine	9 6990	9 6990	D's cor.	$50' 7''$
Ap. dist.	$31 18 13$	Sine	9 7156	9 7156	2d cor.	2 20
D's ap. alt.	$19 45 17$	Co-sine	9 9736		4th cor.	1
*'s ap. alt.	$20 10 55$	Co-sine		9 9725		
						<hr/> 52 28
Sum	$71 14 25$					$31 18 3$
Half sum	$35 37 12$	Secant	0 0899	0 0899		
1st diff.	$15 26 17$	Co-sec.	0 5748			$30 25 35$
2d diff.	$15 51 55$	Co-sec.		0 5683	*'s cor.	2 34
*'s cor.	2 34	P. L.		1 8459	1st cor.	$44 22$
D's cor.	$50 7$	P. L.	0 5553			
				<hr/> 2' 20" 1 8867	3d cor.	36
1st cor.	$44 22$	P. L.	0 6082			
Diff. of cor.	$5 45$				True dist.	$31 13 7$

The difference in this last method is, that there is no variety of cases.

Questions for Exercise.

Suppose, on the 23d of May 1805, in longitude 9° west of Greenwich, by account at 3 h. 41 m. 15 s. P. M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs should

THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

to be $67^{\circ} 5' 36''$, at the same time the altitude of the
limb should be $31^{\circ} 48' 15''$, the moon's $23^{\circ} 48' 15''$,
the observer being 18 feet above the surface of the sea.
the true longitude of the place.

$11^{\circ} 20' 15''$ west.

, at sea in longitude of 10° west by account, on June the
the mean of five observations were taken; viz. at 3 h.
P.M. the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs
18 m. 12 s. the error of the sextant 2 m. 37 s.—the al-
the moon's upper limb $20^{\circ} 4' 6''$, the error of the quadrant
altitude of the sun's lower limb $45^{\circ} 22' 3''$, the error of
ent 48 s.—the eye being 21 feet above the sea. Re-
true longitude.

$5^{\circ} 59'$ west.

, on the 1st of January 1806, in longitude 8° east of
by account, at 5 h. 56 m. A.M. per watch well regu-
distance of the moon's farthest limb from the star Pollux
 $12^{\circ} 52' 28''$, the altitude of the moon's lower limb being
and the star's altitude $29^{\circ} 51' 39''$, the eye of the ob-
g 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true lon-
uld be required.

$7^{\circ} 36' 30''$ east.

In vessels which afford only one observer, it will be
sufficiently exact for practice to have a quadrant at hand, in
ke the altitudes of the objects immediately after the
served, as the difference of altitudes which take place

from the column of rising take out the logarithm corresponding to it.

To this logarithm add the log. co-sine of the latitude, and the log. co-sine of the sun's declination.

Their sum, rejecting 20 in the index, will be the logarithm of a natural number, which, being subtracted from the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude, will leave the natural sine of his true altitude at the given time.

EXAMPLE I.

Required the true altitude of the sun's centre, in latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. when its declination is $19^{\circ} 26'$, at 6 h. 56 m. 30 s. in the morning.

	H.	M.	S.		
	12	0	0		
app. time	6	56	30		
Time from noon	5	3	30	Its log. in col. of rising	4.87850
Latitude	49	57	0 N.	Its log. co-sine	9.80852
Decl. at that time	19	26	0 N.	Its log. co-sine	9.97453
Co-lat.	40	3	0	Rej. 20 N.N. 45872 = log. =	4.66155
Mer. alt.	59	29	0	Nat. sine	86148
				Nat. sine true alt.	40276 = $23^{\circ} 45'$

EXAMPLE II.

What will be the true altitude of the sun's centre at London, when its declination is $20^{\circ} 49'$ S. at 3 h. 21 m. 30 s. apparent time in the afternoon?

	H.	M.	S.		
p. time from N.	3	21	30	Its log. in col. of rising	4.55900
Latitude	51	32	0 N.	Log. co-sine	9.79383
Decl. at that time	20	49	S.	Log. co-sine	9.97068
Lat.	38	28	N.	Nat. num. 21062 = log. =	4.32351
Mer. alt.	17	39		Nat. sine	30320
Nat. sine true alt.	5	19		Nat. sine	09258

CASE II.

The apparent Time, the Latitude and Longitude given, to find the Altitude of any of the known fixed Stars.

RULE.

Turn the longitude into time, and add it to or subtract it from the time at the ship, according as it is east or west, the sum or difference will be the time at Greenwich.

Take the sun's right ascension from the Nautical Almanack, proportion it to the time at Greenwich, and add it to the apparent time at the ship, which will give the right ascension of the meridian, or mid-heaven.

Find the star's right ascension and declination in Table XX. and take the difference between its right ascension and the right ascension of the meridian, which will be the distance of the star from the meridian.

Having the star's distance from the meridian, with its declination and the ship's latitude, the true altitude is found in the same manner as has been shown in the last examples of finding the true altitude of the sun.

EXAMPLE II.

What will be the true altitude of Aldebaran, April 11, 1811, at 5 h. 56 m. 20 s. P.M. apparent time, in latitude $55^{\circ} 58'$ N. and long. $3^{\circ} 6'$ W.?

and long. $3^{\circ} 6' W.$?	H. M. s.		
App. time at ship - - -	5 56' 20		
Long. $3^{\circ} 6' W.$ in time +	12 24		
<hr/>			
Time at Greenwich -	6 8 44		
Sun's right ascen. Apr. 11, at n.			
by N.A. -	1 16 27		
Prop. part, for 6h. 8m. 44s. +	10		
<hr/>			
Sun's right asc. at time of obs.	1 16 37		
App. time at ship - -	5 56 20		
<hr/>			
Right asc. of the meridian	7 12 57		
Star's right ascension -	4 25 5		
<hr/>			
Star's dist. from meridian	2 47 32	col. of log. ris.	4 40903
Lat. - $55^{\circ} 58' 0'' N.$		L. co-sine	9 74794
<hr/>			
Star's dec. 16 7 16 N.		L. co-sine	9 98258
Co-lat. 34 2 0			
<hr/>			
N. 13790	Log.		4 13955
Mer. alt. 50 9 16 N. sine 76777			
<hr/>			
True alt. 39 2 26 N. sine 62987			

CASE III.

The apparent Time, the Latitude and Longitude of the Ship being given, to find the true Altitude of the Moon's Centre.

RULE.

Turn the longitude into time, and if it be west add it to, but if it be east subtract it from, the apparent time at the ship, and it will give the time at Greenwich.

Take the sun's right ascen. out of the N. A. and proportion it to Greenwich time, which being added to the time at the ship, the sum will be the right ascension of the meridian or mid-heaven.

Take out of the N. A. the moon's right ascension and declination, and proportion them to the time at Greenwich. Turn the moon's right ascension into time, and take the difference between it and the right ascension of the mid-heaven, which will be the distance in time of the moon from the meridian.

Having the ship's lat. together with the moon's declin. and dist. from the meridian, the true altitude is found, in the same manner as has been shown in finding the true altitude of the sun and star.

EXAMPLE.

What will be the moon's true altitude April 22, 1811, at 6h. 20m. P.M. in lat. $42^{\circ} 34'$ S. and long. $84^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich by account?

	H.	M.		
App. time at ship	6	20	Moon's dec. at noon	7° 13
Long. 84° 30' in ti.	+	5 38	2° 10' by .9973 gives	+ 2 1
Red. time	11	58	Moon's dec. at red. ti.	9 14
☉'s ri. asc. 22 ap.	1	57 7	☉'s ri. asc. at noon	23 45
3' 44" × .4986 give	+	1 50	6° 54' × .9973, gives	+ 6 53
Ri. asc. at red. time	1	58 57		30 38
App. time at ship	6	20	In time	= 2h. 2m. 32"
AR of the meridian	8	18 57		
☉'s right ascension	2	2 32		
☉'s dist. from mer.	6	16 25	Log. in col. of rising	4 03040
Ship's latitude	42	34 0	Log. co sine	9 86717
☉'s dec.	9	14 0	Log. cosine	9 99432
Comp. lat.	47	26 0		
			Nat. num.	2450
Mer. alt.	38	12 0	Nat. sine	61841
True altitude	36	26 5	N. Sine	59391

In the last example, proportional parts are taken in finding the right ascension, declination, and log. rising.

By the three last cases the true altitudes of the objects are found, therefore if the apparent altitudes be wanted, the difference between the sun's parallax and refraction must be added to the sun's true altitude, the refraction must be added to the true altitude of a star, and the difference between the moon's refraction and parallax in altitude must be subtracted from the true altitude of the moon thus found, to obtain the respective apparent altitudes of their centres.

To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

On the day preceding the evening on which it is proposed to observe an eclipse, look for the time when it will happen at Greenwich, in page 3d of the month in the Ephemeris. Find the diff. of longitude either by a good map, sea chart, or dead reckoning.

Let the watch be regulated by the sun with all possible exactness to the apparent time. Turn the difference of longitude into time, and add it to, or subtract it from, the apparent time, according as it is east or west of Greenwich, the sum or difference will be nearly the time when the eclipse is to be looked for in that place. But as the longitude is uncertain, it will be proper to begin 20 or 30 minutes before.

Observe the hours, minutes and seconds of the beginning of the eclipse, called immersion, that is, the very instant that the satellite appears to enter into the shadow of Jupiter; or the emersion, that is, when it appears to come out of the same. The difference of time between the observed immersion, or emersion, and that set down in the Nautical Almanack, being turned into degrees, will give the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place of observation.

These observations made on the first satellite, or that which moves nearest to the body of Jupiter, are the most proper for determining the longitude; and here it may be observed, that its emersions are not visible from the time of Jupiter's conjunction with the sun to the time of his opposition to the sun, and that its immersions are not visible from the time of the planet's opposition to the sun, to the time of its conjunction.

The configurations, or the positions in which Jupiter's satellites appear at Greenwich, are laid down every night when visible, in page the 12th of the month in the Ephemeris.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose on March 19, 1811, in long. $16^{\circ} 43' 49''$ E. by account, an emersion of Jupiter's first satellite was observed at 11h. 3m. apparent time, required the longitude.

	H.	M.	S.
At Greenwich that day the emersion began at	9	56	24
Observed emersion at ship	11	3	0
	<hr/>		
Diff. in time	1	6	32

turned into longitude gives $16^{\circ} 38' 0''$ E, because the time at Greenwich is less than at the place of observation, the error in the longitude is 5 miles and 49 seconds.

As these eclipses happen almost daily, they afford the most ready means of determining the longitude of places on land, and then the longitudes of sea-coasts might be better ascertained than they are at present; they might also be applied at sea, could they be observed with sufficient accuracy in a ship under sail, which can hardly be done, since the least motion of a telescope that magnifies sufficiently to make these observations, would throw the objects out of the field of view.

The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites may be well observed by one of Dollond's new achromatic telescopes of three feet in length, or by a reflecting telescope of 18 or 20 inches focal length.

To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of the Moon.

This is performed by comparing the times of the beginning or ending, as also the times when any number of digits are eclipsed, when the earth's shadow begins to touch or leave any remarkable spot on the moon's face.

Then will the difference of time between the like observations made at different places, turned into degrees, be their difference of longitude.

But these eclipses happen too seldom to be of any general use at

To find the Longitude by a Chronometer or Time-keeper.

When it is intended to make use of a time-keeper, it is required to examine its rate of going before you leave the land, and to set it to the meridian of the place from which you reckon your longitude. To do this, you must ascertain the apparent time by the sun's altitude (or by some other method) and apply to it the correction of time, taken from page 2 of the Nautical Almanack, according to its title of *add* or *subtract*; the sum or difference will be the mean time of observation: this, compared with the watch, will show how much it is too fast or too slow, and by observing the difference for several days successively, you will ascertain its rate of going: if you find it gain or lose a few seconds per day, you must make that allowance on all future observations at sea. Instead of comparing the time shown by the chronometer, to the mean time at the place of observation found as above, you may compare it with that mean time reduced to Greenwich time, by adding to that mean time the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place of observation, when it is to the westward of Greenwich, but subtracting it when to the eastward; and this means you will find how much your chronometer differs from Greenwich time. Having thus regulated your time-keeper, longitude at sea is readily found by it, as will evidently appear by the following examples:

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose that on Dec. 12, 1811, the apparent time was found by an altitude of the sun to be 1h. 5m. 9s. P. M. when, by a time-keeper well regulated to mean Greenwich time, it was 4h. 3m. 0s. P. M. Required the longitude.

		H.	M.	s.
Apparent time	-	1	5	9
Equation of time	-	+ 0	6	16
<hr/>				
	Mean time	1	11	25
Time per watch	-	4	3	0
<hr/>				

2 51 35 equal to

42° 53' 45" of west longitude, because the time at Greenwich is greater than the time at ship.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose that on Sept. 13, 1811, the apparent time was found by an altitude of the sun to be 4h. 3m. 6s. P. M. when the time per chronometer is 2h. P. M. the watch being too slow for mean Greenwich time 11m. 9s. Required the longitude.

	H.	M.	s.		H.	M.	s.
Apparent time	4	3	6	P. M.	Time per watch	2	0 0
Equat. of time	- 0	3	56		Watch error	+ 0	11 9
<hr/>							
Mean time	3	59	10	P. M.	Time at Greenw.	2	11 9 P.M.
Tl. at Greenw.	2	11	9				
<hr/>							

Diff. of time 1 48 1 equal to 27° 0' 15" east longitude.

OBLIQUE TRIGONOMETRY.

AXIOM II.

IN all plane triangles the sides are in direct proportion to the sines of their opposite angles.
To find a Side.

As the sine of an angle
Is to its opposite side,
So is the sine of either of the other angles in the same triangle
To the side opposite thereto.

To find an Angle.

As any side given
Is to the sine of its opposite angle,
So is either of the other sides in the same triangle
To the sine of its opposite angle.

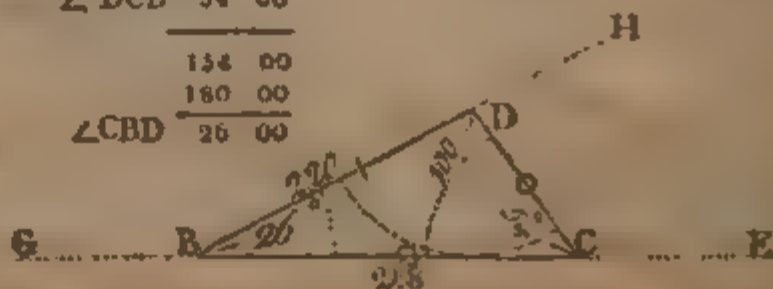
CASE I.

Two angles and one side
given, to find either of the
legs.

The angle BDC = 100°
and angle DCB = 54°.

And the leg BD = 220°
are given to find the sides.

∠ BDC	100° 00'
∠ DCB	54 00
<hr/>	
	134 00
	180 00
∠ CBD	26 00



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw an indefinite line GE, add the two angles D and C together, and subtracting their sum from 180° leaves the remaining angle B 26° : on the line GE, on any point as H, describe the angle B 26 , and on BH set off BD 220 . On D make the angle BDC 100° , then DC will intersect the line GE in the point C, which completes the triangle, and BC will measure on the same scale from which BD was laid down 268 nearly, and DC 119 also on the same scale.

To find DC.

As sine ang. C 54° co. ar.	0,09204
Is to the side BD 220	2,34242
So is sine ang. B 26°	9,64184

2,42781

2,07630

By Gunter.

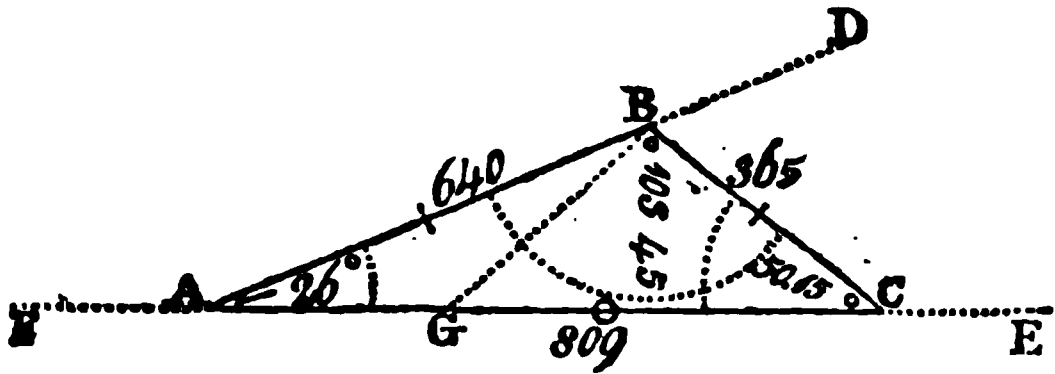
1st. The extent from 80° to 54° , on the line of sines, will reach from 220 to 267, on the line of numbers for BC.

2d. The extent from 54° to 26° , on the line of sines, will reach from 220 to 119, on the line of numbers for the side DC.

CASE II. and III.

Two sides and an angle opposite to one of them being given, to find the other opposite angles and the third side.

The side BC 365, and the side AB 640, and angle A 26 given, to find the side AC, and angles ABC and BCA.



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite line FE, and on any point thereon, as at A, draw the angle DAE 26° . On AD set off $AB=640$, then on B, with 365 in your compasses, taken from the same scale, describe an arch which will cut FE in the point C. Join BC, and it is done; AC will measure on the scale before used 809 nearly, the angle B will measure on the scale of chords $103\frac{1}{2}$, and angle C $50\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Proportion by Axiom II.

To find AC.

As sine ang. C 50° 14' co. ar.	0,11427
Is to AB 640	2,80618
So is si. ang. B, or its suppl. 76, 14'	9,98734

9,88573

2.90779

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Subtract} \quad 76 \quad 14 \\ \text{from} \quad 180 \end{array}$$

Angle B **103 46**

It may be proper to observe, that if the given angle be obtuse, the angle sought will be acute; but when the given angle is acute, and opposite a given lesser side, then the required angle is doubtful whether acute or obtuse, it ought therefore to be determined before the operation; for it is plain the above proportion produces $50^{\circ} 14'$ for the required angle, but if it is obtuse, its supplement to 180° must be taken, viz. $129^{\circ} 46'$

By Gunter.

1st. The extent from 365 to 640, on the line of numbers, will reach from 26° to $50^{\circ} 14'$ on the line of sines, equal to the angle C.

2d. The extent from $50^{\circ} 14'$, to $76^{\circ} 14'$, on the line of sines, will reach from 640 to 809' on the line of numbers, equal AC.

OBLIQUE TRIGONOMETRY.

AXIOM III.

triangle it will be, as the sum of any two sides, is to their difference, so is the sum of the angles opposite these sides, to the tangent of half their difference. Hence being added to half the sum of the angles, gives the greater angle, but, the remainder will be the lesser angle.

CASE IV. and V.

their contained angle
and either of the other
side.

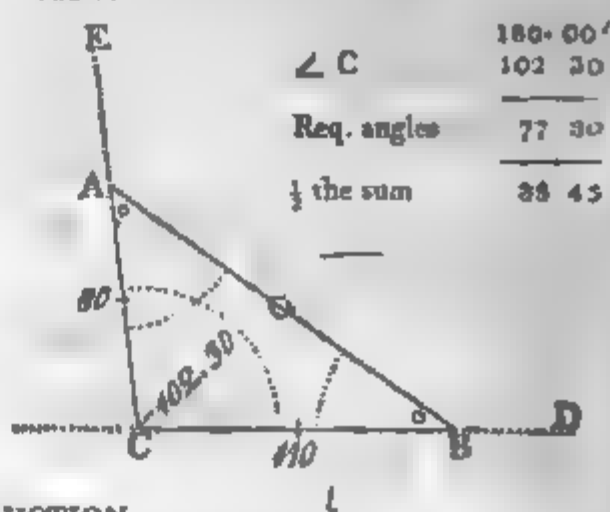
10, $AC = 80$, and angle $C = 100^\circ$, find the angles B and A .

C 110

(20

Des 120

Inside 30



CONSTRUCTION.

finite right line CD, on which set off CB=110, make the angle $\angle C=110^\circ$, on AC set off CA=80, join AB, and it is done, for AB will measure on the arc 100, and the angles A and B will measure $45^\circ 58'$, and $31^\circ 32'$, respectively, on

The proportion by Axiom III. will be,

the angles B and A.

sides **AC** and **BC** 190 cm. ap.

7,72125

... 30

1,477 12

To find the side AB by Axiom III.

As sine ang. B 31 32 co. ar.

Is to AC 80

So 10 51.00 mg. C 102 30 1

0,26150

1,90107

4,200,000

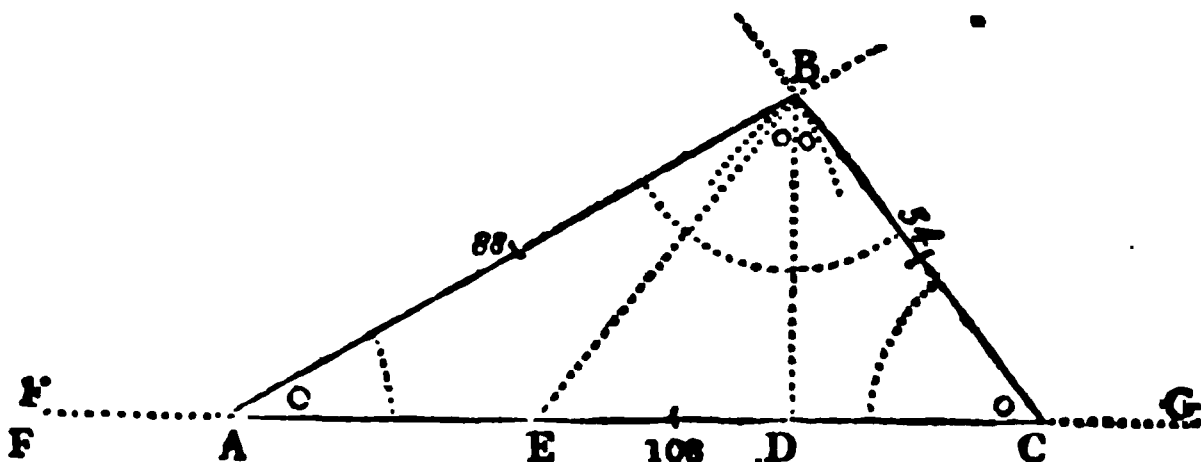
OBLIQUE SAILING.

249

CASE VI.

The three sides of a plane triangle given, to find the angles.

The side BA
88, BC 54, AC
108, given to find
the angles ABC,
BAC, BCA.



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite right line FG, on which, from any point therein, as at A, set off AC 108, then 88 in your compasses, and one foot on the point A, sweep an arch also with the distance 54 in your compasses, and one point on C, sweep another arch intersecting the former arch in the point B, and it is done; BA, BC, AC, will measure 88, 54, 108 respectively on the same scale.

The proportion by Axiom IV.

AB 88
BC 54

To find $AE = AD - DC$ the diff. of segments.

Sum of shortest sides 142
Diff. ditto 34
Half base 54
Half diff. segm. 22.35

As the side AC 108 co. ar. 7.96658
Is to the sum of sides AB and BC 142 2.15229
So is diff. sides AB and BC 34 1.53148

To AE the diff. of seg. of base 44,7 1.65035

AD 76.35 Great segm.
DC 31.65 Least segm.

Half 22.35

Having divided the triangle into two right-angled triangles, the hypotenuse and bases of which are given, to find the angles by Axiom I. as follows;

To find the angle DAB.

To find the angle DBC.

As the hypotenuse AB 88 co. ar. 8.05552
Is to radius 90° 1.00000
So is side AD the great seg. 76.35 1.88281

As hypot. BC 54 co. ar. 8.26761
Is to radius 90° 1.00000
So is DC 31.65 1.50037

To sine ang. CBD 60° 11' 9.93833
90

To si. ang. CBD 35° 53' 9.76798
90

The com. is ang. A = 29 49

Its com. ang. C = 54 07 + ang. A. 29° 49' =
83 56 and 180 - 83° 56' = ang. B. 96° 4

OBLIQUE SAILING.

WE come next to the doctrine of oblique triangles applied to problems of sailing. and though it may be applied to the measuring of inaccessible objects, yet we shall confine it to those problems which are more immediately necessary in navigation, and is chiefly used in taking the maps of harbours, sea-coasts, &c. as follows.

Oblique Sailing exemplified by proper Examples.

CASE I.

The bearing and distance of two places from each other, as also the bearing of each of them from a third place, being given, to find the distance from the said third place to each of the other two places.

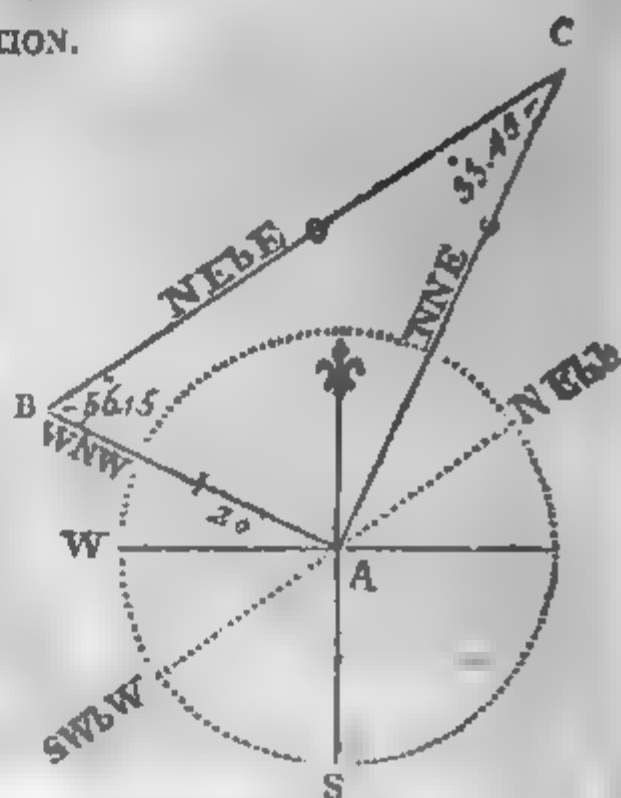
EXAMPLE.

Coasting along shore, I saw a cape of land which bore from me N. N. E. I stood away W. N. W. 20 miles, and the same cape bore from me N. E. by E. I would know the distance of the ship at both stations from the cape.

OBLIQUE SAILING.

CONSTRUCTION.

In the compass N. E. S. W. let
place of the ship at her first
ence, through the N. N. E.
indefinite right line CA, also
N. W. point, draw another in-
er, BA, and set off thereon 20
le of equal parts from A to B;
are of the compass also draw the
S. W. by W. points, and pa-
rom the point B, draw the line
N. N. E. in the point C, and
from the N. eastward, 2 points
N. westward 6 points, together
for the $\angle BAC$, also the differ-
N. E. 1 y E, and N. N. E.
 $= 33^{\circ} 45' = \angle BCA$, and the
S. W. N. W. and S. W. by W.
 $= 60^{\circ} 15' = \angle ABC$. then the
 $\angle C = 90^{\circ}$, therefore the other is
 $= 90^{\circ}$.



Find the distance AC.

B $33^{\circ} 45'$ co. ar.	0.25526
20 mi.	1.30103
BC 56 15	2.91965
Per 1st } miles. }	1.47614

To find the distance BC.

As sine ang. ACB $33^{\circ} 15'$ co. ar.	0.25526
: AB 20 mi.	1.30103
:: S. ang. BAC $= 90^{\circ}$	10.00000
dist. BC = 36 mi.	1.55629

EXAMPLE II.

I saw two headlands, whose bearing from one another I found by the chart to be S. 30° E. 10 miles, the distance from one of them to the other was 20 miles.

This example, and the first, are used for finding the distance of a ship from any headland, &c. when the ship is about to take her departure from the land.

CASE II.

The bearings and distance of two places from each other, and the distance of one of those places, and the bearing of the other from a third place, being given, to find the bearing of the first, and the distance of the second from the third place.

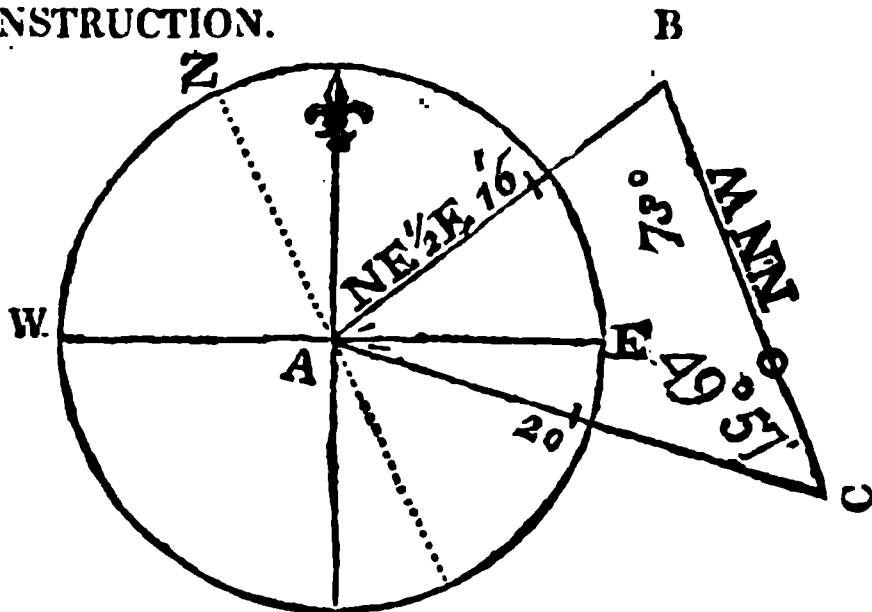
EXAMPLE I.

Admit two ships sail from the same road, one sails N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 16 miles, the other sails 20 miles, and then finds the first to bear N. N. W. I demand the distance between the two ships.

CONSTRUCTION.

1st. Having drawn the compass, let A be the place the ships departed from, and draw the N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. line AB equal 16 miles.

2d. From B draw the right line BC parallel to N. N. W. then with 20 miles between the compasses, setting one foot in A, with the other intersect the line BC as in C, and join AC, then is the $\angle BAC$ the course which the second ship steered, reckoned from the N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. southerly.



Calculation of the Angles.

The bearing from B to C is S. S. E. the opposite point to N. N. W. which is two points, also A bears from the same point B, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the opposite point to N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ points and two from the S. easterly, make 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ points for the $\angle ABC$, from whence you find the $\angle C$ thus :

As the side AC=20 miles	co. ar.	8.69897
Is to the sine of the $\angle ABC$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ points=73° 7' 30"		9.98088
So is the side AB 16 miles		1.20412
		<hr/>
To the sine of the $\angle C$ 49° 57'		9.88397
To N. N. W. add	22 30	

Sum makes 72 27 from the N. westerly.

Which being counted from the N. N. W. makes AC to bear 72° 27' westerly, whence the ship's course was from A to C 72° 27' easterly, or E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. nearly.

To find the Distance of the two ships from one another.

The $\angle ABC$ =73° 7'	A = sine $\angle ABC$ 73° 7' co. ar.	0.01912
$\angle C$ = 49 57	Is to side AC=20	1.30108
	So is sine $\angle C$ 56.56	9.92326
Sum	123 4	<hr/>
	180	
$\angle A$	56 56	
		<hr/>
		To side BC—17.1 miles.
		1.24341

CASE III.

The bearings and distances of any two places from a third being given, to find the bearings of the said places, and their distance from each other.

EXAMPLE I.

Admit two ships set sail from the same port, one whereof sails N. W. 30 miles, the other sails N. E. by N. 40 miles. I demand their bearings and distance from each other.

OBEDIQUE SAILING.

CONSTRUCTION.

To calculate the Angles.

N. E. by N. 5 points	53° 45'	Side AB	80
N. W. 4 points	45	Side AC	40
$\angle BAC$	78 45	Sum of sides	70
	180	Difference	10

Sum of unknown \angle s 9) 101 13

$\frac{1}{2}$ sum opp. angles 50 37

off the N. W. course AB, which
also draw the second ship's
off thereon 40 miles from the B
BC, and it is done.



B & AC = 70 co. ar.	8.13490
Since 70	1.00000
opp. \angle 50 37	10.08570
9 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.24060
60 30	

To find the Distance from each other.	
As the si. angle B 50° 30' co. ar.	0.06830
Is to side AC 40'	1.60206
So is sine ang. A 78° 45'	9.98157
To their dist. BC = 12.01	1.53398

By Axiom IV.

As the base B D 400 co. ar. 7.39794
 Is to sum of sides BC and CD 750.7 2.87547
 So is diff. of sides BC and CD 150.7 2.17811

To diff. segts. of base 262 8 2.45152

Half which 141 4

Add to $\frac{1}{2}$ base 200 0

Sum is gr. segt. AD = 341 4

Diff. = the less segt. AB 58 6

To find the Course from B, in \angle BCA.

As hypot. BC 300 co. ar. 7.52288
 Is to radius 90 10.00000
 So is AB 58.6 1.76790

Co-sine ang. B $78^{\circ} 44'$ 9.29078

Add E. by N. 11 15

Sum E. 89 59 N. or N. the course from B, the westernmost ship's port.

To find the Course from D, in \triangle ACD.

As the hypot. 450.7 co. ar. 7.34611
 Is to radius 90 10.00000
 So is A D 341.4 2.53326

To co-sine ang. D 40.45 9.97937

Subtract E. by N. 11.15

Remains W. 29 30 N. for the ship's course from D, the easternmost port.

CASE V.

The bearings of two or more places from two different stations, as also the bearings and distance of the said stations from each other, being given, to find the bearings and distance of the said places from each other.

This case is a compound of the first and second Cases.

EXAMPLE I.

Coasting along shore, I saw two headlands, the first bore from me N. E. the second E. N. E. and after I had sailed E. by S. 10 miles, the first bore from me N. by E. and the second N. E. by N. I demand the bearings of the two headlands from each other.

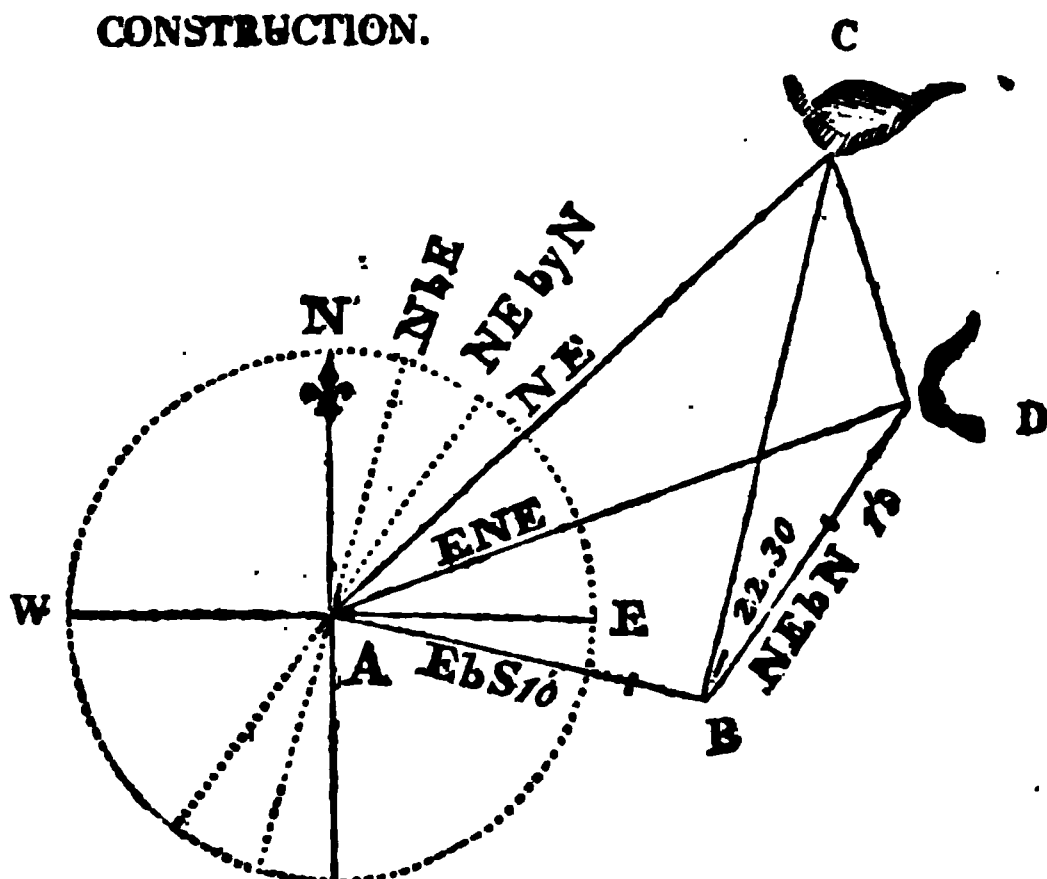
CONSTRUCTION.

1st. Having drawn the compass N. E. S. W. let A represent the place of the ship, from whence draw the N. E. line A C, the E. N. E. line A D, and the E. by S. line A B = 10 miles, then will B be the ship's second station.

2d. From B draw the line B C parallel to the N. by E. Where this intersects the N. E. line, as in C, gives the first headland.

3d. Also from B draw the line B D parallel to the N. E. by N. Where this intersects the E. N. E. line, as in D, gives the second headland.

4th. Join the points C and D, then will CD be the distance of the headlands from each other and the \angle A C D their bearing from the N. E. line, to find which by



THE MANNER OF SURVEYING CALCULATION,

you must find the distance of both headlands from both stations.

As all the \angle s are given,

and N. by E. are eight
by the $\angle ABC$ is right-an-

gle, E. by S. is 5 points, or

for comp. $\angle ACB$

$\angle ACB$,

$33^{\circ} 45'$ co. ar. 0.25526

10 1.00000

$= 56\ 15$ 9.91085

14.97 1.17511

ely.

$\triangle CBD$ is given the side

BD 10 miles, and $\angle CBD$,

N. by E. and N. E. by N.

$\angle CBD = 22^{\circ} 30'$.

$\angle CBD = 24.97$ 8.60219

BD 10 1.00000

$\angle C = 74^{\circ} 15'$ 10.7115

49.2 10.00028

11.47

33.43

33.43

2. In the $\triangle ADU$

Between E. N. E. and E. by S. are 3 points
 $= \angle DAB = 3^{\circ} 45'$.

Between E. N. E. and N. E. by N. is 3 points,
so that the $\angle ADB = 33^{\circ} 15'$; now there
are 2 \angle s equal, consequently there must be
two sides equal, viz. the sides opposite those
angles, that is, the side AB = the side BD =
10 miles; and the $\triangle ABD$ is an isosceles \triangle .

160

22.30

21157.30

78.45

As sine $\angle BCD$ 33.43 co. ar. 0.25526

to BD 10 1.00000

∴ sine $\angle CBD$ 22.30 9.58244

∴ CD the distance of both 68.0 1.82880

Again,

From $\angle BCD = 33.43$

Subtract N. by E. 11.15

22.28 that is, D bears

from C. S. 22.28 E. or S. S. E. and C the

contrary from D.

from this station, for which purpose prepare an observation-table, in which write distinctly and regularly the several celestial observations, bearings, distances measured by the log line, the rocks, shoals, soundings, overfalls, races of tides, and other remarks that may be made along the coast; the table may consist of 7 or 8 columns disposed in the following order

NOTE.—The sextant will be found the readiest and most correct instrument to take the angles, by being held in a horizontal position, by which means any two objects, not exceeding 120° , may be brought into contact; it will not be amiss to take material points by the compass, and intermediate ones by the sextant or quadrant.

Observations in navigating the Coast — from Cape — to Point —, being — Miles, measured by the Log, the Cou. from Station 1 to 2, being S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

Year, Month and Day.	Sea's Miles. A.	Beginning station 1	Time and distance		Bearing and distance taken these distances,	Fath.	Points and heads, M.	
			H	M				
	D. M.							
			12	11	A. N. 130° B. W. 200°	2.		This distance measured by the log line was 12 miles

While the vessel is running the base line from station to station, an accurate appearance of the coast should be made, to do which, let four expert persons be appointed, one to take the bearing exactly with an azimuth compass; one to oversee the running out of the log line, and to keep an account of the ship's way, so as to be readily able to tell the distance run when required; the third to attend the heaving of the lead, to write down the soundings and bearings of one or two head points, or remarkable points of the coast, take at each depth, the four and draughtsman, to draw out the necessary bearings and distances, and delineate the figures and windings of the coast at each station, and to correct their forms and dimension, when the ship is sailing along the land. Then let the several bearings be corrected by the variation to reduce them to their true positions; then, in some convenient part of a sheet of paper, describe a circle, the larger the better, on which lay off the several bearings taken from the first station, and let them be numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. on the outside of the circle, also lay down the several bearings taken at the 2d station, let these be numbered with the same figures on the inside of the circle.

Draw a line to express the ship's run, both in length and course, and from the end of the line, expressing the first station, draw lines parallel to the respective bearings taken at that end, and note it in the circle; mark the intersections of each pair of lines, directed to the same point, with the numbers annexed to their bearings; and, through the intersections so marked, draw by hand a curved line; observe to wave the line in and out, as near as can be, like the bending of the coast itself.

Against each part draw the appearance of the elevated or low ground, in the sketches, distinguishing rocks, cliffs, or high lands, low lands, sand hills, &c. If there are any currents or eddies, express them in their proper places, by darts or arrows, the points being turned that way the currents set; put in the several soundings at low water, in small figures, distinguishing whether fathoms or feet; show the time of high water on the full and change days by Roman figures, and tell the rise in feet: put in a compass with a scale of miles or leagues, such as the vessel's run was laid down by; add the name of the place, the coast, and the latitude and longitude, as true as can be obtained.

If there is a shoal or sand on the coast, let it be taken by a boat sailing round it, and keeping an account of the courses, distances, and soundings, to be put in the draft; the boat must, from some part of the said sand or shoal, take the bearings of two points of the coast, where bearings have been taken from the ship; or the bearing of the boat, or some part of the shoal, or some beacon in that place, must be taken by the ship, at the stations where she takes the bearings of the shore; for, by either of these means, one point of the sand being obtained, the rest of it can be laid down from the boat's account.

If the coast to be drawn is a bay or harbour, winding in such a manner that all its parts cannot be seen at two stations; let as many bases or lines be drawn, and exactly measured, as may be found necessary, observing that the several distances run should join to one another, in the nature of a traverse; that each new set of objects or points observed should be taken from two stations at the end of a known distance, and that the objects whose bearings are taken do not so much extend beyond the limits of the base, as to make angles with it less than about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a point, but rather reserve such objects for the next measured base line; for when lines lie very obliquely to one another, their intersections are not easily ascertained.

Thus may a coast of any extent be surveyed, by carefully measuring of stationary base lines, and from their ends drawing angles to each other.

If any particular parts of the harbour cannot be conveniently seen from either station, take the boat into those places, and, having well examined them, make sketches thereof, estimating the length and breadth of the several inlets, either by the rowing or sailing of the boat; take as many bearings, soundings, and other notes, as

may be thought necessary; then annex these particular views in their proper places in the general draft.

If there are any dangerous sands or rocks, besides inserting them in their proper places, there should be a double line drawn through that point, on one or more objects ashore: and for this purpose choose a church, mill, house, noted tree, a cliff, or any remarkable thing that can be distinctly seen at sea, and which can be brought to bear in the same right line with the point to be avoided; but if that point is under water, there must be two land-marks brought to bear with the danger, either in a right line, when it can be, or in two lines, and those two lines, and those land-marks, may be put down in their proper places, by their intersection of two objects in one bearing, and two objects in another bearing; which will give the station of the ship, and the distance and the bearing of the danger from that station, noted when near or on it; but if two such intersections cannot be obtained, it must be put down from the two points on shore, in one with the computed distance therefrom, or from the intersecting bearings of two single points on shore.

It should be remarked in the draft, what places, if any, are unfit for anchorage, and what are fit, by writing Rocky ground, Foul anchorage, Good anchorage; and in the latter, to draw the figure of an anchor. Also, if there is any particular channel more convenient to sail through than another, it is to be pointed out by lines drawn to its entrance, from two or more noted marks on shore.

The foregoing method of surveying a coast, supposes in general that it is taken by a ship in her passage along, not having an opportunity of going ashore. But when circumstances will permit the measures and observations to be made on land, the survey can be more accurately taken than on the water.

To survey a Harbour by Observation ashore.

MAKE an eye-draft of the place to be surveyed; and, in going round its coast, fix, in the most remarkable points and bends of the shore-station, staves or straight poles, tall enough to be seen at a considerable distance; but if at any of those places there is a noted tree, house, or any other remarkable thing, that object may serve instead of a station-staff; and it will be convenient to black the staves, and tie a piece of white bunting to the top of each, then, in the eye-draft, put letters at the noted points, or marks, for distinction-sake.

Choose the most level spot of ground, wherein a base line may be measured, of one or more half miles in length, or a length of not less than a tenth part of the distance of the two extreme objects marked for observing, and let the direction of the measured base line be so laid out, that from both ends of it as many of the station staves before planted, or the objects before remarked, may be seen; the bearing or position of this base must be determined by degrees

and minutes, and also its length must be accurately measured to feet and parts, either by a measuring chain, or by a piece of log-line of 100 feet long, properly marked at the end of every 10 feet.

From one end of the base observe, with any instrument proper to take bearings, the position or bearing in degrees and minutes of all the staves or objects within view, and write them down on paper: do the same from the other end of the base, and let all the bearings be corrected by the variation of the compass.

Then these measures and corrected bearings being plotted or laid down, will give the most conspicuous points on shore, the intermediate spaces are to be filled up from the sketches of them made on the spot.

But if any such objects should spread on either hand, so far from beyond the limits of the base, that at either end thereof, the other end and those objects or staves should appear nearly in the same direction, or to make \angle s of not exceeding 10° : or, if some of the remarked objects can be seen only from one end of the base, then let the bearings of such objects be taken from a place whose position has been determined from both ends of the measured base; or if there are several remarked objects which cannot be seen from either end of the base lines, let the bearings of such objects be taken from each of the two points whose position has been taken from both ends of the base; or, it may on some occasions be proper to choose another place on which another base of a convenient length may be measured, and from the extremities of which the ends of the first base may be seen, and also as many as can be of the remaining objects which lay too obliquely for the first base, or which could not be seen from it; in such manner proceed until the bearings are taken of all the points judged necessary for completing the survey of the limits of the harbour.

If a base line of a sufficient length cannot be measured in one right line, it may be taken in two adjoining lines, as the two sides of a triangle, the included angle being accurately taken, and the bearing of either line.

When the outlines or limits of an harbour, bay, road, &c. are delineated by the preceding precepts, let a small vessel go out to sea to take drawings of the appearance of the land, and its bearings. Sail likewise into the harbour, and draw the appearance of its entrance; take particular notice if there are any false resemblances of the entrance by which ships may be deceived and run into danger; or when any two objects being brought in a line, or in one, will lead into the harbour without danger; when it can be done, search for the best anchoring places, and if possible denote those places, by bringing two objects in one, if not the exact bearings of two or three other objects, so that the places may be easily determined, the chart being correctly drawn, a compass with the variation and scale properly fitted to the plan, the isles, rocks, sands, &c. marked in their proper places, with their soundings at low water, and the winds open to them, the best track with the sound-



ings all the way to those anchoring places, the proper sailing marks to avoid dangers, the winds, if any troublesome ones, which prevail, and at what seasons, the places where fresh water can be got, the name of the place, the country in, on what sea, the latitude and longitude, a sketch of the appearance the place makes at sea upon a known rhumb, and at an estimated distance. Add whatever else a judicious seaman shall think proper to insert; then is the plan fit for all nautical purposes, and may be embellished with proper colours, if necessary.

Sea drawings, taken according to the foregoing precepts, besides the real use they are of, cannot fail to recommend the young mariner who surveys and constructs them, to the notice of his superiors.

To reduce a Draft to a smaller Scale.

WITH a black lead pencil draw the draft to be reduced all over with cross-lines, forming exact squares, draw the clean paper for the copy all over with the same number of squares, but their sides larger or smaller in proportion to the intended size of the scale, such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, &c. length of the other, distinguish by a stronger mark, with a figure every fifth or sixth row of squares in both, so that the several corresponding squares may be readily perceived; then, in each of the squares of the draft, draw, by the eye, a curve on the paper, similar to that in the square of your copying draft, till the whole is copied; make the black lines with India or other ink, and when drawn, the black-lead lines may be rubbed out with bread or India rubber.

I here give two Examples, as an elucidation of what has last been said.

EXAMPLE I.

AB is the base line, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.

BG=N. 53° E.	1	Station at B, AD=N. $53^{\circ} 25'$ W. with Bearings.	AG=N. E. by N.	1	Station at A with Bearings.
BC=N. 25° W.	2		AC=N.	2	
BD=N. 53° W.	3		AD=N. $53^{\circ} 25'$ W.	3	
BE=W. S. W.	4		AE=S. W. by W.	4	
BH=S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	5		AH=S. 1° W.	5	
BF=S.	6		AF=S. E.	6	

These instruments give the points G, C, D, E, H, F, in order from each station; that is, BG and AG intersect, as also BC and AC, &c.

Observe, the last letter must be the same in both bearings, and it will be the best to follow the bearings one way all round the compass from the first station; as also when arrived at the second station, begin with your first object seen at first station, and follow the letters round belonging to each object, by which the last letter in each bearing will successively follow in order.

This is an example when on board ship.

EXAMPLE II.

This harbour was surveyed by base lines taken on shore, which, when it can be done, is far preferable.

The base line AG 812 fathoms, was taken, as by directions, on the most even spot on shore; now, beginning from point A,

$AB=W. \text{ by } S. \frac{1}{4} S.$ $AC=W. \text{ by } N.$ $AD=W. N. W. \frac{1}{4} N.$ $AE=N. N. W. \frac{1}{4} W.$ $AF=N. \text{ by } W. \frac{1}{4} W.$ $AG=N. N. E.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	Bearings from Sta- tion A.	$GB=S. S. W.$ $GC=W. \text{ by } S. \frac{1}{4} S.$ $GD=W. \frac{1}{4} N.$ $GE=W. N. W. \frac{1}{4} N.$ $GF=N. W. \text{ by } N. \frac{1}{4} N.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	Bearings from Station G.
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812 fath.

After having made these observations, it will be necessary to proceed to the northern part of the coast. In all cases where a coast is surveyed in several parts, it is most advisable to measure a new fundamental base for each part, when it can be conveniently done. A line measured from the station F, towards K, is well adapted to our purpose. Let FK, therefore, be the second base line; its length, by admeasurement, is found to be 778 fathoms; and its bearing, by compass, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. Take bearings from each end of this base as before.

$FI \text{ and } FH=N. W. \text{ by } N. \frac{1}{4} N.$ $FL=N. \frac{1}{4} E.$ $FK=N. E. \frac{1}{4} E. 778 \text{ fath.}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	Bear- ings from Sta- tion F.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} KF=S. W. \frac{1}{4} W. \\ KH=N. W. \frac{1}{4} N. \\ KI=W. \frac{1}{4} S. \\ KL=N. \text{ by } W. \frac{1}{4} W. \\ KN=N. \frac{1}{4} E. \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	Bearings from Station K.
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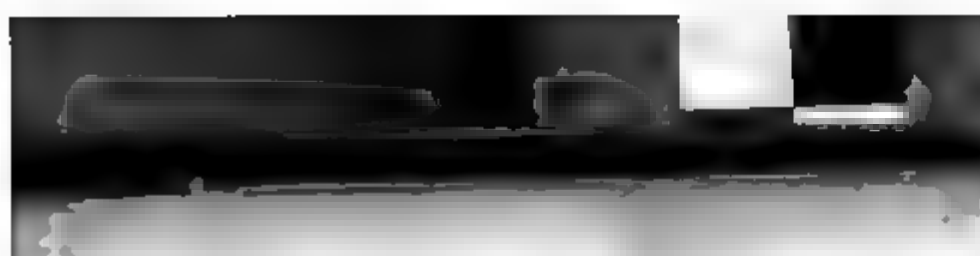
It is plain, that the connexion between the two parts of this survey is preserved by the second fundamental base being drawn from the point F, whose situation was before determined by observations from the first base line. If this particular position of the first base line had not been convenient, and it had been taken at a distance from every point determined in situation from the first base line, the connection would have required an observation of the bearing of one of the said points from each end of the second base. Thus, suppose the line IK to be the second base line, instead of FK, the position of IK, with respect to the given point F, may be known by taking the bearing of I from F and K.

The end of the shoal, marked V, lies with D, bearing N. and E. N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.

All the observations which are required to be made on shore being completed, through the intersections of the bearings draw the configuration of the coast, as before directed, and finish the drawing by the instructions there given; which if well attended to, no difficulty can well occur.

To find the Height and Distances of Objects at Sea.

WHEN the object is perpendicular, and the distance to it can be measured, find the angle of altitude with a quadrant, and measure the distance to it as exact as possible, and then you have



the angles and base, to find the perpendicular; or, if you go backward or forward until the angle of altitude be 45° , the distance between you and the object will be the perpendicular height.

EXAMPLE I.

Being 69 fathoms from the bottom of a tower, I find its altitude, after allowing for the height of my eye, above the water $15^\circ 10'$. Required the height?



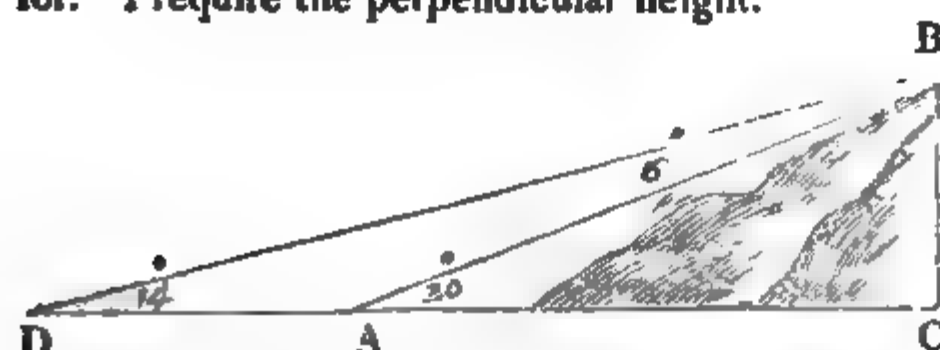
Draw $AB=96$, upon B erect the perpendicular BC , and draw AC , making an angle with $AB=15^\circ 10'$ till it cuts BC in C , then will BC be the height of the tower. Or,

As radius	10.00000	As co-si. ang. A co. ar.
Is to the base 96	1.98227	: Base 96
So is tang. ang. A , $15^\circ 10'$	9.43308	: : S. ang. A

To the height BC 26.2 1.41535 : the perpen.

EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea, I observed the altitude of a mountain, and found it 20° , and then sailing from it in a direct line four miles, I found the altitude of the mountain to be 14° , dip and refraction allowed for. I require the perpendicular height.



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the horizontal line DC .

On any point A make the $\angle BAC=20^\circ$, from A set off four miles to D , on D make the $\angle BDC=14^\circ$, and from where the line DB cuts the line AB as at B , let fall the perpendicular BC on the base DC , and BC measured will be the perpendicular height required.

The angle BAC 20 0

The ang. BAD 160 0

The ang. ADB 14 0

174 0

180 0

The angle ADB 6 0

As sine $\angle DBA=6^\circ$ co ar.	0.98077
: $AD=4$ miles	0.60206
: Sine $\angle BDA$ 14°	9.35608
: $AB=0.258$	= 0.96651

Then $\triangle ABC$ given $AB=0.258$ and $\angle A$ find BC .

Radius	10.00000
: A 0.258	0.96651
: Sine \angle 20	9.53403
: $BC=0.166$	0.50054

So that the height of the mountain is 3 miles $\frac{168}{1000} = 1$ furlong, 18 poles, &c.

NOTE. In finding the \angle DAB see Prob. 5th in Geometry.

Of the Curvature of the Earth.

MOST persons know that if they are raised above the surface of the adjacent land or water, they can not only see different objects that lie on that surface better, but also see those more and more remote as they advance higher. The irregularity of the surface of the land will not be subjected to any one rule that will give the distance to which objects may be seen at different elevations; but at sea, where there is generally an uniform curvature of the water, upon the supposition of the spherical form of the earth, those distances may be easily computed.

RULE.

To the earth's semi-diameter add the height of the eye, multiply the sum by the height, then the square root of the product is the distance at which an object on the surface of the water can be seen by an eye so elevated; and by this rule was Table XXI. computed, the diameter of the earth being taken at 41798117 feet, according to Sir Isaac Newton's measures. This Table may be usefully applied to estimate the distance of an object at sea, the elevation of that object above its horizon being known.

EXAMPLE I.

Sailing towards a headland, on which is a light-house elevated 600 feet above the surface of the water, we saw the lights at night just appear in the horizon; how far were we at that time distant from that light-house?

Look in Table XXI. for 600 feet in the column marked Height in Feet, and right against it, in the column marked Distance in Miles, is 29.994. So that the distance may be reckoned about 30 miles.

EXAMPLE II.

Being in company with some merchants walking on a sandy shore, on the look-out for a vessel which was expected, whose top-gallant mast was 140 feet above the surface, allowance being made for her immersion in the water, we observed through the telescope a ship's vane just appearing in the horizon. How far off is that ship, supposing it the vessel expected? Answer, against 140 feet, the height, stands 14.488, that is her distance; here is no allowance made for the height of the eye above the horizon; but it is obvious that the higher the eye, the farther it can see. Now as objects are seen in a straight line, and that line is a tangent to the earth's surface, therefore it follows, that to find the distance of two elevated

objects, when the right line joining them touches the surface of the earth between those objects, look for the distance answering each height, and their sum is the distance required.

Thus, in the second example, suppose the eye raised six feet above the water's edge, it can see an object on the surface 2.994, or three miles off. This distance added to $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, make the distance of the ship to be $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

EXAMPLE III.

A man being on the main-top-gallant mast of a man of war, 200 feet above the water, sees a 100 gun ship she had engaged the day before hull-to; how far were those ships distant from one another?

A ship of 100 guns, or a first-rate man of war, is above 60 feet from the keel to the rails, from which delect about 20, leaves 40 for the height of her quarter above water. Now a ship is seen hull-to when her upper works just appear.

Then 200 feet high gives	17.316 miles.
And against 40 stands	7.714
	<hr/>
	25.060 miles is her distance

CURRENT SAILING.

CURRENTS are certain settings of the streams, by means of which all bodies moving therein are compelled to alter their course and submit to the motion impressed upon them by it: whence, if a current sets with the course of a ship, it augments her motion by as much as the drift or rate of driving it.

Thus, if a ship sails N. N. E. 20 miles, in a current that sets N. N. E. 8 miles in the same time, her true course will be N. N. E. 28 miles in that time; but if a current sets against a ship, it lessens her velocity by just as much as the current's drift is.

So that if the ship sails N. E. 49 miles, in a current that sets S. W. 10 miles in that time, then her true course will be N. E. 39 miles; and if in the same time that the ship sails N. E. 49 miles in a current that sets S. W. 59 miles, then the ship will fall astern, and her true course will be S. W. 10 miles; but if the ship thwarts the current, it not only lessens or augments her velocity, but gives her a new motion, compounded of that of the ship and current.

If a body be agitated by two motions at the same time, the one with a certain velocity that will carry it according to the direction of the line AB, the length AB in a certain space of time, the



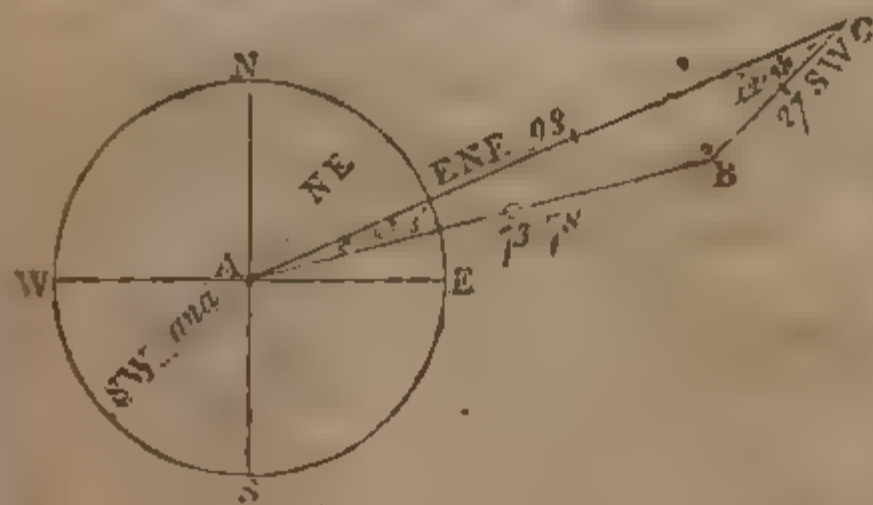
other according to the direction of the line AD, with a velocity that will carry it to the distance AD in the same time, then the boat will describe the diagonal AC, and at the end of that time will be found in the point C.

The setting and drifts of the most remarkable tides and currents are pretty well known, but if in unknown currents, the usual way to find the setting and drift is thus:

Let three or four men take a boat a little way from the ship, and, by a rope fastened to the boat's stem, let down a heavy iron pot, or loaded kettle, into the sea, to the depth of 80 or 100 fathoms when it can be, whereby the boat will ride almost as steady as at anchor, then heave the log, and the number of knots run out in half a minute will give the miles which the current runs per hour, and the bearing of the log shows the setting of the current.

EXAMPLE I.

If a ship sails E. N. E. 98 miles in a current that sets S. W. 27 miles in the same time, what is her true course and distance?



$$\begin{array}{r} 180^\circ \quad 0' \\ - 22 \quad 30 \\ \hline 2) 157 \quad 30 \end{array}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum of req. \angle s $78 \quad 45$

CALCULATION.

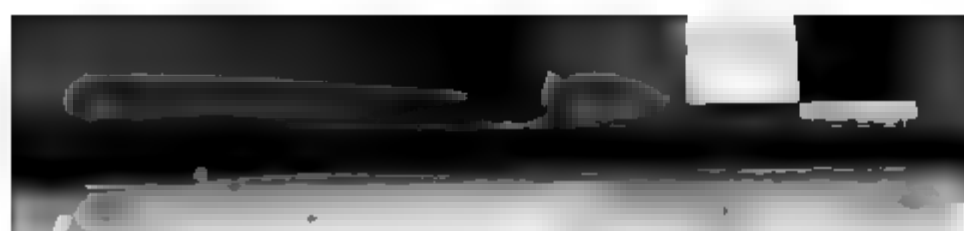
The opposite point to S. W. is N. E. which taken from E. N. E. leaves 2 points = $22^\circ 30'$, between them for the $\angle C$.

Now we have in the $\triangle ACB$ the side AC, side CB, and the $\angle C$ given, to find the $\angle A$, $\angle B$, and side AB = distance by Axiom III.

Side	AC	98	As sum of the sides	125	co. ar.	7.90309
Side	BC	27	: their diff.	71		- 1.85126

Sum of sides	125	: : tan. $\frac{1}{2}$ sum of opp. \angle 78 45	10.70134
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Diff.	71	: tan. of $\frac{1}{2}$ their diff. 70 42	10.45569
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To $\frac{1}{2}$ sum of the $\angle s$ $78^{\circ} 45'$
Apply the $\frac{1}{2}$ diff. $70 42$

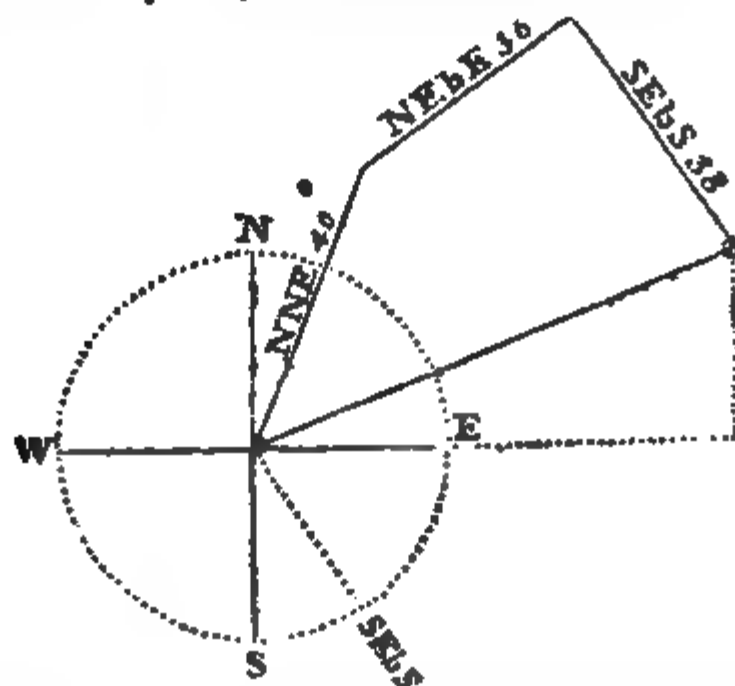
To find the dist. AB by Axiom II.
As sine $\angle A$ $8^{\circ} 3'$ co. ar. 0.85376

$+$ gives $\angle B =$	$149 27$	:: side BC	27	1.43136
$-$ gives $\angle A =$	$8 3$	:: sine C	22 30	9.58284
		:: side AB	73,78	1.86796

The $\angle B$ $8^{\circ} 3' +$ E. N. E. $= 67^{\circ} 30' =$ N. $75^{\circ} 33'$ E. the cou. and dist. 73,78 miles for the answer.

EXAMPLE.

If a ship from the lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ S. sails N. N. E. 40 miles, then N. E. by E. 36 miles, in a current that sets S. E. by S. 20 miles, in the same time that the ship sails 40 miles; I demand the distance from the first place, and also the latitude the ship is in?



CONSTRUCTION.

Having drawn the compass, draw the N. N. E. course equal to 40 miles, to the end of which join the N. E. by E. line, and set off thereon 36 from the same scale. From the end of the last N. E. by E. line set off the dist. of the current's drift, viz. S. E. by S. 38 miles: that is, as 40 the run of the ship is to 20 the run of the current, so is 76 the whole run of the ship to 38 the drift of the current, then to the end of that line to the ship's first place, will be the distance, and the angle being measured will be the ship's course, and a line let fall from this last point on the parallel of the ship's first place, will give on that parallel the departure from her first meridian.

This may be done by calculation; but that being tedious, we shall omit it, and show how it may be done by a traverse, in which we shall consider the current as a single course.

Courses Miles.	Northing	Southing.	Easting.	Westing.
N. E. 40	37.0		15.3	
E. by E. 36	20.0		29.9	
E. by S. 38		31.6	21.1	
	57.0	31.6	66.3	
	31.6			
	25.4			

It sailed from $38^{\circ} 40'$ S. sub. the diff. of lat. 25 miles N.

at $38^{\circ} 15'$ S. where the ship is arrived at.

To find the course.

To find the distance.

25.4 co. ar. 8.59517 As sine cou. $60^{\circ} 3'$ co. ar. 0.02970

0.00000 . dep. 66 3 1.82151

6 3 1.82151 :: rad. _____

69° 3' 10.41668 : dist. 71 1.85121

Distance from her first place is 71 miles

PLAN OF THE CHART



Adrift. The state of a ship broken from her moorings, and driving about without control.

Afloat. Buoyed up by the water from the ground.

Afore. All that part of a ship which lies forward, or near the stem. It also signifies *farther forward*; as, the manger stands **AFORE** the foremast; that is, nearer to the stem.

Aft. Behind, or near the stern of the ship.

After. A phrase applied to any object in the hinder part of the ship, as the after hatchway, the after-sails, &c.

A-ground. The situation of a ship when her bottom, or any part of it, rests on the ground.

A-head. Any thing which is situated on that point of the compass to which a ship's stem is directed is said to be a-head of her.

A-hull. The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm to the lee-side; by which she lies with her head being somewhat inclined to the direction of the wind.

A-lee. The position of the helm when it is pushed down to the lee-side.

All in the wind. The state of a ship's sails when they are parallel to the direction of the wind, so as to shake, or quiver.

All hands hoay! The call by which all the ship's company are summoned upon deck.

Aloft. At the mast-heads, or any where about the higher rigging.

Along-side. Side-by-side, or joined to a ship, wharf, &c.

Along-shore. Along the coast; a coast which is in the sight of the shore, and nearly parallel to it.

Aloof. Is distance. Keep aloof, that is, keep at a distance.

Amain. At once, suddenly; as, **LET GO AMAIN!**

Amidships. The middle of a ship, either with regard to her length or breadth.

To anchor. To let the anchor fall into the ground, for the ship to ride thereby.

Anchorage. Ground fit to hold a ship by her anchor.

The anchor is a cock-bill. The situation of the anchor when it hangs by the stopper at the cathead.

At anchor. The situation of a ship riding at her anchor.

An-end. The position of any mast, &c. when erected perpendicularly. The top-masts are said to be **AN-END** when they are hoisted up to their usual stations.

Apeek. Perpendicular to the anchor, the cable having been drawn so tight as to bring the ship directly over it. The anchor is then said to be **APEEK**.

Arm the lead. Apply putty to the lower end.

Ashore. On the shore. It also means **A-GROUND**.

Astern. Any distance behind a ship, as opposed to **A-HEAD**.

Athwart. Across the line of a ship's course or keel.

Athwart hawse. The situation of a ship when driven by accident across the fore-part of another, whether they touch or are at a small distance from each other, the transverse position of the former are principally understood.

Athwart the fore foot. When any object crosses the line of a ship's course, but a-head of her, it is said to be **ATHWART HER FORE FOOT**.

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

ops. A direction across the ship from one side to the

When applied to the anchor, it means that the anchor is drawn round, in a perpendicular direction, by the cable or buoy-ropes. Buoys are said to be **ATHRIF** when they are hoisted up to the top of their utmost extent.

Stop. The command to stop, or cease, in any operation.

Awning. A shelter or screen of canvass, spread over the decks of a ship to protect them from the heat of the sun. Spread the **AWNING**, extend it so that it covers the deck. Furl the **AWNING**, that is, roll it up.

Awning is the same as **ATHRIF**.

Anchor. To carry out a small anchor a-head of the large anchor to prevent it from coming home.

Astern, in rowing, is to impel the boat with her stern foremost, using the oars.

Arranging. To arrange them in a situation that will occasion the vessel to run a-stern.

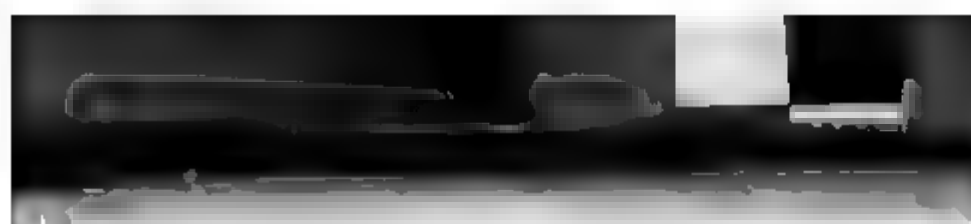
Fill. Is to receive the wind sometimes on the foreside of the vessel, and sometimes on the other, and is used when dropping a vessel to anchor.

Place for ships to anchor.

Bring the mizen. To bring the sheet to the mizen-abeams.

To contract a sail into a narrower compass, by tying up a corner.

Ballast. Is either pigs of iron, stones, or gravel, which last is called **stone**; and their use is to bring the ship down to her bearings, which her provisions and stores will not do. Turn the **BALLAST** about, and lay it even. The **BALLAST** shoots,



ship, by any contiguous object, as a shore above her sails, as a high sea behind, &c. and thus one sail is said to becalm another.

Before the beam denotes an arch of the horizon comprehended between the line of the beam and line of the keel forward.

To belay. To fasten a rope, by winding it several times backwards and forwards on a cleat or pin.

To bend a sail. Is to affix it to its proper yard, mast, or stay.

Between-decks. The space contained between any two decks of a ship.

Bight of a rope. Any part between the two ends. *SIGHT*, a narrow inlet of the sea.

Bilge. To break. The ship is *BILGED*, that is, her planks are broken in with violence.

Bilge-water. Is that which, by reason of the flatness of a ship's bottom, lies on her floor, and cannot go to the pump.

Binnacle. A kind of box to contain the compasses in upon deck.

Birth. The station in which a ship rides at anchor, either alone or in a fleet; the due distance between two ships; and also a room or apartment for the officers of a mess.

Bitts. Very large pieces of timber in the fore part of a ship, round which the cables are fastened when the ship is at anchor. After *BITTS*, a smaller kind of *BITTS*, upon the quarter-deck, for belaying the running rigging to.

To bitt the cable. Is to bring the cable under the cross-piece, and a turn round the bitt-head. In this position it may be either kept fixed or veered away.

Bitter. The turn of the cable round the bitts.

Bitter-end. That part of the cable which stays within-board round about the bitts when the ship is at anchor.

Block. A piece of wood with running sheaves or wheels in it, through which the running rigging is passed, to add to the purchase.

Block and block. When they cannot approach any higher.

Board-and-board. When two ships come so near as to touch each other, or when they lie side-by-side.

To board a ship. To enter an enemy's ship in an engagement.

Bold shore. A steep coast, permitting the close approach of shipping.

Bolt-rope. The rope which goes round a sail, and to which the canvass is sewed.

Bonnet of a sail. Is an additional piece of canvas put to the sail in moderate weather to hold more wind. Lace on the *BONNET*, that is, fasten it to the sail. Shake off the *BONNET*, take it off.

Boot-topping. Cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom, or that part which lies immediately under the surface of the water; and paying it over with tallow, or with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, resin, &c.

Both sheets aft. The situation of a ship sailing right before the wind.

Bow-grace. A frame of old rope or junk, laid out at the bows, stems, and sides of ships, to prevent them from being injured by flakes of ice.

Bow-line bridles. Lines made fast to the cringles in the sides of the sails, and to which the bow-line is fastened.

Bow-lines. Lines made fast to the bridles, to haul them forward

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

... wind, which being hauled turt, enables the ship to sail
wind.

To pull upon any body with a tackle, in order to remove it.

A large piece of timber which stands out from the bows of

A particular method of veering a ship, when the swell of
s tacking impracticable.

is performed by laying the head-sails aback, to pay off the
on got in the wind, in order to return the ship's head into
course.

yards. To move the yards, by means of the braces.

out. To brace the yards round for the contrary tack.

a p. To brace the yards to a position, in which they will
least possible angle with the keel, for the ship to have head-

To ease off the lee-braces, and round in the weather-
st the motion of the ship's head in tacking.

To haul up a sail by means of the brails.

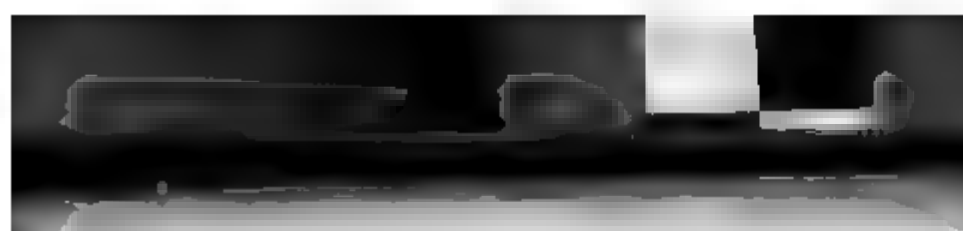
name to certain ropes belonging to the mizen, used to truss
of and mast. But it is likewise applied to all the ropes
employed in hauling up the after corners of the stay sails.

4. The act of beginning to unload a ship.

er. When a ship at anchor is forced, by the wind or cur-
at position in which she keeps her anchor most free of her-
firm in the ground, so as to endanger the tripping or foul-

Burning off the filth from a ship's bottom.

A rope employed to confine a ship sideways to a wharf,



foot rope before the sail, and by which the bunt or belly of the sail is hauled up outwards.

By the board. Over the ship's side.

By the head. The state of a ship when she is so unequally loaded as to draw more water forward than she ought.

By the wind. The course of a ship as nearly as possible to the direction of the wind, which is generally within six points of it.

Cap. A piece of wood fixed on the head of the mast, through which the next mast goes.

Capstan. An instrument by which the anchor is weighed out of the ground, it being a great mechanical power, and is used for setting up the shrouds, and other work where great purchases are required.

To careen. To incline a ship on one side so low down, by the application of a strong purchase to her masts, as that her bottom on the other side may be cleansed by breaming, and examined.

Casting. The motion of falling off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on either side of the ship, after it has blown some time right a-head. It is particularly applied to a ship about to weigh anchor.

To cat the anchor. Is to hook the cat-block to the ring of the anchor, and haul it up close to the cat-head.

Cat's Paw. A light air of wind perceived in a calm, sweeping the surface of the sea very lightly. A hitch taken on the lanyard of a shroud, in which the tackle is hooked in setting up the rigging, and for other purposes.

Cat-harping. Short pieces of rope which connect the lower shrouds together where the futtock shrouds are fastened.

Caulking. Filling the seams of a ship with oakum.

Centre. This word is applied to that squadron of a fleet, in line of battle, which occupies the middle of the line; and to that column (in the order of sailing) which is between the weather and lee columns.

Chains, or Channels. A place built on the sides of the ship, projecting out, notched to receive the chain-plates, for the purpose of giving them a greater angle.

Chain-plates. Are plates of iron fastened to the ship's sides under the chains, and to these plates the dead eyes are fastened by iron strops.

Chapelling, or building a Chapel, is when a vessel on a wind, in little wind, is caught a-back, and turns round on her keel to the same tack without starting either tack or sheet.

Chafing. When two things rub and injure each other.

Chase. A vessel pursued by some other.

Chaser. The vessel pursuing.

Cheerly. A phrase implying heartily, quickly, cheerly.

To claw off. The act of turning to windward from a lee-shore.

Clear is variously applied. The weather is said to be **CLEAR**, when it is fair and open; the sea-coast is **CLEAN**, when the navigation is not interrupted by rocks, &c. It is applied to cordage, cables, &c. when they are disentangled, so as to be ready for immediate service. In all these senses it is opposed to **FOUL**.

To clear the anchor. Is to get the cables off the flukes, or stock, and to disencumber it of ropes ready for dropping.

Clear hawse. When the cables are directed to their anchors without lying athwart each other.

To clear the hawse. Is to take out either a cross, an elbow, or a round turn.

Clenched. Made fast, as the cable is to the ring of the anchor.

Clew down. To haul the yards down by the clew-lines.

Clew lines. Are ropes which come down from the yards to the lower corners of the sails, and by which the corners or clews of the sails are hauled up.

To clew up. To haul up the clews of a sail to its yard by means of the clew-lines.

Close hauled. That trim of the ship's sails, when she endeavours to make a progress in the nearest direction possible towards that point of the compass from which the wind blows.

To club haul. A method of tacking a ship when it is expected she will miss stays on a lee shore.

Coasting. The act of making a progress along the sea-coast of any country.

Cockbill. See the *Anchor* *is*.

To coil the cable. To lay it round in a ring, one turn inside another.

Commander. A large wooden mallet to drive the fid into the cable when in the act of splicing.

To come home. The anchor is said to come home when it loosens from the ground by the effort of the cable, and approaches the place where the ship floated at the length of her moorings.

Coming to. Denotes the approach of a ship's head to the direction of the wind.

Course. The point of a compass to which the ship steers.

Crank. The quality of a ship, which, for want of a sufficient ballast, is rendered incapable of carrying sail without being exposed to dangers.

Creeper. A small iron grapnel used to drag in the bottom of rivers, &c. for any thing lost.

Cringle. A strand of small rope introduced several times through the belt rope of a sail, and twisted, to which ropes are fastened.

To crowd sail. To carry more sail than ordinary.

Cross foot. Is a number of small lines spread from the fore parts of the tops, by means of the piece of wood through which they pass, and being hauled taut upon the stays, they prevent the foot of the topsails catching under the top rim; they are also used to suspend the awnings.

Cunning. The art of directing the helmsman to guide the ship in her proper course.

To cut and run. To cut the cable and make sail instantly, without waiting to weigh anchor.

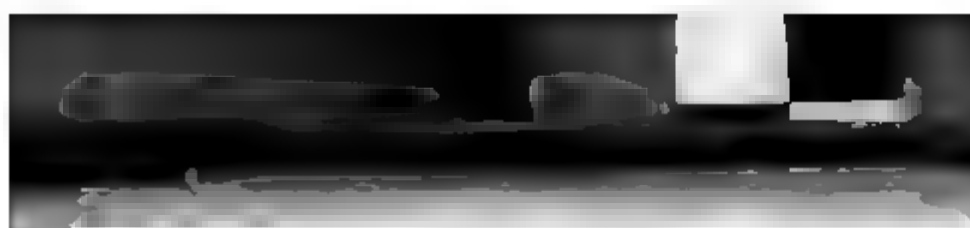
Davit. A long beam of timber used to fish the anchor. See *FIGURE THE ANCHOR*.

Dead water. The eddy water, which appears like whirlpools, closing in with the ship's stern, as she sails on.

Dead lights. A kind of window-shutter for the windows in the stern of a ship, used in very bad weather.

Dead wind. The wind right against the ship, or blowing from the very point to which she waits to go.

Dead eyes. Blocks of wood through which the lanyards of the shrouds are reeved.



To deaden a ship's way. To impede her progress through the water.

Dimasted. The state of a ship that has lost her masts.

Dog-rane. A small vane with feathers and cork, placed on the ship's quarter for the men at the cun and helm, to direct them when the vessel is nigh the wind.

Dog-watch. The watches from four to six, and from six to eight, in the evening.

Doubling. Board, thicker than sheathing, which being nailed to the bottom will stand caulking.

Doubling. The act of sailing round or passing beyond a cape or point of land.

Doubling upon. The act of enclosing any part of a hostile fleet between two fires, or of cannonading it on both sides.

Downhaul. The rope by which any sail is hauled down; as the jib downhaul, &c.

To downse. To lower suddenly, or slacken.

To drag the anchor. To trail it along the bottom, after it is loosened from the ground.

To draw. When a sail is inflated by the wind, so as to advance the vessel in her course, the sail is said TO DRAW; and so TO KEEP ALL DRAWING is to inflate all the sails.

Drift. The angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves when laying to. It also implies the distance which the ship drives on that line.

Drirer. A large sail set upon the mizen yard in light winds.

Driving. The state of being carried at random, as impelled by a storm or current. It is generally expressed of a ship when accidentally broken loose from her anchors or moorings.

Drop. Used sometimes to denote the depth of a sail; as the fore-top-sail DROPS twelve yards.

To drop anchor. Used synonymously with TO ANCHOR.

To drop a-stern. The ship is said to drop a-stern when, in company with others, she does not sail so fast.

To drop down a river. Is done either by backing and filling, or with the kedg anchor.

Dunnage. A quantity of loose wood, &c. laid at the bottom of a ship, to keep the goods from being damaged.

Ear-ring. A small rope fastened to a cringle in the head of the sail, for the purpose of extending it along the yard. There are Ear-rings for each reef.

To ease, to ease away, or to ease off. To slacken gradually; thus they say, EASE the bowline; EASE the sheet.

Ease the ship! The command given by the pilot to the helmsman, to put the helm a-lee, when the ship is expected to plunge her fore part deep in the water when close-hauled.

To edge away. To decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the course which the ship formerly held, in order to go more large.

To edge in with. To advance gradually towards the shore or any other object.

Ellow in the lanes. Is when a ship being moored, has gone round

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

lifting of the tides, twice the wrong way, so as to lay the
over the other: having gone once wrong, she makes a
hawse, and going three times wrong, she makes a round

nd. A reversal of the position of any thing is turning it
nd. It is applied also to a rope that has run quite out of
in which it was reeved, or to a cable which has all run out of

When a ship advances to a shore, rock, &c. without an
possibility of preventing her, she is said to go **END ON** for the

The flag worn at the stern of a ship.

port. A large port in the sides of three-deckers, leading into
deck, to save the trouble of going up the ship's side to get on

l. When the keel is parallel with the horizon.

fake. One circle of any cable or rope coiled.

The end of a rope fagged out. See **WHIPPING**.

l. A term for the wind when favourable to a ship's

. The channel of a narrow bay, river, or haven, in which
ly advance in their passage up and down.

ay rope that passes through two or more blocks.

board of. To strike or encounter another ship when one or
motion.

stern. See **DROP A-STERN**.

tm. Is when there is a cessation of the wind.

See **DROP DOWN**.



To flat in. To draw in the aftermost lower corner or-clue of a sail towards the middle of the ship, to give the sail a greater power to turn the vessel.

To flat in forward. To draw in the fore-sheet, jib-sheet, and fore-staysail-sheet, towards the middle of the ship.

Flaw. A sudden breeze or gust of wind.

Fleet. Above five sail of the line.

Fluoting. The state of being buoyed up by the water from the ground.

Flood-tide. The state of a tide when it flows or rises.

Flowing-sheets. The position of the sheets of the principal sails when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities more nearly perpendicular than when close hauled, but more obliquely than when the ship sails before the wind. A ship going two or three points large has FLOWING SHEETS.

Fore. That part of a ship's frame and machinery that lies near the stem.

Fore-and-aft. Throughout the whole ship's length. Lengthways of the ship.

To fore-reach upon. To gain ground of some other ship.

Forecastle. The upper deck in the fore part of a ship.

To forge over. To force a ship violently over a shoal by a great quantity of sail.

Forward. Towards the fore part of a ship.

Foul. AS FOUL WEATHER, FOUL BOTTOM, FOUL GROUND, FOUL ANCHOR, FOUL HAWSE. Opposed to FAIR, as we say FOUL WIND.

To founder. To sink at sea by filling with water.

Foxes. Two or more yarns twisted together by hand.

To free. Pumping is said to FREE the ship when it discharges more water than leaks into her.

To freshen. When a gale increases it is said to freshen.

To freshen the hawse. Veering out or heaving in a little cable to let another part of it endure the chafing in the hawse-holes. It is also applied to the act of renewing the service round the cable at the hawse-holes.

Fresh-way. When a ship increases her velocity she is said to get FRESH WAY.

Full. The situation of the sails when they are kept distended by the wind.

Full-and-by. The situation of a ship, with regard to the wind, when close-hauled; and sailing so as to steer neither too nigh the direction nor to deviate to leeward.

To furl. To wrap, or roll, a sail close up to the yard or stay to which it belongs, and winding a gasket round it to keep it fast.

Futtock-shrouds. Are shrouds which connect the lower and top mast rigging together.

Gage of the ship. Her depth of water, or what water she draws.

To gain the wind. To arrive on the weather side, or to windward, of some ship or fleet in sight, when both are sailing on a wind.

Gammon the bowsprit. Secure it by turns of a strong rope passed round it, and into the cut water, to prevent it from topping.

Gangway. The entering place into a ship.

Garboard streak. The streak nearest to the keel.

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

Foxes plaited together, and which they pass round the sails &c. to keep them fast when they are furled.

r. A ship is said to gather on another as she comes nearer to

A block strap with a tail to it, on which is fixed a sheave, latched on the cable when heaving in; through the block is rove a whip, to hold on the cable.

ing. The action of turning the anchor round by the stock, the motion of the stock appears similar to that of the handle of a wheel when employed to turn the wire.

The ship is girt with her cables when she is too tight moored.

chase to. To pursue a ship or fleet.

ings of a sail. The clues or lower corners of a ship's mainsail, when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard.

g-iron. A thing in the nature of an anchor, with four or six

s. Are hatches made full of apertures.

the ship. To burn off the filth from her bottom.

a ship That thin part of her which is fastened to the keel and joined to the false stem.

The inclination of a ship to run to windward.

the cable. Is when the cable does not coil as it ought.

ing. The laying a ship a-shore, in order to repair her. It is also applied to running a-ground accidentally.

ackle. Every thing belonging to a ship's anchors, and which is necessary for anchoring or mooring; such as cables, hawsers, tow-ropes, buoy-ropes, &c.



Hank-for-Hank. When two ships tack and make a progress to windward together.

Harbor. A secure place for a ship to anchor.

Hard a-lee. The situation of the helm, when pushed close to the lee side of the ship.

Hard a-weather. The situation of the helm, when pushed close to the weather side of a ship.

To haul. To pull a rope.

To haul the wind. To direct the ship's course nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

Hawse. The situation of the cables before the ship's stem, when she is moored with two anchors out from forwards. It also denotes any small distance a-head of a ship, or the space between her head and the anchors employed to ride her.

Hawse-holes. The holes in the bows of the ship through which the cables pass. Freshen hawse, veer out more cable. Clap a service in the hawse, put somewhat round the cable in the hawse hole to prevent its chafing. To clear hawse, is to untwist the cables where the ship is moored, and has got a foul hawse. Athwart hawse is to be across or before another ship's head.

Hawser. A small kind of cable.

Head-fast. A rope employed to confine the head of a ship to a wharf or some other ship.

Head-most. The situation of any ship or ships which are the most advanced in a fleet.

Head-sails. All the sails which belong to the foremast and bowsprit.

Head-sea. When the waves meet the head of a ship in her course, they are called a HEAD SEA. It is likewise applied to a large single wave coming in that direction.

Head-to-wind. The situation of a ship when her head is turned to the point from which the wind blows, as it must when tacking.

Head-way. The motion of advancing, used in opposition to STERN-WAY.

To heave. To turn about a capstern, or other machine of the like kind, by means of bars, handspikes, &c.

To heave a-head. To advance the ship by heaving in the cable or other rope fastened to an anchor at some distance before her.

To heave a-peak. To heave in the cable, till the anchor is a-peak.

To heave a-stern. To move a ship backwards by an operation similar to that of HEAVING A-HEAD.

To heave down. TO CAREEN.

To heave in the cable. To draw the cable into the ship, by turning the capstern or windlass.

To heave-in stays. To bring a ship's head to the wind, by a management of the sails and rudder, in order to get on the other tack.

To heave-out. To unfurl or loose a sail; more particularly applied to the staysails: thus we say, loose the top-sails and HEAVE OUT the staysails.

To heave short. To draw so much of the cable into the ship, as that she will be almost perpendicularly over her anchor.

To heave tight, or taut. To turn the capstern round, till the rope or cable becomes straightened.

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

the capstern. To turn it round with the bars.

the lead. To throw the lead overboard, in order to find the

ter.

the log. To throw the log overboard, in order to calculate
of the ship's way.

to. To stop the vessel from going forward.

udsomely. Heave gently or leisurely.

artily. Heave strong and quick.

the sea. Is the power that the swell of the sea has upon a ship
er out, or faster on, in her course, and for which allowance
the day's work.

To stoop or incline to one side; thus they say **TO HEEL TO**
is, to heel to the larboard side.

the instrument by which the ship is steered, and includes
el and the tiller, as one general term.

er! A direction to put the tiller over to the lee-side.

weather! An order to put the helm over to the windward

try. The situation of a ship when so far run a-ground as to
upon the strand.

To make fast.

To draw up any body by the assistance of one or more
alling by means of a single block is never termed **HOIST-**
only the drawing of the sails upwards along the masts or

the space between the lower deck and the bottom of a ship,
stores, &c. *he* To stow the hold, is to place the things



Jeers. The ropes by which the lower yards are suspended.

Jib. The foremost sail of a ship, set upon a boom which runs out from the bow-sprit.

Jib-boom. A spar that runs out from the bowsprit.

Jolly-boat. Smallest boat on board.

Junk. Old cable, or old rope.

Jurymast. Any spar that is set up, when the proper mast is carried away.

Keckled. Any part of a cable, covered over with old ropes, to prevent its surface from rubbing against the ship's bow or fore foot.

Kedge. A small anchor.

Keel. The principal piece of timber on which the vessel is built.

Keel-haul. To drag a person backwards and forwards under a ship's keel, for certain offences.

To keep away. To alter the ship's course to one rather more large.

To keep full. To keep the sails distended by the wind.

To keep hold of the land. To steer near to or in sight of the land.

To keep off. To sail off, or keep at a distance from the shore.

To keep the land aboard. The same as to KEEP HOLD OF THE LAND.

To keep your luff. To continue close to the wind.

To keep the wind. The same as TO KEEP YOUR LUFF.

Kentledge. What is put in the bottom of the vessel to keep the ground tier from getting wet.

Kink. Is when a rope has too much twist.

Knees. Are pieces of timber which confine the ends of the beams to the vessel's side.

Knippers. A large kind of platted rope, which, being twisted round the messenger and cable in weighing, bind them together.

Knot. A division of the log-line, answering, in the calculation of the ship's velocity, to one mile.

Knot. There are many sorts; such as overhand knot, wall knot, diamond knot, &c.

To labour. To roll or pitch heavily in a turbulent sea.

Laden in bulk. Freight with a cargo not packed, but lying loose, as corn, salt, &c.

Laid-up. The situation of a ship when moored in a harbour, for want of employ.

Lanch-ho. Signifies to let go the top rope, when a top-mast, or top-gallant-mast, is fidded.

Land-fall. The first land discovered after a sea voyage. Thus a GOOD LAND-FALL implies the land expected or desired; a BAD LAND-FALL the reverse.

Land-locked. The situation of a ship surrounded with land, so as to exclude the prospect of the sea, unless over some intervening land.

Lanyards of the shrouds, are the small ropes at the ends of them, by which they are hove taut, or tight.

Larboard. The left side of a ship, looking towards the head.

Larboard-tack. The situation of a ship when sailing with the wind blowing upon her larboard side.

Lash. To bind.

Laying the land. A ship which increases her distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller, is said to LAY THE LAND.

Leading-wind. A fair wind for a ship's course.

Leak. A chink or breach in the sides or bottom of a ship, through which the water enters into the hull.

To leak. To admit water into the hull through chinks or breaches in the sides or bottom.

Lee. That part of the hemisphere to which the wind is directed, to distinguish it from the other part which is called to windward.

Leeches. Are the sides of the sails.

Leechlines. Are lines which haul up the leeches to the yard.

Lee-gage. A ship or fleet to leeward of another is said to have the lee-gage.

Lee-lurches. The sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward in a high sea; particularly when a large wave strikes her on the weather-side.

Lee of the shore. See UNDER THE LEE OF THE SHORE.

Lee-quarter. That quarter of a ship which is on the lee-side.

Lee shore. That shore upon which the wind blows.

Lee-side. That half of a ship, lengthwise, which lies between a line drawn through the middle of her length and the side which is farthest from the point of wind.

To leeward. Towards that part of the horizon to which the wind blows.

Leeward ship. A ship that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled.

Leeward tide. A tide that sets to leeward.

Lee-way. The lateral movement of a ship to leeward of her course; or the angle which the line of her way makes with a line in the direction of her keel.

To lie along. To be pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind.

To lie to. To retard a ship in her course, by arranging the sails in such a manner as to counteract each other with nearly an equal effort, and render the ship almost immovable, with respect to her progressive motion or headway.

Life-lines. For the preservation of the seamen; they are hitched to the topsail bit and tye blocks.

Lifts. The ropes which come to the ends of the yards from the mast heads, and by which the yards are kept square or topped.

Limbers. Holes cut in the ground timbers to let the water come to the well.

Last incline. The ship has a list to port, that is, she heels to larboard.

Lizard. A light of a small line pointed on a large one.

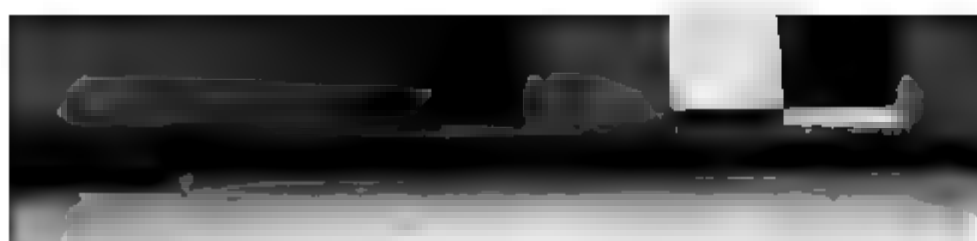
Log, and Log-line. By which the ship's path is measured, and her rate of going ascertained. Log-board, on which are marked the transactions of the ship, and from thence it is copied into the log-book every Day.

Loggerhead. A large iron ball, with a stem to it.

A long sea. A uniform motion of long waves.

Look-out. A watchful attention to some important object or event that is expected to arise. Thus persons on board of a ship are occasionally stationed to look out for signals, other ships, for land, &c.

To loose. To unfurl or cast loose any sail.



To lower. To ease down gradually.

Luff! The order to the steersman to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship, in order to sail nearer to the wind.

Magazine. A place where gunpowder is kept.

To make a board. To run a certain distance upon one tack, in beating to windward.

To make foul water. To muddy the water by running in shallow places, so that the ship's keel disturbs the mud at bottom.

To make sail. To increase the quantity of sail already set, either by unreefing, or by setting others.

To make sternway. To retreat or move with the stern foremost.

To make the land. To discover it from afar.

To make water. To leak.

To man the yards, &c. To place men on the yard, in the tops, down the ladder, &c. to execute any necessary duties.

Marline. Small line to seize blocks in their straps, &c.

Marline-spike. An instrument to splice with, &c.

Masted. Having all her masts complete.

Masts. The upright spars on which the yards and sails are set.

Maul. Large hammer to drive the fid of the topmast either in or out.

Mend the service. Put on more service.

Messenger. A small kind of cable, which being brought to the capstan, and the cable by which the ship rides made fast to it, it purchases the anchor.

To middle a rope. To double it into two equal parts.

Midships. See *AMIDSHIPS*.

To miss stays. A ship is said to miss stays, when her head will not fly up into the direction of the wind, in order to get her on the other tack.

Mizen-peak. The after end of the gaffs.

Monkey-blocks. Are on some topsail yards, to reeve buntlines in.

Mooring. Securing a ship in a particular station by chains or cables, which are either fastened to an adjacent shore, or to anchors at the bottom.

Mooring service. When a ship is moored, and rides at one cable's length, the mooring service is that which is in the hawse hole.

Mouse. A kind of ball or knob, wrought upon the collar of the stays.

Muster. To assemble.

Narrows. A small passage between two lands.

Neap-tides. The lowest tides when the moon is at the first and third quarters.

Neaped. The situation of a ship left aground on the height of a spring-tide, so that she cannot be floated till the return of the next spring-tide.

Near, or no near. An order to the helmsman not to keep the ship so close to the wind.

Nothing-off. A term used by the man at the cun to the steersman, directing him not to go from the wind.

Non-buoy. The kind of buoys used by ships of war.

Oldm. Old rope untwisted and pulled open.

Oars. What boats are rowed with.

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

To seaward from the land. A ship is in the offing, that is, toward, at a distance from the land. She stands for the offing, towards the sea.

On. When a ship is beating to windward, so that by one she approaches towards the shore, and by the other stands out to sea, she is said to stand OFF-AND-ON shore.

Off. From the shore; as when a ship lies a-ground, and leans towards the sea, she is said to heel offward.

Aboard. Within the ship; as, he is come on board.

Beam. Any distance from the ship on a line with the beams, perpendicular to the keel.

Quadrant. An arch of the horizon, comprehending about four points of the compass on each side of that point to which the ship's bow is directed. Thus, they say, the ship in sight bears three points TARBORD-BOW; that is, three points towards the right-hand part of the horizon which is right a-head.

Quarter. An arch of the horizon, comprehending about four points of the compass, on each side of that point to which the ship's stern is directed.

Exposed. The situation of a place exposed to the wind and sea. It is said of any distant object to which the sight or passage is not obstructed.

Under the lee. When the cables of a ship at her moorings lead straight to the respective anchors, without crossing, she is said to ride with an under the lee.

Deck. The deck on which the cables are stowed.

Over-board. Out of the ship; as, he fell over-board, meaning, he fell from the ship.



To pay off. To move a ship's head to leeward.

Peek. A stay-peek, is when the cable and the fore-stay form a line. A short peek, is when the cable is so much in as to destroy the line formed by the stay-peek. To ride with the yards a-peek, is to have them topped up by contrary lifts, so as to represent a St. Andrew's cross. They are then said to be a Portland.

Pendant. The long narrow flag worn at the mast-head by all ships of the royal navy. Brace pendants are those ropes which secure the brace-blocks to the yard-arms.

Pendant broad. A broad pendant hoisted by a commodore.

Pierced. A term for gun-ports.

Pitching. The movement of a ship, by which she plunges her head and after-part alternately into the hollow of the sea.

To ply to windward. To endeavour to make a progress against the direction of the wind.

Point-blank. The direction of a gun when levelled horizontally.

Points. A number of plated ropes made fast to the sails for the purpose of reefing.

Poop. The deck next above the quarter-deck.

Pooping. The shock of a high and heavy sea upon the stern or quarter of a ship, when she scuds before the wind in a tempest.

Portland yards. Are the lower yards lowered half-way down and topped an end.

Portoise. The same as PORT LAST; TO RIDE A PORTOISE is to ride with a yard struck down to the deck.

Port. Used for larboard, or the left side; also a harbour or haven.

Port. A name given on some occasions to the larboard side of the ship; as, the ship heels to port, top the yards to port, &c.

Port the helm! The order to put the helm over to the larboard side.

Port-last. The gunwale.

Ports. The holes in the ship's sides from which the guns are fired.

Press of sail. All the sail a ship can set or carry.

Preventer. An extra rope, to assist another.

Prizing. The application of a lever to move any weighty body.

Purchase. Any sort of mechanical power employed in raising or removing heavy bodies.

Purchase. To purchase the anchor, is to loosen it out of the ground.

Padding and dolphin. A large and lesser pad made of ropes, and put round the masts under the lower yards.

Quarters. The several stations of a ship's crew in time of action.

Quartering. When a ship under sail has the wind blowing on her quarter.

Quoil. Is a rope or cable laid up round, one fake over another.

Raft. A parcel of spars lashed together.

Raft-port. A port in a vessel's bow or stern to take in spars or timber.

To raise. To elevate any distant object at sea by approaching it: thus, TO RAISE THE LAND is used in opposition to LAY THE LAND.

To rake. To cannonade a ship at the stern or head, so that the balls scour the whole length of the decks.

Range of cable. A sufficient length of cable, drawn upon deck before the anchor is cast loose, to admit of its sinking to the bottom without any check.

Ratlines. The small ropes fastened to the shrouds, by which the men go aloft.

Reach. The distance between any two points on the banks of a river, wherein the current flows in an uninterrupted course.

Ready about. A command of the boatswain to the crew, and implies that all the hands are to be attentive, and at their stations for tacking.

Rear. The last division of a squadron, or the last squadron of a fleet. It is applied likewise to the last ship of a line, squadron, or division.

Reef. Part of a sail from one row of eyelet-holes to another. It is applied likewise to a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.

Reefing. The operation of reducing a sail by taking in one or more of the reefs.

Reef-bands. Pieces of canvass, about six inches wide, sewed on the fore part of sails, where the points are fixed for reefing the sail.

Reeve. To reeve a rope, is to put it through a block, and to unreve it, is to take it out of the block.

Ribs of a ship. That is, the frame.

Rendering. The giving way or yielding to the efforts of some mechanical power. It is used in opposition to jamming or sticking.

Ride at anchor. Is when a ship is held by her anchors, and is not driven by wind or tide. To ride astwart, is to ride with the ship's side to the tide. To ride hawse-tallen, is when the water breaks into the hawse in a rough sea.

Riding. When expressed of a ship, is the state of being retained in a particular station by an anchor and cable. Thus she is said to *RIDE EASY* or to *RIDE HARD*, in proportion to the strain upon her cable. She is likewise said to *RIDE LEeward TIDE* if anchored in a place at a time when the tide sets to leeward, and to *RIDE WINDWARD TIDE* if the tide sets to windward: to *RIDE BETWEEN WIND AND TIDE*, when the wind and tide are in direct opposition, causing her to ride without any strain upon her cables.

To rig. To put the ropes in their proper places.

Rigging. The ropes to rig with.

Rigging out a boom. The running out a pole at the end of a yard to extend the foot of a sail.

To rig the capstern. To fix the bars in their respective holes.

Righting. Restoring a ship to an upright position, either after she has been laid on a green, or after she has been pressed down on her side by the wind.

To right the helm. Is to bring it into midships, after it has been pushed either to starboard or larboard.

Ring-ropes. Several turns round the cable and through the ring to secure the cable.

Road. A place near the land where ships may anchor, but which is not shoal red.

Roams. Small plaited yarns with eyes to fasten the sails to the yards with.

Rolling. The motion by which a ship rocks from side to side like a cradle.

Hope-yarn. Is what the cordage and cables are made with.



Rough-tree. A name applied to any mast, yard, or boom, placed in merchant-ships, or a rail or fence above the vessel's side, from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle.

Round-house. A house built upon deck.

Rounding. Ropes used to put round the cable in the wake of the hawse, or stem of the ship, to keep it from rubbing or chafing the cable.

Rounding-in. The pulling upon any rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal; as, **ROUND-IN** the weather-braces.

Round-turn. The situation of the two cables of a ship when moored, after they have been several times crossed by the swinging of the ship.

Rounding-up. Similar to **ROUNDING-IN**, except that it is applied to ropes and blocks which act in a perpendicular direction.

To row. To move a boat with oars.

Rowing. Pulling upon a cable or rope without the assistance of tackles.

Rudder. The machine by which the ship is steered.

Rullock. The notch in a boat's side, in which the oars are used.

Run. The after-part of the vessel under water.

Runner-pennant. The first that is put over the lower masts with a block in each end.

To run out a warp. To carry the end of a rope out from a ship in a boat, and fastening it to some distant object, so that by it the ship may be removed by pulling on it.

To sag to leeward. To make considerable lee-way.

Sailing trim. Is expressed of a ship when in the best state for sailing.

Sally-port. A large port in the quarter of a fire-ship where the Captain comes out at, when he sets her on fire.

Salvage. A part of the value of a ship and cargo paid to the salvors.

Scanting. The variation of the wind, by which it becomes unfavourable to a ship's making great progress, as it deviates from being large, and obliges the vessel to steer close-hauled, or nearly so.

Scraper. A steel instrument to scrape with.

Studd. To go right before the wind; and going in this direction without any sail set is called spooning.

Scuttle. A small cover to cover a small hole in the deck.

Scuttling. Cutting large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship, either to sink or to unlade her expeditiously when stranded.

Sea. A large wave is so called. Thus they say, **A HEAVY SEA**. It implies likewise the agitation of the ocean, as **A GREAT SEA**. It expresses the direction of the waves, as **A HEAD SEA**. **A LONG SEA** means a uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves; a **SHORT SEA**, on the contrary, is when they run irregularly, broken, and interrupted.

Sea-boat. A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without straining her masts, &c.

Sea-clothes. Jackets, trowsers, &c.

Sea-mark. A point or object on shore, conspicuously seen at sea.

Seams. The joints between the planks:

Sea-room. A sufficient distance from the coast or any dangerous

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

that a ship may perform all nautical operations without wreck.

bind or make fast.

The spun-yarn, marline, &c. to cease with.

The act of pitching precipitately into the hollow between

wind something about a rope to prevent it from chafing

The service is the thing so wound about the rope.

The act of observing the situation of any distant object by

To unfurl and expand the sails to the wind, in order to

To increase the tension of the shrouds, back-stays, &c. inwards, &c.

lower; as, SETTLE THE TOP-SAIL HALYARDS, lower

an anchor. The part between the ring and the flewks.

ter. The rope by which the shank of the anchor is held to the ship's side; is also made fast to a piece of iron chain, in which the anchor lodges.

course. To direct or appoint the track of a ship, in order to a voyage.

The sheer of the ship is the curve that is between the head and the stern, upon her side. The ship sheers about, that is, she goes

The spars lashed together, and raised up, for the purpose of being hoisted on a mast.

The vessel is said to sheer when the cable and anchor is



Slack-water. The interval between the flux and reflux of the tide, when no motion is perceptible in the water.

To slip the cable. To let it run quite out when there is not time to weigh the anchor.

To slue. To turn any cylindrical piece of timber about its axis without removing it. Thus, to **SLUE A MAST OR BOOM**, is to turn it in its cap or boom-iron.

Sound. To try the depth of water; also a deep bay.

Spars. Pieces of trees as they are cut in the wood.

Spanish burton-windlass. A particular way of setting up the topmast rigging in merchant vessels.

Spear of the pump. The handle of a hand-pump.

To spill the mizen. To let go the sheet, and brail it up.

To spill. To discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail, when it is drawn up in the brails, in order to furl or reef it.

Spilling-lines. Are ropes contrived to keep the sails from being blown away, when they are clewed up, in blowing weather.

Splice. To make two ends of ropes fast together by untwisting them, and then putting the strands of one piece with the strands of the other.

Split. The state of a sail rent by the violence of the wind.

Spoon-drift. The distance she runs when scudding without any sail.

Spray. The sprinkling of a sea, driven occasionally from the top of a wave.

Spring. A spring upon the cable, is a hawser bent to the cable, outside the hawse, taken in at the most convenient part of the ship aft, for the purpose of casting her.

Spring-stays. Are rather smaller than the stays, placed above them, and intended to answer the purpose of the stay, if it should be shot away, &c.

Spring-tides. Are the tides at new and full moon, which flow highest and ebb lowest.

To spring a mast, yard, &c. To crack a mast, yard, &c. by means of straining in blowing weather, so that it is rendered unfit for use.

To spring a-leak. When a leak first commences, a ship is said to **SPRING A-LEAK**.

To spring the luff. A ship is said to **BRING HER LUFF** when she yields to the effort of the helm, by sailing nearer to the wind than before.

Spun-yarn. Two, three, or four rope-yarn twisted together.

Spur-shores. Are large pieces of timber which come abaft the pump-well.

Spurling-line. Is a line that goes round a small barrel, abaft the barrel of the wheel, and coming to the front beam of the poop-deck, moves the tell-tale with the turning of the wheel, and keeps it always in such position as to show the position of the tiller.

Squadron. Five sail of the line.

Squall. A sudden violent blast of wind.

Square. This term is applied to yards that are very long, as **TAUNT** is to high masts.

To square the yards. To brace the yards, so as to hang at right angles with the keel.

To stand on. To continue advancing.

To stand in. To advance towards the shore.

To stand off. To recede from the shore.

Starboard. The right-hand side of the ship, when looking forward.

Starboard-tack. A ship is said to be on the STARBOARD-TACK when sailing with the wind blowing upon her starboard side.

Starboard the helm. An order to push the helm to the starboard side.

To stay a ship. To arrange the sails, and move the rudder so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind, in order to get her on the other tack.

Stay-penk. When the cable makes the same angle as the stay does.

Stays. Large ropes coming from the mast heads down before the masts, to prevent them from springing, when the ship is sending deep.

Steady. The order to the helmsman to keep the ship in the direction she is going at that instant.

Steady. In sailing, is when she is going her right course off the wind.

Steady the ship. That is by running a rope or towing out on either side when at anchor.

Steering. The art of directing the ship's way by the movement of the helm.

Sterrage-way. Such degree of progressive motion of a ship as will give effect to the motion of the helm.

Steeve. Turning up. The bowsprit steeves too much, that is, it is too upright.

To stem the tide. When a ship is sailing against the tide at such a rate as enables her to overcome its power, she is said to STEM THE TIDE.

Stem. The fore-part of the vessel.

Stern. The after-part of the vessel.

Sternfast. A rope conning a ship by her stern to any other ship or wharf.

Sternmost. The farthest a-stern, opposed to HEADMOST.

Sternway. The motion by which a ship falls back with her stern foremost.

Stiff. The condition of a ship when she will carry a great quantity of sail without hazard of oversetting. It is used in opposition to CHANK.

Stirrup. A piece of rope; one end nailed to the yard, in the other a thimble for the horse to reave in.

Stoppers. Large kind of ropes, which being fastened to the cable in different places abaft the bits, are an additional security to the ship at anchor.

To stow. To arrange and dispose a ship's cargo.

Strand. One third part of a three-strand rope.

Stranded. When a vessel is got aground on some rocks, and filled with water.

To stream the buoy. To let it fall from the ship's side into the water, previously to casting anchor.

Strick-out. A term used to the men in a boat, when they should pull strong.



To strike. To lower or let down any thing. Used emphatically to denote the lowering of colours in token of surrender to a victorious enemy.

To strike soundings. To touch ground with the lead, when endeavouring to find the depth of water.

Strops. Either rope or iron, which are fixed to blocks or dead eyes to attach them to any thing.

Sued or Sewed. When a ship is on shore, and the water leaves her, she is said to be sued; if the water leaves her two feet, she sues, or is sued, two feet.

Surf. The swell of the sea that breaks upon the shore, or on any rock.

To surge the capstern. To slacken the rope heaved round upon it.

Sway. The same as Hoist.

Sway away. Hoist, used in getting up masts or yards.

Swab. A kind of large mop, made of junk, to clean a ship's deck with.

Swell. The fluctuating motion of the sea either during or after a storm.

Sweeping. The act of dragging the bight or loose part of a rope along the surface of the ground, in a harbour or road, in order to drag up something lost.

Swift the capstern bars. Is to confine the outward end of the bars one to another, with a rope.

Swinging. The act of a ship's turning round her anchor at the change of wind or tide.

To tack. To turn a ship about from one tack to another, by bringing her head to the wind.

Taking-in. The act of furling the sails. Used in opposition to **SETTING**.

Taken a-back. See **A-back**.

Tarpaulin. A cloth of canvass covered with tar and saw-dust, or some other composition, so as to make it water-proof.

Taut. Improperly, though very generally, used for **TIGHT**.

Tall. High or tall. Particularly applied to masts of extraordinary length.

Tell-tale. An instrument which traverses upon an index in the front of the poop deck, to show the position of the tiller.

Tending. The turning, or swinging, of a ship round her anchor in a tide-way at the beginning of ebb and flood.

Thwart. See **A-THWART**.

Thwart-ships. See **A-THWART SHIPS**.

Thus! An order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present situation, when sailing with a scant wind.

Tide-way. That part of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows strongly.

Tier. A row; as cable-tier, a tier of guns, casks, or a tier of ships, &c.

Tide-gate. A place where the tide runs strong.

Tide it up. To go with the tide against the wind.

Timbers. What the frame is composed of.

Tiller. A large piece of wood, or beam, put into the head of the rudder, and by means of which the rudder is moved.

Tompion, or Tomkin. The bung, or piece of wood, by which the mouth of the cannon is filled to keep out wet.

- Topping.** Pulling one of the ends of a yard higher than the other.
- To tow.** To draw a ship in the water by a rope fixed to a boat or other ship which is rowing or sailing on.
- Tow-line.** A small line cable laid.
- Transom.** A large piece of timber fastened to the stern-posts, to the ends of which the afterpart of the bends are fastened.
- Traverse.** To go backwards and forwards.
- Traveller.** A ring on the jib boom, or grumet on the backstays, to conduct the top-galant yards up and down.
- Trey-sail.** A small sail used by brigs and cutters in blowing weather.
- Trice, trice up.** To haul up and fasten.
- Trim.** The state or disposition by which a ship is best calculated for the purposes of navigation.
- To trim the hold.** To arrange the cargo regularly.
- To trim the sails.** To dispose the sails in the best arrangement for the course which a ship is steering.
- To trip the anchor.** To loosen the anchor from the ground, either by design or accident.
- Trough of the sea.** The hollow between two waves.
- Truck of a gun-carriage.** Is the wheel upon which it runs.
- Truck.** A round piece of wood put on the top of flag staffs, with sheaves on each side for the halyards of the flags to reeve in.
- Trunnions of a gun.** Are the arms, or pieces of iron, by which it hangs on the carriage.
- Trunnels.** Pieces of timber to fasten the plank to the timbers.
- Trying.** The situation in which a ship, in a tempest, lies-to in the trough or hollow of the sea, particularly when the wind blows contrary to her course.
- Turning to windward.** That operation in sailing whereby a ship endeavours to advance against the wind.
- Van.** The foremost division of a fleet in one line. It is likewise applied to the foremost ship of a division.
- Vane.** A small kind of flag worn at each mast head.
- To veer.** To change a ship's course from one tack to the other, by turning her stern to windward.
- Veer.** Let out, as veer away the cable.
- Veer Shift.** The wind veers, that is, it shifts or changes.
- Viol, or Fayal.** A block through which the messenger passes in weighing the anchor. A large messenger is called a viol.
- To unballast.** To discharge the ballast out of a ship.
- To unbend.** To take the sails off from their yards and stays. To cast loose the anchor from the cable. To untie two ropes.
- To unbit.** To remove the turns of the cable from off the bits.
- Under-foot.** Is expressed of an anchor that is directly under the ship.
- Under-sail.** When a ship is loosened from moorings, and is under the government of her sails and rudder.
- Under-way.** The same as UNDER SAIL.
- Under the lee of the shore.** Is to be close under the shore which lies to windward of the ship.
- Unyawl.** Cast loose the gasket of the sails.
- To unmoor.** To reduce a ship to the state of riding at single anchor, after she has been moored.
- To unrove.** To draw a rope from out of a block, thimble, &c

To unrig. To deprive the ship of her rigging.

Urron. The piece of wood by which the legs of the crow-foot are extended.

Wake. The path or track impressed on the water by the ship's passing through it, leaving a smoothness in the sea behind it. A ship is said to come into the wake of another when she follows her in the same track, and is chiefly done in bringing ships to, or in forming the line of battle.

Wales. Are strong timbers that go round a ship a little above her water-line.

Warc. See *To VEER*.

Warp. To warp a ship, is to draw her against the wind, &c. by means of anchors and hawsers carried out.

Warp. A hawser, or small cable.

Water-line. The line made by the water's edge when a ship has her full proportion of stores, &c. on board.

Water-borne. The state of a ship when there is barely a sufficient depth of water to float her off from the ground.

Water-logged. The state of a ship become heavy and inactive on the sea, from the great quantity of water leaked into her.

Water-tight. The state of a ship when not leaky.

Weather. To weather any thing, is to go to windward of it.

Weather-beaten. Shattered by a storm.

Weather-bit. A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass.

Weather-gage. When a ship or fleet is to windward of another, she is said to have the *WEATHER-GAGE* of her.

Weather-quarter. That quarter of the ship which is on the windward side.

Weather-side. The side upon which the wind blows.

To weigh anchor. To heave up an anchor from the bottom.

Whipping. To bind twine round the ends of ropes, to hinder them from fagging out.

To wind a ship. To change her position, bringing her head where her stern was.

Wind-ride. When a ship is at anchor, and the wind, being against the tide, is so strong as to overcome its power, and keep the ship to leeward of her anchor, she is said to be *WIND-RIDE*.

Wind's eye. The point from which the wind blows.

To windward. Towards that part of the horizon from which the wind blows.

Windward tide. A tide that sets to windward.

To work a ship. To direct the movements of a ship, by adapting the sails, and managing the rudder, according to the course the ship has to make.

To work to windward. To make a progress against the direction of the wind.

Would. To would, is to bind round with ropes; as, the mast is woulded.

Weigh. To haul up; as, weigh the anchor.

Yawing. The motion of a ship when she deviates from her course to the right or left.

Yards. The timbers upon which the sails are spread.

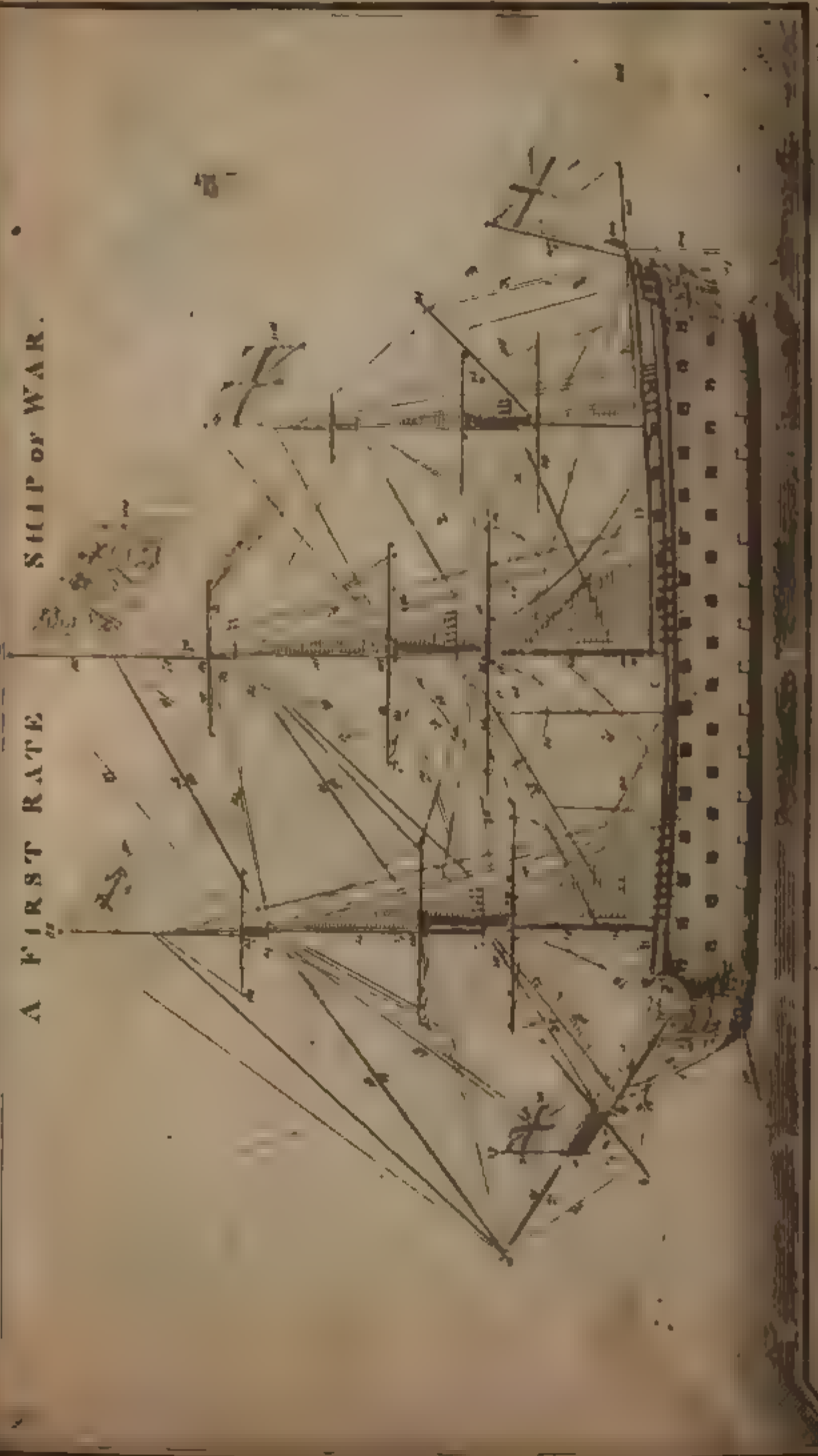
Yarn. See *ROPE YARN*.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE describing the RIGGING,
&c. of a FIRST-RATE MAN OF WAR.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 BOWSER | 55 Cap |
| 2 Gaff | 56 Runner |
| 3 Cap | 57 Shrouds and lanyards |
| 4 Boom | 58 Stays |
| 5 Manrope | 59 Backstays |
| 6 Spritsail yard | 60 Stayed halyards |
| 7 Lifts | 61 Topsail yard |
| 8 Standing lifts | 62 Tye and halyard |
| 9 Horses | 63 Lifts |
| 10 Panel | 64 Braces and pendants |
| 11 Braces and pendants | 65 Horses |
| 12 Sheets and pendants | 66 Parrel |
| 13 Cewlines | 67 Flemish horse |
| 14 Buntines | 68 Bundles |
| 15 Jib-boom | 69 Clewlines |
| 16 Traveller | 70 Bowlines and bridles |
| 17 Horse | 71 Reef tackles and pendants |
| 18 Stay | 72 Jewel blocks |
| 19 Halyards | 73 Sheets |
| 20 Guy | 74 Top-gallant mast |
| 21 Jack-staff | 75 Shrouds |
| 22 Truck | 76 Stay |
| 23 Jack flag | 77 Backstay |
| Fore, main, and mizen-mast, rigged alike, as on the top-mast and top-gallant mast, and all the yards, except the cross-jack yard, which has no sail; therefore the description of one serves for the other, except where otherways expressed. | |
| 24 Foremast | 78 Top-gallant yard |
| 25 Waulking | 79 Halyard |
| 26 Fish | 80 Lifts |
| 27 Top | 81 Horse |
| 28 Cap | 82 Parrel |
| 29 Runner and tackle | 83 Clewline |
| 30 Shrouds | 84 Bowline |
| 31 Lanyards | 85 Sheet |
| 32 Riggers | 86 Royal mast |
| 33 Stay and lanyard | 87 Stay |
| 34 Spring stay and ditto | 88 Backstay |
| 35 Snake-line | 89 Truck |
| 36 Crowfoot | 90 Admiralty flag |
| 37 Fore yard | 91 Middle stay and stay |
| 38 Green | 92 Halyards |
| 39 Lifts | 93 Top-gallant stay and halyards |
| 40 Braces and pendants | 94 Mizen gaff |
| 41 Cewlines | 95 Derrick and span |
| 42 Buntines | 96 Peck brails |
| 43 Horses and stirrups | 97 Spanker halyards |
| 44 Leechlines | 98 Vangs |
| 45 Yarn tackles | 99 Cross-jack yard |
| 46 Bowlines and bridles | 100 Spanker boom |
| 47 Tacks | 101 Topmast |
| 48 Sheets | 102 Loop lantern |
| 49 Truea parrel | 103 Stern ladder |
| 50 Pudding | 104 Rudder chains |
| 51 Dolphin | 105 Standard flag |
| 52 Topope | 106 Union flag |
| 53 Topmast | 107 E. sign staff |
| 54 Crosspiece | 108 Foreign flag |
| | 109 Purtock shrouds |
| | 110 Luff |
| | HI. L.L. |
| | A H 24 or 25 |
| | B F 24 or 25 |
| | C W 24 |
| | D Quarter deck |
| | E Prop |
| | F Stern and chain |

A FIRST RATE

SHIP OF WAR.



The following Questions and Answers are recommended to the perusal of young Gentlemen belonging to the Sea, in order to refresh their Memories, previous to that Examination which they must pass through, before they are appointed to a Commission in the Royal Navy, or an Officer in the East India Service; as it is probable similar ones may be asked by those appointed to examine them, at the Navy Office and the East-India House.

Quest. HOW do you find the golden number?

A. I add one to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, the remainder will be the golden number.

Q. How do you find the epact for any year?

A. By dividing the given year by 19, and multiplying the remainder by 11, the product will be the epact, if it does not exceed 30; but if it does, I subtract 30 from it as often as I can, and the remainder will be the epact.

Q. How do you find the moon's age?

A. To the epact I add the day of the month, and the number of the month; their sum will be the moon's age, if it does not exceed 30; but if it does, I subtract 30 from it as often as I can, and the remainder will be her age.

Q. How do you find the moon's southing, or the time of her coming to the meridian?

A. I multiply the moon's age by 48, and divide the product by 60; the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder the minutes when she is on the meridian past noon: Or, I may multiply the moon's age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder, multiplied by 12, will be the minutes when she souths, or is on the meridian, in the afternoon: but if this time should exceed 12, I subtract 12 from it, and the remainder will be the time of her southing in the morning.

Q. How do you find the time of high-water at any place?

A. To the moon's southing on the given day, I add the time of high water, full and change, at the given place, and the sum will be the time of high-water there in the afternoon; but if this time should exceed 12, I subtract 12 from it, and the remainder will be the time of high-water in the morning; and if it exceeds 24, I subtract 24 from it, and the remainder will be the time of high-water in the afternoon*.

Q. Suppose that you go into a harbour, and find by your watch that it is high-water at any hour of the day; by what means do you find the times when it is high-water on full and change days in that place?

A. I find the time of the moon's southing on that day, and subtract it from the time of high-water at the given place, if I can, and that will be the time of high water. If I cannot, I add 12 to it, and then subtract the above time; the remainder will be the time of high-water at the given place, on full and change days.

Q. How do you find the zenith distance of any object?

A. By correcting the altitude for the dip, refraction and semidiameter,

* The time of high-water is found more correct by the Tables, see page 128, and 129.

and then subtracting it from 90° , the remainder will be the zenith distance, which will be either north or south, according as the object bears of us.

Q. Suppose the zenith distance 10° north, and the declination 20° north, what latitude are you in, and of what name?

A. Ten degrees north.

Q. The sun is in your zenith, what latitude are you in?

A. The same as the declination is, whether north or south.

Q. Your zenith distance is 20° north, and your declination is 20° north, what latitude are you in?

A. Upon the equator, and consequently in no latitude.

Q. Suppose that your zenith distance is 50° south, and the declination 10° north, what latitude are you in?

A. Sixty degrees north.

Q. Suppose your zenith distance be 45° north, and the declination 15° south, what latitude are you in?

A. Sixty degrees south.

Q. Suppose your zenith distance is 45° north, and the declination 15° north, what latitude are you in?

A. Thirty degrees south.

Q. What do you mean by the word amplitude?

A. The true amplitude is the number of degrees that the sun, moon, or stars, rise and set, to the northward or southward of the true east or west. The magnetic amplitude is the number of degrees they rise or set to the northward or southward of the east or west point of the compass.

Q. How do you find the true amplitude?

A. As the co-sine of the latitude: is to the radius :: so is the sine of the sun or star's declination: to the sine of the true amplitude. Or

Q. You have given the true amplitude or azimuth by calculation, and the magnetic amplitude or azimuth by observation; how do you find the variation?

A. By placing both the amplitudes or azimuths before me; then, if the true amplitude or azimuth be to the right hand of the magnetic, or observed, the variation is east, but if it be to the left hand, it is west.

Q. You have the latitude and longitude the ship is in, consequently her place, how do you shape her course, or in other words find her course and distance to any other place, whose latitude and longitude is known?

A. It may be found briefly by the tables of difference of latitude and departure, but by logarithms I will say,

As the meridional difference of latitude : is to radius : : so is the difference of longitude : to the tangent of the course. And,

As the co-sine of the course : is to the proper difference of latitude : : so is radius : to the distance.

Q. You have the difference of latitude and departure made good in the 24 hours, how do you find the course and distance, and the ship's place by logarithms?

A. As the difference of latitude : is to radius : : so is the departure : to the tangent of the course. And,

As the co-sine of the course : is to the difference of latitude : : so is radius : to the distance made good in the 24 hours.

Having the latitude and longitude left, and the difference of latitude, I find the latitude in, and the meridional difference of latitude; I then say,

As the co-sine of the course : is to the meridional difference of latitude : : so is the sine of the course : to the difference of longitude. Or, as the proper difference of latitude : is to the departure : : so is the meridional difference of latitude : to the difference of longitude. Having the longitude left, and the difference, the longitude in is found by addition or subtraction, as the case requires.

Q. You have now the ship's place by calculation, how do you find it on a Mercator's chart?

A. By laying a ruler across the chart on the ship's latitude, and taking her longitude in my compasses, and setting one point on the meridian, by the side of the ruler, I turn the other east or west, according as the longitude is (by the side of the ruler), and it will point out the ship's place.

Q. You have now the ship's place, how do you find her bearing and distance to any other known place?

A. By laying a ruler over the point where the ship is, and the given place, and with the compasses I take the nearest distance between the ruler and the centre of some compass on the chart; and slide the compasses along the ruler (keeping both points perpendicular to it) the farthest point from the ruler will show the course, or bearing, between the ship and place. Again,

I take the distance between the ship and place in the compasses, and then lay one point on the meridian as much below the ship's place, as the other is above the given place; that distance, reckoned in degrees, leagues, or miles, on the meridian, according as it is divided, will be the distance.

Q. You are ordered to a ship, she is lying in dock; prepare to take

A. I would take on board what kentledge was necessary, stream anchor and cable, kedge anchor, hawser and towline, with some spare ropes for guys, to keep her fair for the dock gates; buoy and buoy ropes for stream and kedge.

Q. When your ship is out of dock, what is first to be done?

A. I would secure her, then take on board the remainder of the kentledge, and level the hold, by laying the kentledge from the fore part of the fore hatchway to the after-part of the after hatchway.

Q. If you are taking in bales, how would you dunnage, and which part of the ship most?

A. I would dunnage six inches, and mostly about the pump well, main hatchway, the wake of the chains and floor timber heads.

Q. Suppose you have one and a half foot water in your hold, and your ship heels four streaks; what dunnage ought you to have to preserve the cargo?

A. Three feet.

Q. How would you moor your ship at Gravesend?

A. I would come-to with my small bower, veer the service into the hawse, and then hang my best bower anchor to the long bout, and with the tide drop her a-stern: when the cable is taut, let go the anchor, first letting go the shank rope, to keep the cable more taut.

Q. How would you hang the anchor to the long boat?

A. Take the buoy-rope over the roller (which is in the middle of the stern of the long boat), bring the bight round the main thwart, cockbill the anchor, hook the cat to the anchor, and lower away, until the flukes of the anchor are clear of the boat's bottom, then make fast the buoy-rope, have a shank-rope through the ring (which is at the boat's stern-

at half ebb, that I might have time to stow my best bower, and shorten in my small bower cable, before the ship tends to windward.

Q. Proceed to unmoor ship as it is done in the navy.

A. I would send for the master to see the lawse is clear, turn all hands up to unmoor ship, lay the capstan bars for shipping, call the mate to see the messenger passed for the best bower, rig the davit out, because I will take it up the first quarter flood, get the cat and fish to pass for the best bower, stretch along the fish-tackle: quarter-masters down in the tier, and stand by to veer away the small bower cable; ship the capstan bars, pin and swift them; clap on the stoppers before the bitts, and bring to the messenger. At the same time unbit the best bower, rowse ast the slack cable; heave taut, take off the stoppers, hold on the messenger, and heave away; veer away the small bower cable; clap on the nippers. Thick and dry for weighing, heave cheerly; the anchor's away, keep fast the small bower cable; quarter-master take hold of the helm; look out for the anchor; the anchor is in sight; heave and haul the capstan; hook the cat; haul taut, and take a turn; surge the messenger round the capstan; take off the nippers; out cable; cable enough; haul cat; belay the catfall; pass the stopper; hook the fish; try fish by hand; haul with the fish; belay the fish-tackle fall; pass the shank painter; bowse to the stock with the tackle; belay the shank-painter; make fast the stopper and stock lashing; come up cat and fish; unhook both; haul the buoy and buoy rope in; then shift the messenger for the small bower and bring to, clap on the stoppers before the bitts, and unbit the cable; rowse ast the slack cable; man the capstan; hold on the messenger; fore-castle-men rig out the davit for the small bower: when the anchor is a stay peek, send the top men to loose the sails; man the yards; stretch along the topsail sheets; let fall the topsails; overhaul reef tackles, bunt-lines and clue-lines; foot the sails out of the top; haul home the topsail sheet; stretch along the topsail-balyards and man them; quarter-master and boatswain's mates attend to the braces; hoist away the topsails; topsails atrip; belay the balyards, trim the sails; heave up the anchor; stow it as before, and haul the buoy and buoy rope in.

Q. How would you unmoor with the wind S. E. or S.?

A. Veer on the best bower cable, and take the small bower-anchor up first; and proceed as before, then heave in to the short service on the best bower, &c. If the anchor has great hold and afraid of standing the messenger, clear away the main capstan and lash a block, or purchase blocks, on the cable, and one to the main-mast, or one to the two ports abreast of the main-mast; reeve a hawser through them, and heave on both capstans together.

Q. Suppose you are close upon a wind, in moderate weather, with all your sails set, how will you tack the ship?

A. I would stretch along the lee bow-lines, and weather-braces, the weather-sheets and lee-tacks; then put the helm a-lee, let go the fore sheet, lee fore-top sail, brace and fore-top bow-line: jib and stay-sail sheets. When the fore-top sail touches, brace to and help her; when aback, brace up and help her; when the wind is out of the after sails, raise tacks and sheets; shift the stay-sail tacks, and haul over the stay-sail sheets; when the wind is rather $\frac{1}{2}$ a point on the bow, if sure of coming about, haul the main sail. N. B. One watch of the top men on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, to set up the weather-breast back-

stays. If she has stern way, shift the helm and top the sprit-sail yard; haul on board the main tack and aft the main sheet. Brace up the main yard when the after sails are full; haul off aft; and haul on board the fore tack; keep in the weather braces forward, and let her come to, then brace up; haul aft the fore-sheet, jib and stay sail sheets (set up the back-stays when the ship is head to wind), and haul the bow lines; then haul taut the weather-braces, lee-tacks, and weather-sheets; have the braces let go at once; when the word is given to haul mainsail, (all the hands on the braces should keep hauling taut in for the run) the yards will swing of themselves.

Q. How would you tack a ship under her three top-sails?

A. I would put the helm a-lee, ease off the fore-top sail brace, keep fast the fore-top bowline; when the top-sail touches, brace to and help her, when the wind is a-head, haul the main top-sail and shift the helm; then brace up the main yard, and haul the main-top bowline; when the after-sails are full, let go and haul; keep in the weather-braces forward, and when she comes to brace sharp up, haul the main and fore-top bowlines, haul taut the weather braces, and top the sprit-sail yard.

Q. How do you veer, or wear a ship, with all her sails set?

A. I would haul the mizen up, and the mizen stay-sail down, or brail it up, hard a weather to the helm, shiver the mizen top-sail, let go the main and main-top bowlines, ease off the main sheet, the lee main brace, and round in the weather brace. When the wind is abaft the beam, raise the main tack, when the wind is aft, square the head yards, and get the other tacks on board; haul aft the sheets, shift the jib and stay-sail sheets over the stays, and as she comes to, haul the mizen out; haul

out the reef-tackles, haul in the weather-brace, steady the lee-brace, haul taut the top-sail halyards; send the people up to hand the sail, and when up, before they go on the yard, I'll clip the rolling tackle on to steady it, and a piece of canvass abreast of the lee top-mast shrouds after the sail is handed, (all the top sails should be taken in the same way); after that, if squally, take in the main top-sail, and then the ship is under her courses.

2. How would you veer a ship under her courses?

A. I would haul the mizen and main-sail up, and down mizen stay-sail, square the after yards, haul a-weather the helm, man the weather fore-brace, and ease off the lee-brace and fore bowline, ease off the fore-tack, and haul on board the other. keep her large, if room, until I get the tack on board and belay it; then luff up to the wind, haul aft the fore-sheet and brace up the fore-yard, set the after-sails, aboard main-tack, aft the main sheet, brace ad up, and haul the bowlines; when my sails are trimmed, shift the rolling tackles on the top-sail yards.

2. Suppose you are lying to in a hard gale of wind, under a reefed main-sail, you want the ship's head on the other tack; how will you veer in a great sea?

A. I will watch her falling off, and put the helm a-weather, when she does, ease off the main sheet; if that will not do, I'll man the fore-shrouds, and get tarpaulins and hammocks or spare canvass up, and spread it. If that will not do, I will haul aft the main sheet, and put the helm a-lee, then send hands out to the sprit-sail yard with hammocks and gaskets to stop the sprit-sail (called balancing) within the lee clew-line, hook and loose the fore-yard-arm, then haul aft the sheet, crap the helm into a lee, then ease off the main sheet, round in the weather-brace, get on aft the other sheet, haul the main tack on board; when she is before the wind, square the sprit sail yard, clew the sail up and turl it; ease the helm down a-lee, brace the yards up, haul the main sheet aft, hoase the boom up, lash the helm three parts a lee, and she will lay to as before.

2. Suppose she will not veer after all you have done?

A. I will loose the goose-wings of the fore-sail; if that will not do, set the fore-sail on lyve, or under her courses, or haul the main-sail up; if by hauling the main-sail up and turling it she does not veer, lower down the mizen yard; if that will not do, lower down the cross-jack yard and mizen top-mast; if that will not do, cut away the mizen-mast.

2. How do you cast a ship, when intending to get under way?

A. If I am to cast her to starboard, I would haul in my larboard braces forward, and let my after yards lay square; I may hoist the fore top-mast stay-sail, and keep the sheet to windward till up far. If I am to cast her to port, I would haul in the contrary braces, with a cast, till the head sails and brace up as circumstances require. A. B. If a ship is wind-rod, as soon as the anchor is right up and down, put the helm the way you would have her cast, setting in the same braces abait, and the contrary forward; but if she is under way, the helm must be put the contrary way to which you would have her cast, and set in the braces forward, which ever way the helm is, the braces abait must be the contrary.

2. It blows hard, and you split your top-sail?

A. I would let go the bowline, haul in the weather-brace, and lower

the weather-sheet, let fly the clue-lines and bunt-lines, unbend the sail, and another, the other furl or set it, as circumstances require.

Q. You are lying to in a hard gale of wind, and split your main-sail?

A. I will haul it up carefully, unbend the sail, and bend another, get on board the main tack, and haul aft the sheet; when the sail is set, set a tackle on the weather-leech to secure the tack, and a preventer sheet: but in small ships they get the lee tack aft for a preventer sheet.

Q. Suppose you are on a wind, and let the ship come up in the wind, and are all aback, what will you do?

A. I will box her off, and suppose she will not box off, I will haul the mizen up, let go the main and main-top bow-lines, the lee main and main-top-sail braces, and lay all square abast, put the helm to leeward, if she is stern-way, when the wind is abast the beam shift the helm, and, as she gets head-way, haul in a little of the after-braces, haul the mizen out, brace up sharp abast and haul the bow-lines; and then I am on the same tack as before.

Q. Suppose you are on a wind, close upon the land, and standing on a strait run on shore, and you can clear the land on the other tack; but it blows hard and a head swell, that she will not stay: and should you ever you would be on shore, how would you get upon the other tack?

A. I would club-haul her; this is done by putting the helm a-lee, and letting go the lee-anchor, and bringing her head up to wind; then cut the cable and haul about the after-sails; and when they are full brace out the head-sails, haul on board the fore-tack, and brace up the other way.

Q. If by accident your ship is brought by the lee, what would you do?

A. When a ship is brought by the lee, it is commonly occasioned by a large sea; and by the neglect of the helmsman. When the wind is two or three points on the quarter, the ship taking a lurch brings the wind on the other side, and lays the sails all dead to the mast; as the yards are braced up, she then having little way, and the helm being of little service, would therefore brace about the head-sails the other way, and keep the main-top-sail shivering; when she gathers way, and brings the wind astern, raise the fore-tack and square the head-sails; trim the sails as they

second cable of the best bower; being all clear, I'll set my foresail and steer in for the Sound, and when I am near the place I intend to anchor in, I'll man the fore clue-garnets, and stand by to lower the yards and top-masts: being ready, lower away, haul the fore-sail close up, and furl it at a Portland, clap rolling tackles on the lower yards, and heel ropes on the top-masts; having the marks on to anchor, stream the best bower buoy, and see that it goes clear of the ship, and when I intend to bring up, put the helm down, and haul the mizen out, then let go the anchor and veer away at least one and a half cable before I check her; should the ship drive with two cables out, on the best bower, stream the small bower-buoy and let go the anchor, which will allow me to veer a cable on the small bower; this will bring her up if it blows ever so hard, and I have still the sheet anchor to stand by, when I have brought up, and double-bitted and stoppered the cables, I'll get the top-sail yards fore and aft in the tops, and make the ship as snug as possible, as soon as the gale is over, get the anchors up and moor properly. The best method is to unbend the small bower buoy-rope from the anchor, it being able to get it out of the best bower cable, by the buoy going over and over again of the said cable, which has been often the case. *N. B.* In coming from the westward with a hard gale of wind, and bound into the Downs, take the same method.

Q. Suppose you are on a lee shore, and had neither room to veer or stay, nor any anchoring ground, how would you put the ship's head round the other way?

A. I would put my helm hard a-lee; when she comes head to wind, raise the fore and main tacks directly, make a ran with my weather braces and lay all aback at once, then haul forward my lee-tacks and bow lines as far as I can, that the ship may fall round on her heel, and when the main-sail begins to shiver, I would haul it up, fill my headsails, and shift the helm hard a-weather; when the wind comes on the other quarter, haul on board the main tack, and bring her close to the wind.

Q. Suppose it blows hard, you cannot carry your courses, might coming on, and it is likely to blow harder, what will you do?

A. I will haul the fore-sail up and furl it, balance the mizen, haul it out to keep her to, then haul up the weather main clue-garnet and bunt-line, then the lee clue-garnet bunt-lines and leech-lines, square the yards, and get strops round the mast above the booms to hook the yard tackles to for rolling tackles, then reef the sail; when reefed, haul on board the tack, get aft the sheet handsomely, tend the braces, louse up the bow-line, and haul up the mizen.

Q. You are just abreast of Portland, coming up Channel, the wind has taken you back; you have all sails set, and you have no time to take them in, for you will be on shore or in the Race presently, how will you proceed?

A. If she has head-way, I will put the helm a-port, let go the fore sheet and larboard braces; as soon as the after-sails shiver, haul down all the standing sails; if it blows fresh take in top-gallant sails, brace up the after-yards; when tall, brace up forward, and haul on board the fore-tack, trim all sharp, and haul the bow-lines, and then haul taut the weather-braces.

Q. Suppose you are turning over the Flats with your top-sails and fore-sail, you endeavour to put about, but she will not stay, there is a sand a-head, within a cable's length of you, what will you do?

A. I will heave all aback, when she has paid well off, shift the helm;

Q. You are in a gale of wind, and split your fore-course, what will you do?

A. I'll man the weather fore clue-garnet, bunt-lines and leech-lines, ease off the fore-tack, and when clued up, man the lee clue-garnet and haul it close up; let go the lee-brace; when I let go the sheet and square the yard, haul taut the lifts and braces, send hands to unbend the sail; when another is bent, and I want to set it, I will haul on board the fore-tack, and haul at the fore-sheet, brace the yard up and haul the bow-line.

Q. It blows hard, and you want to reef your courses, how would you proceed?

A. I will let go the top-sail sheets and lifts, man the down-haul tackles, lower away the jibs, let go the bow-lines and clue the sails up, round in the weather-braces, haul taut the lifts, braces, and rolling tackles; then send hands up to reef the sails; when I want to set them, I will proceed with the sails as before.

Q. Suppose it blows hard at S. W. and you are drove from your anchorage in the Downs, what would you do?

A. I would steer for the Gull-stream, which I shall know by having the upper Light on the South Foreland to bear S. W. by S.; then steer away between the N. E. and N. E. by N. which will carry me between the Brake and the Goodwin Sands, keeping to the Goodwin in nine or ten fathoms, and to the Brake in seven or six.

Q. You are standing on a wind with all your sails set; your enemy is in sight, standing towards you, how do you clear your ship for action?

A. I will call all hands to quarters, up hammocks, the quarter-masters to stow them in the netting, and on the gang-way; get the top-

A. Because the mast will go a stern clew of the rudder, and prevent its damping the ship.

Q. You are going large and see a ship in the wind's eye, how will you proceed to chase her?

A. I will turn all lands up, get my tacks on board, brace up my yards and haul all the sheets; haul the bowlines, set the jib and stay-sails, keep her tull, and by making short boards and turn directly to windward, which will prevent her putting away large.

Q. Suppose you were to carry away your bowsprit, what would you do?

A. I would immediately reef ship, and keep her before the wind; and then, for the security of the fore-mast, I would carry forward the fore-runners and tackles, and bouse them well taut, till I can get a hawser or sufficient rope, and clinch it round the mast-head, and secure it to the bits of the fore-castle or the cat-heads; then take the best spar I have and make a jury bowsprit of it.

Q. Having a fair wind, how will you set your fore-top-mast studding sail on the larboard side?

A. First haul taut the truss tackles, and bouse the fore-yard close to; then haul taut the larboard fore-till, and starboard fore-top-sail clew-line; on board his majesty's ships the top burtons are on the top-sail yards to keep them square when studding-sails are set (the top-sails, if it, and clew-lines not the right of); the fore-top men down on the fore-yard, and rig out the larboard studding-sail boom, first sending down the studding-sail tick and outer halvyards; up to the fore-top-sail larboard yard arm, and reeve the halvyards, send them down and bend them, the tack being bent and all ready, man the halvyards and hoist away, haul out the tack, &c. If the wind is on the beam or quartering, set it abaft the top-sail; if right aft, before the top sail, (which is done by a man standing on the fore yard-arm, with the leach of the studding-sail in his hands).

Q. Suppose you are in an engagement, and your main-top-mast stay is shot away, how will you secure your mast?

A. I will send my shifting back-stay forward by the main-top-mast stay-sail halvyards, and reeve it through a block abaft the fore-mast leach, bouse it taut, and that will secure the mast.

Q. Your ship comes to against her helm, what will you do?

A. I will haul my mizen up, and shiver the after-sails.

Q. She comes to yet, if she stays she will be on board some other ship?

A. I'd let go the lee fore and fore-top-sail braces, raise the fore-tack and let go the bow-lines, haul in the weather braces, and luv her.

Q. How do you splice your cables?

A. I will put the whole strands of the best or small bower cable twice each way, and put into each strand with a tail of three fathoms each, then seize them with quarter and end seizing to make them lie square, which is the readiest way for casting the hawse, they come soon aboard and unspliced with a pointed.

Q. How would you mark the lead-line?

A. Black leather at 2 and 3 fathoms, white at 5, red at 7, black at 10, white at 13, (some seamen use black at 10 and 13) white at 15, red at 17 as at 7, two knots at 20 fathoms, and so on, and additional knot at every 10 fathoms, with a single knot between every 5 fathoms to mark the time at every 5 fathoms.

Q. You are sent down in the dark for a top-sail, how do you know it?

it is a fore-sail : if it is marled about the foot rope, it is a main-sail : if before, it is a fore-sail : if a main-top-sail, it has four bow-line cringles, if a fore-top-sail but three. all top sails are marled to the rope, because the foot rope is served.

Q. The sheers are along side, how do you get them in ?

A. Par buckle them in with their heads aft on the poop, and get the fore and main runners on them for guys ; lash on two four-fold blocks, reeve the masting-balls, get girt lines on the head of the sheers to steady the mast-head, put heel lashings on the sheers, with good oak plunks under them, to transport them forward on. lash one of the four-fold blocks forward to the stem, and bring the fall to the capstan ; heave the sheers high enough, when done, I'll take forward two runners and tackles to assist the sheers, take the mizen-mast first in, then raise the sheers erect, take in the main-mast, bowse the heels of the sheers forward, and keep them upright to take in the foremast.

Q. How do you rig a lower mast ?

A. I will lash on the girt-line-blocks, put on the bolsters, parcel and tar them, put over the runner and tackle-pendants, then the foremost of the starboard-shrouds, then the larboard, and so on ; then the stay and spring stay, seize in the dead eyes for the shrouds, and the harts for the stay, reeve the lanyards, set up the rigging, get the top over head, and bolt it, rattle down the shrouds, and seize on the cat-harpin-legs, hook the futtock shrouds and hitch them, seize down the ends, lash the hanging jcer blocks under the top, with the strops under the stays, lead up and lash to the mast-head, get the cap into the top for the head of the top-mast, and lash the blocks on for the main lifts.

Q. How do you get a top and cap over ?

A. Make fast a girt-line block, on each side of the mast-head, reeve the girt-lines, and pass them under the top, and make them fast to the after-part of the top, stop them to the bolt holes in the middle and fore-part of the top, then sway away ; when high enough, cut the upper stops, having a guy on the after part of the top. Loom, and the top will fall over the mast-head, then lower away, and put it in its birth, haul upon the guy and bolt it, lay the cap steady over the trussel-trays for the top-mast head, to receive it ; when the top-mast-head is through it, lash the cap to the top-mast till high enough, then place the cap on the mast-head, and drive it down.

Q. How do you rig a main-top-mast ?

A. I will tar the mast-head, get the cross-trees over, fix the bolters and parcel them, put over burton-pendants, then the shrouds, and back-stays, proper and spring-stay, and cap, sway up the mast and fid it, seize in the dead eyes, stay the mast, set up the shrouds, rattle them down, lash the bullock-blocks to the mast-head.

Q. How do you rig a top-gallant-mast ?

A. I will send down the top-rope, reeve it through the sheath-hole, and make it fast round the hounds of the mast, and standing part of the rope, being high enough end to make fast to the cap for doubling, put on a seizing, about half way up, which done, sway away ; when the head is through the cap, make fast the spare end or standing part of the top-rope to the cap, cut the seizing, clap on the grummet, then the shrouds, back-stays and stay, sway up the mast, fid it, and set the rigging up.

Q. How do you rig a bowsprit ?

A. I will lash the collar for forestay, the bob-stays and bowsprit shrouds, then the collar for the spring-stays, then the block for the top-rope, then the collar for the mainmast, then the collar for the bowsprit, and set the bowsprit.

Q. How do you rig a jib-boom?

A. I will put over the traveller, horses, and guys, the top-gallant stay-block, and lash on the blocks for the top-gallant bowline and jib; down-haul block to the traveller.

Q. How do you rig a lower yard?

A. I will get the yard athwart the gunwale, lash the jeers, clue-garnets, bunt-lines, leach-lines, and slab-line blocks, then put over the yard-arms the horses brace, pendants, the yard tackle pendants, then the top-sail sheet and lift blocks, reeve the jeers, braces, lifts, and yard-tackle falls, truss parels, sway the yard up, haul all taut, and belay.

Q. How do you rig a fore-top-sail-yard?

A. I will reeve a hawser for a top-rope, through the bullock-block, and send it down, and having put over the horses, make the top rope fast to the middle of the yard, stopping it to the yard-arm, sway it above the top, put over the brace pendants and lift blocks, reeve the lifts and braces, cut the yard-arm seizing, and cross the yard, lash the tye, bunt-line, and clue-line block, reeve the tye and halyards, sway it up above the cap, and parel it, reeve the clue-lines, bunt-lines, and reef-tackles.

Q. How do you rig a top-gallant yard?

A. I will seize the clue-line-blocks on, put the horses over the yard-arms, sway it up on the cap, and rig the yard-arms, by putting on the brace-pendants and lifts, then cross the yard and parel it.

Q. You have lost your rudder at sea, what method will you take to steer the ship?

A. I will take a large spar, or part of a top-mast, and cut it flat in the form of a stern-post, bore holes at proper distances in that part which is to be the fore part of the preventer, or additional stern-post, then take the thickest plank I have on board, and make it as near as I can into the form of a rudder, bore holes at proper distances in the fore part of it, and in the after-part of the preventer stern-post to correspond with each other; and reeve rope grommets through those holes in the rudder and after-part of the stern-post, for the rudder to play upon.

Through the preventer stern-post reeve guys, and at the fore part of them fix tackles, and then put the machine over-board; when I get it in proper position, or in a line with the ship's stern-post, lash the upper part of the preventer-post to the upper part of the ship's stern-post, then hook tackles at or near the main chains, and bowse taut on the guys to confine it to the lower part of the stern-post;—having holes bored through the preventer and proper stern-post, I will run an iron bolt through both, taking care not to touch the rudder, which will prevent the false stern-post from rising up or falling down.

By the guys on the after-part of the rudder, and tackles fixed to them, I may steer the ship. I must take care to bowse taut the tackles on the preventer stern-post to keep it close to the proper stern-post.

Q. Your ship is leaky, you cannot keep her free by the pumps, what will you do?

A. I will take a spare top-sail, or some other sail, and spread it upon the deck, cover it all over with oakum, and bind it to the top-sail with a needle and twine in several places, to keep it fast to the sail, then take a hawser and cut it into proper lengths to go under the ship's bottom, and come in over the gunnel, put these hawsers about four feet distant under the sail, and make them fast, with their middle to the middle of

the sails, and each leach, beginning at the head and leaving off at the clues:—Then put the sail over-board, keeping the oakum side to the ship's bottom, and haul up the ends of the hawsers on the other side by a hauling line which I have swept the ship with, numbering each end fore and aft; then ease away on the hawser's ends on that side I have put the sail over, and keep hauling at the same time on the hawser's ends on the opposite side. When the sail is properly down, which is known by marking the hawser, I will then clap on tackles and bowse all taut, keeping the sail close to the ship's bottom, the oakum will be drawn in, and stop the leak. The sail may be covered with dong, or any filth I have on board, which will be drawn in and stop the leak.

Q Suppose the wind northerly, and you are in a ship's hawse in the Downs, what would you do?

A I would wait until the ship tends to windward, and heave up my anchor as she is tending.

Q How would you work a ship out of the Downs with the wind southerly?

A I would stand to the Goodwins and in 10 or 11 fathoms, it being steep to; and to the shore in 8 fathoms water.

Q Is there any danger in going out of the Downs?

A Yes, between Deal and Walmer Castle there are shoals near the shore, not having more than 16 or 17 feet of water on them at spring tides; as I draw towards the Foreland, I would stand in shore, to 10 or 9 fathoms, and off to the South Sand-head, Upper Deal and Walmer Castles in one will lead me clear off; Deal Church being open with Walmer Castle about a ship's length, I must stand out till I bring the lights in one, then I am clear of the South Sand-head; and when Folkstone church is open with Hay Cliffs, it leads me clear. I must take care not to elude the Haze land, and the South Sand head with

2. What is the course from the South Foreland to Dungeness, and what are the dangers?

A. From the South Foreland to Dungeness, the true course is S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. distance 23 miles.

The Ripsips lie N. E. and S. W. about 5 leagues in length; the N. E. end bears from Dover Castle S. S. E. 4 leagues, from Folkstone S. E. by S. Calais steeple bears from it S. E. and Calais Cliffs S. S. E. 3 leagues, the S. W. end bears from Dungeness E. S. E. 4 leagues, on the N. E. part there are about 15 or 16 feet at low water, on the S. W. end 4 or 5 fathoms; it is steep to on both sides, having 20 and 22 fathoms close to it. To the westward of Folkstone, there is a ledge of rocks that runs a large mile off the shore. I would come no nearer in than 14 fathoms.

About 4 miles E. by N. from Dungeness, there is a shoal with not more than 12 feet on it, which I shall avoid by keeping in 10 fathoms.

2. Where will you anchor, and in what depth of water, under Dungeness?

A. I would anchor with the Ness Point S. W. by W. the light-house W. S. W. athwart Romney Town, in 8, 9, or 10 fathom water.

There is a shoal about two miles to the westward of the Ness, with only 18 feet on it at low spring tides, the Ness light bears from it N. E. by E. 12 fathoms close to.

2. What is the course from Dungeness to Beachy-head, and what are the dangers?

A. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. distance about nine leagues.

Off the high land of Harleigh there is a shoal of rocky ground with 14 feet on it, and lies pretty close in. In the channel off Dungeness, there is 24 fathoms, and off Beachy-head from 26 to 50 fathoms; I will, in thick weather, keep in 15 or 20 fathoms, from the Ness to Beachy-head. When I deepen my water, haul to the northward, but if I shoal it, haul to the southward. In clear weather I may stand in shore until Beachy-head bears W. by N. and not have less than 10 fathoms of water, must then tack to avoid Pemsey Shoal, which lies about two miles off the shore, with Pemsey Church bearing N. and Beachy-head W. by S. 14 feet on it.

There is a shoal with 14 feet on it, and lies with Beachy-head W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. 12 miles; E. by S. 6 miles from Beachy-head is the Horse of Warrington, a small shoal, having 16 feet on it at low water.

2. Be ag off Beachy-head, at the close of a winter's evening, in a gale of wind at N. E. bound to Spithead, what is best to be done?

A. I would be to with my ship's head to the N. N. W. till morning, then she will drive about a channel course at the rate of two knots an hour, allowing that what she would lose in the ebb, she would gain in the flood, and be in a fair way in the morning; I would come no nearer to the Owers than 16 or 20 fathoms.

2. What is the course and dangers between Beachy-head and Dungeness?

A. The course is W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distance about 20 leagues.

The dangers are, Owers; the mark to go clear off the east part of them, is the white way on Crow Hill in one with Chichester Church, a little to the eastward of Pegram Church, and the mark to clear the west end, is St. Rook's Hill in one with Chichester Church, they bear from Culver Cliff E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. about 4 leagues; there is a floating light just to the eastward of them; in going down Channel, if I keep Dun-

nose W. N. W. Northerly, will carry me without them, I will come no nearer to them in thick weather than 18 or 20 fathoms.

Q You are coming from the westward and off Dunnose, what would you do?

A I would steer N. E. keeping Sandown Castle clear of Culver Cliff, bearing W. by N. then I may run in between Bembridge Ledge and the Princessa Shoal, but with a ship of a great draught of water, it is best to go without the Princessa Shoal, until I get the Kickergill on the S. W. part of Monkton Fort, and run into Spithead between the Buoy of the Dean and the Buoy of the Warner.

N. B. In going for Spithead from the eastward, there are 5 black buoys lying on the Dean and Horse, they must all be left on the star-board side: the outer one is called the Last Buoy of Dean, it lies in 27 feet water, the marks for it are the flag-staff of Portsmouth platform, a little open to the westward of a round sentry-box of South Sea Castle, bearing N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. with Dunnose open off Culver Cliff.

From the outer buoy to the next is W. N. W. about one mile and a quarter, it lies in 6 fathoms; the third lies in 4 fathoms; the buoy of the Warner bears west southerly from this buoy about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, from the third to the fourth or Elbow buoy, is S. E. and N. W.; it lies in 3 fathoms.

The Buoy of the Horse bears from the third buoy N. N. W. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and lies in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; from this last buoy to the first buoy of Bembridge, the course is W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. The Royal George lies in 18 fathoms, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the N. W. of the Edgar; the buoy of the Royal George, that of Norman's Land, and the Kickergill, lie in a line.

The two buoys of the Princessa Shoal lie N. E. by N. and S. W. by S. of each other, distance about a mile; they lie each in five fathoms with $4\frac{1}{2}$ between them, the marks for the inner buoy which is white, are Sandown Castle in one with Culver White Cliff and Nettustone Point on Bembridge Point, the buoy of Bembridge Ledge is black, and the No. buoy is red, they lie E. N. E. and W. S. W. of each other, with Dunnose open off Culver Cliff.

Q Suppose you were to the northward of Bembridge Point, bound to Spithead, and the buoys were all gone, what would you do?

A I would bring St. Helen's Church to bear W. and keep in twelve fathoms and steer N. by W. towards the Dean, keeping Ashdown-mark above the trees, will lead me into Spithead, abreast of Hale; if it is thick weather and the wind southerly, I will come no nearer to Bembridge Ledge than six fathoms, and steer N. W. by N. but if the wind is on the other side, I would come no nearer the Dean and Horse than 10 fathoms; observing the course and tides, I will anchor at Spithead with South Sea Castle N. E. by E. and the Kicker Point N. W. in 14 fathoms, Fast Indiamen and merchant ships generally anchor on the Middle Bank to the westward of the Bembridge buoy in 10 or 15 fathoms; if I am obliged to turn into Spithead, I may turn the Kickergill on each side of Fort Monkton, and come no nearer the Warner than 10 fathoms, nor to the Dean than 9 or 10 fathoms, nor to Norman's Land than 14 or 18 fathoms being close to it.

Q How do you come to anchor at St. Helen's?

A I would keep Sandown Castle just open of Culver Cliff, and bring St. Helen's Church a sail's breadth open of the Red Cuffs of Bembridge Point, and anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms.

Q Suppose you were moored at Spithead with a cable and a half on the best bower, and one on the small bower, you have orders to



sail, at what time of the tide would you unmoor, and which anchor would you take up first?

A. I would begin to unmoor at the first of the flood, and take up my small bower first.

Q. In sailing within the Isle of Wight and through the Needles, what are your observations?

A. To keep clear of the West Middle, I would keep South Sea Castle a sail's breadth open of the Kicker Point until I shut in West Cowes Castle, then steer directly for East Cowes Point, giving it a birth, then steer for Hurst Castle, and when abreast of it, borrow pretty near it, then steer for the Needle's Point; the leading mark through the Needles is a House to the eastward of Lymington Creek, called Petwell Bath, in one with Hurst Castle, bearing N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. I must be careful to keep the vanes of the windmill which stands on the island in sight, to keep me clear of Warden Ledge; great regard must be had to the tides, for the flood sets on the Needles, and the ebb on the shingles, with great velocity. *N. B.* To the northward of the West Middle lies the Bramble; the Bramble and West Middle have each two buoys on them; if I sail to the northward of the West Middle, I must sail between it and the Bramble, leaving the Bramble on the starboard side; when I come to West Cowes Castle, I must give it a good birth, as there is a ledge of rocks that lie off it. Warden Rock lies on the island side with a buoy on it: when I come near the Needles, must give them a good birth to avoid the Chalk Rock*.

Q. What is your course from Dunnose to Portland?

A. W. by N. 18 leagues.

Q. If you are forced into Portland, what precautions are necessary?

A. I must take care of the shambles, they bear from Portland Lights, which lie north and south of each other, N. W. by W. 4 miles, with only 14 feet on them at low water; to sail into the road from the westward, I must keep close to the Bill, and keep my lead going; when I am round the East Point, haul up and anchor against the Pier, in 9 or 10 fathoms, with the Bill bearing S. S. E. Portland Castle S. S. W. and Weymouth Castle N. W. In sailing out of Portland Road, I must keep Week Church open of the Stone Pier, and that will carry me clear to the eastward of the Shambles.

The tide flows hard from the Road to the Bill E. S. E. 7 hours, and the flood sets right of the Bill 9 hours.

N. B. In case I should be embayed to the westward of Portland, and no possibility of getting out between Barton and Chiswell, where it ebbs 9 hours and flows only 3 hours, there is a steep beach of pebbles: I would there run my ship on shore with as much sail as I could carry, especially at the beginning of an ebb, and remain on board for three or four seas, when I may get on shore with safety.

Q. What is the course from Portland to Torbay, and how do you anchor there?

A. The course is W. N. W. and distance about 14 leagues; to anchor in the bay, I would bring the Berry Head to bear S. by E. or S. S. E. and Brixham Church on with the Pier; the best anchoring for small ships is $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Brixham Pier Head, in 7 fathoms, or just to the Eastward of Torpier.

Q. What is your course from the Berry Head to the Start?

A. S. W. about 6 leagues.

* For a more particular account, see the DIRECTIONS published by JOHN HAMILTON Moore. Price 3s. 6d.

Q. Is there any danger near the Start?

A. Yes, about two miles to the eastward of the Start, there is a shoal with not more than 9 feet on it. the Bolt Head being kept open of the Start Point, will carry me clear of it.

Q. What is your course from the Start to the Eddystone?

A. W $\frac{1}{2}$ S 7 leagues.

Q. What is your course from the Start to Ramhead?

A. W N. W 7 leagues.

Q. What is to be observed in sailing into Plymouth Sound?

A. It coming from the westward, and am got round the Ramhead, I must give Penlee Point a good birth, by reason of a ledge of rocks that lies off from it, then haul N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. for anchoring; the leading mark in is Plymouth Church on with the middle Obensk on the Hoar.

In going into the Sound I may anchor in Cawsand Bay, in 20 fathoms, with Penlee Point S. W. and the town of Cawsand W. N. W.

The leading mark to carry me in between the Knap and Shovel, is Plymouth old church on with a white patch on the Hoar.

I may go into the Sound on the east side, between the Tinker and Shag-stone, by keeping Mount Batton a sail's breadth open of Staden Point, and keep in that direction until Maker's church bears N. W. and Withy Edge open, then haul over to the eastward and anchor.

Q. How do you sail into Hamoaze?

A. I would keep Kingsand open of Redding Point, until the large House at Stoke touches the East side of Mill Bay, steer in until the Obelisk comes on with Black House Point; keep in that direction, till the easternmost summer house on Mount Edgecumbe Side comes open with the point within which it stands; then steer for it, until the east point of Mount Wre comes open with Black house Point, then steer mid-channel for Stone-house Pool till Drake's Island is shut within Black house Point. I must not open it till South Down comes open with the Obelisk, then steer up the harbour with the side of Drake's Island just touching Passage Point, which will lead me to the southward of the Harbour shoal, on the outer part of which there is a rock, with only sixteen feet on it, but on any other part there is a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

N. B. The marks to know the Sound when I am coming from sea in the day time, are, Ram Church, which stands to the northward of the Ram-head, and a square tower standing on the highest part of the land.

Q. You are bound into Falmouth, how would you proceed?

A. In going to Falmouth, there is a rock, called the Black Rock, with a pole on it, and shows itself at half tide; it lies nearest to the west shore; I may sail in on either side of it, but the east side is the best. If I would sail into Carrack Road, I must keep in the fair way, and my lead going, as there is a narrow deep channel all the way, of 16 or 18 fathoms. I may borrow on St. Mawes side in 5 or 6 fathom. The best anchoring in Carrack Road, is St. Mawes Castle E. S. E. and lay my easternmost anchor in 16 or 18 fathoms, and my westernmost anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms. Just pass St. Mawes there is a sand that is steep to, called St. Mawes Sand, and lies almost half channel over.

N. B. Great ships anchor, with Manacle Point on with the point of Falmouth, or a great house, that is to the westward of Penryn, just open Trifusis Point, in 18 fathoms — The Manacles lie from Falmouth about S. S.

Q. How do you know the Lizard when you first make it?

A. It is the southernmost land on the coast, and may be seen 7 or 8 leagues off, in 42 fathoms.

Q. How does the Land's End appear when you make it?

A. It appears in hammocks with a church on it, and may be seen 7 or 8 leagues off, in 5 fathoms.

Q. What are the dangers off the Land's End?

A. Many: -1st, The Runnel-stone lies about nine-tenths of a mile S. S. E. from Tol-peden-penwith.

2d, N. E. by N. from the Runnel-stone there is a rock, called the Leawmean, which appears at half ebb, with a passage between it and the main, seldom used by any but by roasters.

3d, The Wolf Rock; bears from Tol-peden-penwith W. S. W. distance $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it is small and may be seen at half tide; the largest of the Bresan Rocks, kept open of the outermost of the Long Ships (*on which there is a light-house erected*), will lead me clear to the westward of the Wolf.

4th, The Long Ships lie N. W. by N. about 3 miles from the S. W. point of the Land's End, and 1 mile W. N. W. from the westernmost point; they are high, and may be seen 4 or 5 leagues off.

5th, The Kettle-bottom, is a shoal with only 6 feet on it, and lies about half-way between the northernmost part of the Long Ships, and the west point of the Land's End.

6th, The Bresan rocks lie about 3 miles N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the Long Ships.

7th, The Seven Stones are a row of rocks that come not above water, but the sea always breaks over them, they lie from Cape Cornwall W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. dist. $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues; and from St. Martin's Head, Scilly, N. E. dist. 3 leagues.

Q. If you are forced into Mount's Bay, where would be the safest anchoring ground?

A. Mount's Bay lies between the Lizard and the Land's End; there is a high Island on the east side, and a Castle on the west side of it, called St. Michael's Mount; from the east side of it lies a ledge of rocks, near a league into the sea; the coast is full of rocks, and not safe to anchor in. To sail into the Bay I must bring St. Paul's steeple W. and keep over to the west shore, and make St. Clement's Island, which is before the town of Mousehole, having the castle on the starboard side; I shall then see a large sandy bay, and, when within the island, there is a good anchoring in 7 or 8 fathoms.

Q. If you are bound or forced to go into Scilly, what would you do?

A. I would steer for St. Mary's Sound, and run in for the southernmost Point of St. Mary's Island, called Penmins Point, minding to keep the lead going, and approach no nearer than 5 fathoms water; about N. W. of Penmins Point, a little more than half a mile, is the Woolpack, the shoal lies near to the shore, I must continue to run in 5 or 6 fathoms, keeping pretty close to St. Mary's Island, to avoid the Spanish Ledge, which lies about half a mile W. by S. from Penmins Point, some part of this shoal may be seen at low water, and part of the Woolpack shows itself before low water; when I have got abreast of the Woolpack, to which I must give a good birth, about a cable's length, and steer for the Stevel Rock which is beid to; when I am abreast of the Stevel, must then steer N. W. by W. until Little Crow Island comes on with Bantseuren Point; then steer N. N. E. until Crow Island comes open a ship's length of Bantseuren Point, or bring the castle, which is on St. Mary's Island, to bear S. S. E. and anchor in 6 or 5 fathoms water.

THE METHOD OF EXERCISING MERCHANT SHIPS' COMPANIES FOR WAR.

IT is not presumed, in the following pages, to offer any hints to the officers in the Royal Navy, who may be said to be trained up in the school of war: we only attempt the humbler task of suggesting a few observations to the commanders of merchant ships, who, occupied in commercial pursuits in time of peace, are sometimes deficient in the method of defending themselves when attacked in time of war. We would first recommend to station the crews according to their rank and capacities, by forming a quarter bill and to exercise them in their respective stations. As merchant ships are so variously fitted out with guns and men, it is impossible to form a quarter bill to suit all. We have, however, given two quarter bills, one for a trading ship of fourteen six-pounders, and fifty men, and the other for a privateer of twenty nine-pounders, and 160 men, which may be varied as circumstances and the difference of guns, carriages, and men, may require.

A Quarter Bill for a Trading Ship of Fourteen Six-pounders and Fifty Men.

The captain to command in chief, on the quarter-deck, if it be fortified to afford common shelter from small arms	1
The chief mate to command the six foremost guns, and work the ship forward	1
The second mate to command the eight aftermost guns	1
The boatswain to pass the word, and get the captain's orders executed fore and aft, as occasion may require	1
The carpenter to attend the pumps, shot plugs, &c.	1
The gunner to deliver the powder to the boys, as carriers	1
The doctor in the lowest, safest, and most convenient place, the ship affords	1
A good man at the helm	1
Four men to each gun and its opposite, and a boy to fetch powder	35
Seven men at small arms and occasional duty	7
	50

A Quarter Bill for a Privateer of Twenty Guns, Nine-pounders, and Four Three-pounders on the Quarter-Deck and Fore-castle.

The captain to command the whole	1
The master to assist and work the ship according to orders	1
A midshipman to pass the word of command fore and aft	1

A quarter-master at the gun, and another at the helm	2
The first marine officer with 24 musketeers	25
Three men for the two three-pounders, and a boy to fetch powder	4

On the Main Deck.

The first lieutenant to command the ten foremost guns	1
The second lieutenant to command the ten aftermost guns ..	1
The gunner to assist and attend all the great guns fore and aft	1
The two master's mates to attend the fore-topsail braces, and work the ship forward according to orders	2
The boatswain's mate, with two seamen, to assist in working the ship, and to repair the main rigging	3
The carpenter and his crew to attend the pump, and the wings about the water's edge, fore and aft, with shot-plugs, &c.	4
Six men to each of the ten guns on a side, and its opposite, and a boy to fetch powder	70

On the Forecastle.

The boatswain to command, with two seamen to work the ship and repair the fore rigging	3
Three men, and a boy, to fetch powder, for the two three-pounders	4
The second marine officer, with nine musketeers	10
In the barge upon the booms, the third marine officer with eight musketeers	9
In the main top, five men with a midshipman at small arms, and to observe the conduct and condition of the enemy	6
In the fore top, five men at small arms and to repair the rigging	5
In the mizen top, three men at small arms and to repair the rigging	3
In the powder-room, the gunner's mate with an assistant to fill and hand powder to the boys, carriers	2
In the cock-pit, the doctor and his mate	2

160

Here it may not be amiss to remark, that the people should be quartered to fight nearest to where they are stationed to work the ship; that is, the after guard on the quarter deck, the waisters in the waist, forecastle men that are necessary in the forecastle, &c. The quarter bill and discipline of the crew should be kept from disorder as long as possible; and when occasional duty requires the people to be let go from their quarters, it should not be done at random, but with judgement, such as will suit the occasion, from the musketeers, or a man from each great gun, &c. where they can be best spared.

On Preparing for Exercise or Action.

When all hands are called to quarters, every man should bring his

hammock well lashed up, and stow it to the greatest advantage to give shelter from small arms nearest to his own quarters, or give it to some of his messmates where they are most wanted, that they may know readily where to find them when exercise or action is over.

When the hammocks are properly stowed, the officers, according to their stations and duties, are to see the ship effectually cleared of all incumbrances, and every thing prepared, so that nothing may be wanting that is necessary for exercise or action.

The lieutenants or mates, with the gunner on the gun deck, are to get all the hatches laid, except that where the powder is to be handed up; a match tub half filled with water, and four matches in the notches, placed as near midship as possible to serve two guns and their opposites; also swabs to wet the decks, to prevent the fatal consequences that may attend the scattered and blown powder from the priming of the guns making a train fore and aft, which has, in many instances, taken fire from the firing of the guns, and done great damage. It is further the duty of the lieutenants to see that the captain of each gun has his men, powder-horn, rope-sponge, rammer, crows, handspikes, and train tackles, all ready in their proper places.

The boatswain must get the yards slung, the topsail sheets stoppered, and marlinespikes ready to repair the standing or running rigging that may be damaged.

The carpenters are to get the pumps rigged, and shot plugs, with all that is necessary, ready in their proper places, to stop leaks and repair damages.

The gunner, when preparing for action, is to see that the charges in the guns are dry, and that there is a sufficient quantity of wads, and shot of all sorts, and cartridges ready filled.

The marine officers are to see all the musketeers at their quarters, with their arms and ammunition in good order for exercise or action.

Exercise of the Great Guns.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Silence | 8 Fire |
| 2 Cast loose your guns | 9 Sponge your guns |
| 3 Level your guns | 10 Load with cartridge |
| 4 Take out your tompons | 11 Shot your guns |
| 5 Run out your guns | 12 Put in your tompons |
| 6 Prime | 13 Hoase your guns |
| 7 Point your guns | 14 Secure your guns. |

1. Silence.

At this word every one is to observe a silent attention to the officers.

2. Cast loose your Guns.

The muzzle lashing is to be taken off from the guns, and, being coiled up in a small compass, is to be made fast to the eye-bolt above the port, the lashing-tackles at the same time to be cast loose, and the middle of the breeching seized to the thumble of the pomilion. The sponge to be taken down, and with the crow, handspike, &c. laid upon the deck by the gun.

N. B. When prepared for engaging an enemy, the seizing within

the clinch of the breeching is to be cut, that the gun may come sufficiently within board for loading, and that the force of the recoil may be more spent before it acts upon the breeching.

3. Level your Guns.

The breech of your metal is to be raised, so as to admit the foot of the beds being placed upon the axle-tree of the carriage, with the quoin upon the bed, both their ends being even one with the other.

N. B. When leveled for firing, the bed is to be lashed to the bolt which supports the inner end of it, that it may not be thrown out of its place by the violence of the gun's motion, when hot with frequent discharges.

4. Take out your Tompions.

The tompion is to be taken out of the gun's mouth, and left hanging by its lanyard.

5. Run out your Guns.

With the tackles hooked to the upper bolts of the carriage, the gun is to be howsed out as close as possible, without the assistance of crows or handspikes; taking care at the same time to keep the breeching clear of the trucks, by hauling it through the rings; it is then to be bent so as to run clear when the gun is fired. When the gun is out, the tackle-falls are laid along-side the carriages in neat fakes, that when the gun, by recoiling, overhauls them, they may not be subject to get foul, as they would if in a common coil.

6. Prime.

Take off the apron and unstop the touch-hole, that the cartridge may be pierced with the priming-wire, and the touch-hole filled with powder, the pan also is to be filled; and the flat spice, having a score through it at the end of the pan, is to be covered, and this part of the priming is to be bruised with the round part of the horn. The apron is to be laid over, and the horn put up out of danger from the flash of the priming.

7. Point the Guns.

At this command the gun is, in the first place, to be elevated to the height of the object, by means of the side sights; and then the person pointing is to direct his fire by the upper sight, having a crow on one side, and a handspike on the other, to heave the gun by his direction till he catches the object.

N. B. The men who heave the gun for pointing are to stand between the ship's side and their crows or handspikes, to escape the injury they might otherwise receive from their being struck against them or splintered by a shot; and the man who attends the captain with a

THE METHOD OF EXERCISING

to bring it at the word, "Point your guns;" and kneeling with the knee opposite the train truck of the carriage, and at such a distance as to be able to touch the priming, is to turn his head from the carriage and blow gently upon the lighted match to keep it clear. And as the missing of an enemy in action, by neglect or carelessness, is most inexcusable, it is particularly recommended to the people thoroughly instructed in pointing well, and taught the inconveniences of not taking proper means to hit their mark, therefore they should be made to elevate their guns to the utmost, and then to point with the same exactness, having caught the mark through the upper sight. At the word,

8. Fire,

which is instantly to be put to the bruised part of the priming; when the gun is discharged, the touch-hole is to be stopped, in order to prevent any spark of fire that may remain in the chamber of the gun, and the man who sponges is immediately to place himself by the side of the gun in readiness, when at the next word,

9. Sponge your Guns,

the sponge is to be rammed down to the bottom of the chamber, twisted round, to extinguish effectually any remains of fire; then drawn out to be struck against the outside of the muzzle, to prevent any sparks or scraps of the cartridge that may have come out. Next its end is to be shifted ready for loading; and while the man appointed to provide a cartridge, is to go to the

**12. Put in your Tompions.**

The tompions to be put into the muzzle of the cannon.

13. House your Guns.

The seizing is to be put on again upon the clinched end of the breeching, leaving it no slacker than to admit of the gun's being housed with ease. The quoin is to be taken from under the breech of the gun, and the bed, still resting upon the bolt, within the carriage, thrust under, till the foot of it falls off the axletree, leaving it to rest upon the end which projects out from the foot. The metal is to be let down upon this. The gun is to be placed exactly square, and the muzzle is to be close to the wood, in its proper place for passing the muzzle-lashings.

14. Secure your Guns.

The muzzle-lashings must be first made secure, and then with one tackle (having all its parts equally taut with the breeching) the gun is to be lashed. The other tackle is to be bowsed taut, and by itself made fast, that it may be ready to cast off for lashing a second breeching.

N. B. Care must be taken to hook the first tackle to the upper bolt of the carriage, that it may not otherwise obstruct the reeving of the second breeching, and to give the greater length to the end part of the fall. No pains must be spared in bowsing the lashing very taut, that the guns may have the least play that is possible, as their being loose may be productive of very dangerous consequences. The quoin, crow, and handspike, are to be put under the gun, the powder-horn hung up in its place, &c.

Being engaged at any time when there is a large swell, a rough sea, in squally weather, &c. as the ship may be liable to be suddenly much heeled, the port tackle-fall is to be kept clear, and (whenever the working of the gun will admit of it) the man charged with that office is to keep it in his hand; at the same time the muzzle lashing is to be kept fast to the ring of the port, and being hauled taut, is to be fastened to the eye-bolt, over the port-hole, so as to be out of the gun's way in firing, in order to haul it in any time of danger.

This precaution is not to be omitted, when engaging to windward, any more than when to leeward, those situations being very subject to alter at too short a warning.

A train tackle is always to be made use of with lee-guns, and the men stationed to attend it are to be very careful in preventing the gun's running out at an improper time.

THE METHOD OF ATTACKING OR DEFENDING A SHIP.

AS soon as the ship has got to sea, I would recommend to take the first favourable opportunity to have all hands called to quarters, the officers in their stations to have every thing made properly ready and

fit for action; to have a general exercise not only of the great guns and small arms, but the method of working and managing the ship, to take advantage of the openings which often occur in attacking or being attacked by another single ship, which should be studied by every commander, and the designed manœuvres should be taught the people in their general exercise, that they may know how to act and move regularly from one place and side to the other as occasion may require, without confusion, which is always the case when the intended manœuvres are not made known to the people.

For these reasons, as soon as possible, it should be made known to them, that if a ship of nearly equal force should bring to with a design to fight, it was intended not to run directly alongside, and lie to like a log, and depend upon mere battering with one side only, or upon the stern chase-guns. Begin the attack upon the weather quarter, shooting the ship up in the wind, with the helm a-lee, till the after lee gun, with which you should begin, can be brought to bear upon the enemy's stern, then fire the lee broadside. Immediately boxhaul the ship round on her heel, so as to bring the wind so far aft, that the ship may be steered close under the enemy's stern, giving particular orders to begin with the foremost gun to rake them right fore and aft, as they pass in that line of direction, all aiming and firing to break the neck and cheeks of the rudder's head, the tiller ropes, blocks, &c. so as if possible to destroy the steering tackle, which design, if it proves successful, takes the management of their ship from them, so that she must be helpless for a time in spite of their endeavours.

When the aftermost gun is fired, put the helm hard a-weather to bring the ship to the wind on the other tack, to keep clear of their lee broadside, and act according to their motions, and the experience of the effect your attack has had upon them. If they continue to lie to, either renew the attack again in the same manner as soon as the ship will fetch the weather quarter again, or make sail off to escape, if it is found that the great inequality of their superior force admits of no possible chance of conquering them. And although this manœuvre may not have given this advantage (which in my opinion ought always to be attempted, and not to submit tamely although a ship is doubly the force) yet the power of their broadsides may be chiefly avoided by it.

But when the inequality of force is not so great but there is a possibility of conquering, and if the success of the first attack is perceived to oblige the enemy to continue lying to in order to repair the damage done their rudder or tiller, &c. then the blow should be followed, by renewing the attack again with all possible expedition, in the same manner, which gives the opening not only to fire the whole round of great guns to advantage, but also to the marines and topmen to fire their small arms at the same time to great advantage, so as to do the most execution possible, by firing and raking them fore and aft through their most open and tender part, the stern, with the least risk possible from the enemy's guns, and therefore gives the greatest possible chance to make an easy conquest, especially if so lucky as to destroy and prevent the recovery of their steering. A ship of much superior force may be brought to such a distressed condition, as to be obliged to make a submission for want of the helm to command her, therefore when an opportunity offers in fighting this should be always aimed at.

But suppose the enemy laid to as above mentioned, find themselves

not much hurt by this manœuvre, and that you have not succeeded in destroying their steering, and therefore you may expect that they will immediately tack or wear ship, and stand after you, depending upon their superior sailing and force, shall run up along your lee side, expecting, by making a general discharge of their small arms and great guns on your deck, which lies open to them by the ship's heeling, to destroy your people, and to make you submit: when this is likely to be their design, orders should be given to your people, to keep themselves as close under shelter as possible from their small shot until their general discharge is over; then if the ship is found not so disabled, but that the topsails can be thrown aback make a general discharge from the lee side of the great guns, loaded with round shot only, pointed to the weather side of the enemy's bottom amidships, to one point at the water edge, and boxhaul the ship to run close under their stern, aiming at raking and destroying their steering with the other broadside; then stand off on the other tack, and act according to circumstances and the condition you find yourself in compared with the appearance of the enemy and their motions, who may be obliged to continue on the other tack to repair damages.

But when the enemy's ship of force makes only a running fight, and you have the advantage of sailing faster, the most sure and likely method to make an easy conquest, is to run close up, and shoot or sheer your ship across their stern each way, making a general discharge of all your force, aiming with the great guns at the rudder-head and steering tackling; and you will have this advantage, that if the shot miss the rudder-head, by raking the ship fore and aft through the stern, they may do the greatest execution possible to distress the enemy, so as to make a submission. On this occasion, when it blows fresh, and you are obliged to carry a pressing sail large or before the wind, to make the great guns as ready as possible, and prevent their being fired too low, all their breeches should be laid quite down in the carriage, and if your ship is crank the yards should be braced so as to shiver the sails at the time each broadside is fired. In all these manœuvres, where the whole round of great guns are designed to be fired, two or more men ought always to be left to load each gun again when fired on one side, whilst the others move over again to fire the opposite, that neither side may be left unguarded.

These or any other manœuvres may be taught the people, by heaving a tight empty beef-cask over-board, and making it the object of attack. Nor would I advise to spare a little powder on these occasions, as a little expended in exercise may save a great deal fired to no purpose in action. Two ships sailing in company afford an excellent opportunity of exercising manœuvres.

Note. At the end of this work are given two tables; one showing the proportion of powder for sea guns, the other the number of shot contained in different-sized grapes.

ON SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

SUDDEN distress of ships has often struck their crews with such panics, as to occasion them, in many instances, to take the worst instead of the best means or methods for their safety or relief. It will not, there-

ON SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

It, be unacceptable to endeavour to point out every thing that service on these melancholy occasions, as far as circumstances can be conceived to happen.

If a ship proves weak and works the oakum out, so as to make leaks between wind and water, it has been frequently practised to put sheet-lead upon the seams, which is subject to break by the working. Leather or canvass nailed on slack, with oakum under, for the purpose much better. In cases where ships have worked their bows loose, it has been frequently practised with success, to take a rope of a hawser or cable round them, and to heave these tugs to prevent foundering.

If a dangerous leak suddenly break out, as soon as the pumps are got and set to work, the utmost endeavours should be immediately used, and all possible means tried, to find out and stop the leak, if people become exhausted by continual pumping; when distressed, would recommend fothering; for a description of which, see the end of this work.

and get a Ship upright from being overset or laid on her Side at Sea.

Certainly a task that deserves the utmost attention. If ground can be made by any means, the lee anchor or anchors should be let go, in order to bring the wind upon that bow that is down, so that the wind may act upon the masts and sails, which may serve to bring the ship upright again. But in deep water, where ground can be of no service, it is recommended, if a tow-line, hawser, or cable can be readily come at, and if the driver boom, hen-coops, or other things, can be stung by the middle with ropes, and

coming into shoal water, and a boom rigged out on each side, close aft athwart the stern, with a block on each at equal distances, as far as they can be supported from the stern, and a block on the rail or gunnel exactly opposite the middle of the wheel barrel, where the steering rope, marked with a rope yarn in the middle, is to be taken with three or five turns round the wheel, when the midship spoke and the mark on the rope are right up; then the two ends to be passed across from the under part of the wheel, and reeved through the blocks on each side, and made fast to the hawser or cable that is towed astern exactly amidships, and as tight as it can well be to go clear of the stern, and then veer and heave freely from side to side, as the steering of the ship, with the trimming of the sails on this occasion, may require.

[See the Plate and Description of Captain Peckenham's Makeshift Rudder, published in the 7th volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which is earnestly recommended to the attention of all Commanders.]

On preserving Boats from foundering when ships founder.

Sling any mast, yard, or spar, the longer the better, by each end, the bight of the spar to be twice the length of the boom; bend the boat rope exactly in the middle of the bight of the spar, which need not be above 10 fathom long: let your boat drive end on under the lee of this boom, which will break off the violence of the sea from her.

On a ship being near a dangerous Lee-shore.

To keep a ship off a dangerous lee-shore, every effort of mind and body should be exerted, as being the only chance to save the lives of the crew and property on board. Carrying such sail as will give her good way through the water upon a wind, as long as she will carry it, is certainly the best method to effect this purpose; it is also advisable to reduce all top-sail that holds wind as much as possible, for if the shore proves so deep, or the bottom so rocky, as not to afford safe anchorage, their safety may depend entirely on carrying sail.

Suppose in this situation it is found that the ship will not clear the shore on either tack, and after the utmost endeavours she is perceived to lose ground; but as there is no anchorage, there is no other means but to continue turning to the last, as the wind may abate, or may vary or change in your favour, even when you think it is the last tack you can possibly make before you must inevitably go on shore.

But when it happens that there is clear anchoring ground at a good distance from the shore, and sailing proves ineffectual to keep clear of it, then the chief dependence must be upon the ground tackle applied to the best advantage.

Suppose then the ship to be properly prepared, and to have let go a kedge anchor and tow-line bent like a buoy-rope to the crown of the stream anchor, and the inner end of the stream-cable bent to the crown of the best bower or sheet-anchor, with a long scope of cable to make the ship ride safe and easy; where it is known, or found by sounding with the lead armed with tallow, that the ground is foul, then no more cable should be veered out than necessity requires to bring the ship up, to ride with as short a scope as possible, because the cable is liable to be cut or chafed; if that happens there is then the more room

astern, and a better chance for a second or third anchor, trying to the last moment all possible means to keep the ship from the shore.

Where the water is so deep that the anchoring ground lies but a little more than a cable's length from the shore, then all the anchors should be let go to the best advantage. To put this difficult performance in practice, I would recommend to get the square sails landed with all possible dispatch, but to keep the fore topmast, main, and mizen stay-sails set, the yards braced full, and the helm put hard a-weather to keep headway upon the ship, shooting her along the shore as much as possible till all the anchors are let go, beginning with the weathermost anchor, or that which lies the cabin in the weathermost hawse hole, and so on with the next weathermost anchor, paying out the cable as fast as possible, that the ship may keep shooting ahead till all the anchors are let go. And when the necessity of the situation requires it, no hesitation should be made, immediately to cut away all the masts, except the fore mast and the bowsprit (the fore topmast stay-sail being made to hoist to the foremast-head), which would not only make the ship ride with less strain upon the anchors and cables, but if they give way she will be the better prepared, when necessity requires it to be done, as the last refuge, to run ashore by the same on shore to the best advantage, in order to save such the lives and property as is possible to be saved, rather than let the ship founder, or strike the ground, or anchor by the tide falling, &c., which affords no chance of saving either lives or property.

On Ships being forced on a shore as Lee Shore.

Situations, circumstances, times and places, are so different and various, that to give advice on this dreadful occasion is difficult. The best management on a gradual rising shore, or a break-way, is to use all possible means to keep the ship from coming on shore till after high water, and the main and mizen-mast being first cut away, then to run right before the wind and waves with all the cross-trees that possibly can be set, and on upon the shore, to make the ship ride till all the masts, and to run the higher and faster upon the ground, so that by the advantage of the tide rising, she may soon rise so fast as to be out of the power of the waves to hurt her much. By this management, in my opinion, not only all the lives, but the ship and cargo may be often saved, which would be all lost by letting her go at random with a flowing tide. For it must be remembered, that a ship going on shore in a tide-way upon a flood will continue beating as long as the tide flows and until it falls; and if she lies broad-side to the waves, they will have about three times more power on her than when they land end on to them, and a ship will bear but little beating on her broad-side, in proportion to what she will bear upon her bottom.

No ship running up may be thus saved, if they run and get fast upon a shore which the damage to her hull, and no danger to be apprehended if it were as a saw to the axle, if the storm is so severe as to get people tired and exhausted, and some time past, and be in such a great hurry to get the ship, and attempting to get on shore through the waves, and the close of the evening, when if they were still in water they might get on shore with less or to risk, and where this case occurs, if the tide is great the ship may come quite dry at low water. Therefore, the people should be restrained from going on shore with the boats till towards low water; and when getting on shore



it may be absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the boats, to haul them above high-water mark, where they may be turned bottom up, and made a place of shelter when there is no other to be had, and be still ready to go to the ship, if the weather permits and occasion requires.

Different shores require different management on this dreadful occasion. And where the shore is nothing but hard rocks steep to, and under water, and high cliffs above water, which are impossible to be climbed up, in this situation no sail can be of any service, therefore all the masts should be cut away, and safety then depends entirely on the ground tackle being used to the best advantage; and if the ship drives till she comes near the high cliffs, it is well known they make both the wind and waves rebound from them to some distance, where if the ground tackle happen to hold, it may give the ship a chance to ride.

On saving Lives from a Ship lost on a Lee Shore.

TO aid and assist in saving the lives of people from ships that are forced on a dangerous lee-shore, must be allowed to be one of the greatest acts of humanity. Time, circumstances, and situations, are so various, that it is very difficult to write what may be to the purpose on this melancholy occasion. Success in many situations may depend greatly on assistance from people on shore; but as that is uncertain and cannot be expected in the night, or in desert places, or where a current or tide runs so strong between the tide and the shore as to prevent booms, masts, yards, &c. with ropes made fast to them, from being veered on shore, in this case the utmost endeavours should be used on board, and every method tried to convey the people on shore. Let the experiment of a *Flying Storm Kite* be made, that may by the force of the wind carry an iron creeper or grappling made fast to the end of a rope from the wreck to the shore, by which access may be got to the shore when prevented by the tide, current, or returning waves. I would propose these kites to be such as may be easily and readily made on board any wrecked vessel, and to consist only of two slips of thin deal board, about three inches broad, the long piece to be 7, 8, or 9 feet long, according to the weight of the creeper, grappling, or boat's anchor, and the rope designed to be sent on shore and the cross piece about half the length of the long piece, to be nailed about a third from the top that forms the kite, to be spanned with log or lead line from the four ends of the boards, and covered with a piece of light sail, and slung from the four ends of the boards, and strengthened with a span in the middle to the lower part of the cross board, where the kite-rope is to be seized, and at the lower end of the kite a rope 2, 3, or 4 fathoms long is to be bent to the grappling, creeper, or boat's anchor, to answer the purpose of the kite's tail. Then it may be asked, how the kite may be made to fall so low that the anchor, &c. may take hold of the ground, if necessity requires this immediately to be done? Let the kite-rope run loose for a time, and the weight of the anchor, rope, &c. will immediately make it fall upon the ground; and to the kite-line a larger rope may be hauled on shore by the inhabitants, and fixed so that not only lives but property may be saved by it.

But in order to get a grappling on shore another experiment might be made, viz. to shoot it with a rope bent to it lashed along the outer end of a *handspike*, made round just to fit the bore of a great gun, and long

enough to reach from the ring of the grappling to the wad next the powder, the gun elevated to its highest range.

Let now be supposed that a rope is got from the wreck to the shore, and secured as well as possible, so that somebody can be got on shore by it to secure it better. Make a bowling knot in the tail of the strap of a single block; then receive the shore rope through the block, and to that part of the wreck where it may lead and be hauled taut to the greatest advantage to support the block, traveling upon it from the wreck to the shore in the surest and best manner possible; and if the wreck have any lower masts standing, the shore rope leading over the main-mast head would most likely answer the purpose best, and the top afford a convenient place to get fixed in, and go from, in the machine to the shore.

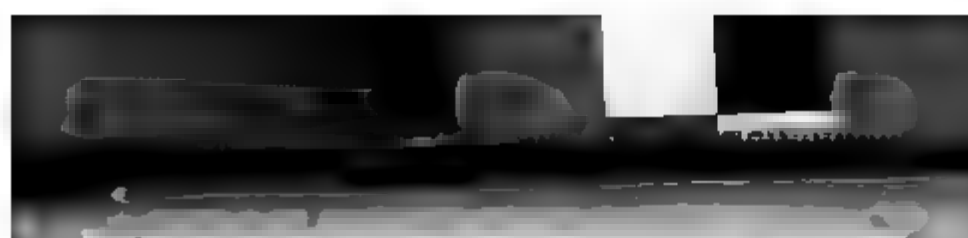
But the facility or difficulty attending the execution of these means, are in proportion to the height and distance of the shore from the wreck; if the shore be low and near the wreck, the shore rope may be made to lead the machine upon it, with an easy ascent from the wreck to the shore, with a man or two in it, without much strain either to the rope, or grappling on shore; when this is likely to be the case, a line should be made fast to the machine to haul it to the wreck again; by which means it may happen that a shipwrecked crew may soon get on shore with ease and safety.

But when the shore happens to be at a great distance and higher than any part of the wreck, this experiment will of course be attended with more difficulty. In order, therefore, to ease the strain on the shore rope and grappling, fix a small sail to the machine, such as a hammock or two, &c. this, set as a sail upon the machine that is to run right before the wind in a storm, will certainly help greatly to lift and lessen the strain of the machine on the shore rope, and force it forward with great power towards the shore. A man or two got on shore by these means may greatly contribute, by making things secure on shore, to the saving the whole crew, before the ship goes to pieces.

But supposing the ship to be wrecked where there is neither tide nor current to prevent any thing that will float being drove on shore by the waves, in this case a towline, or any suitable rope with a hauling line, may be made fast about the middle of a spar, and veered away on shore as far as it will go, and if it happens to be an uneven rocky shore, it may chance to fix itself fast amongst the rocks. But if it be a sandy or gravelly shore, then no such chance can be expected; it will then require some people on shore to haul it up, and put it under the sand or gravel with its other end to the wreck, to make it bear the strain that is necessary for the rope to be tight enough for the machine to travel upon from the wreck to the shore.

In the foregoing article we shall give a description of the *MACHINE SPENDER*, presented to the Royal Humane Society of London by Mr. ROBERT SPENDER, and communicated to me, together with the *RESPECTIVE INSTRUCTIONS*, by Dr. HAWES, Treasurer to the above Society, containing the way to be observed in its use in many instances.

The *Machine Spender* is a girdle of diameter to fit the body, six inches broad, composed of about 500 old tavern corks strung upon a strong twine, well stitched together, covered with canvas and painted in oil, so as to make it water proof. Two tapes or cords, about two feet long, must be fastened to the back of the girdle, with loops at the ends.



DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING DROWNED PERSONS, &c. 325

Another tape or cord, about three feet long, in the middle of which a few corks are strung covered with canvass, and painted as above, must also be fastened to the back of the girdle. Two pins of hard wood, three inches long and half an inch diameter, must be fastened to the front of the girdle, one to the upper, the other to the lower part. When the Marine Spencer is to be used, slide it from the feet close up under the arms; bring the two tapes or cords one over each shoulder, and fasten them by the loops to the pin on the upper part of the front of the girdle; bring the other tape or cord between the legs, and fasten it to the other pin.

A person thus equipped, though unacquainted with swimming, may safely trust himself to the waves; for he will float head and shoulders above the water in any storm, and by paddling with his hands may easily gain the shore.

A Marine Spencer constructed as above, and covered with strong canvass unpainted, will have nearly the same buoyancy, though more liable to damage from the effects of sea water*.

We further add the Resuscitative Process, wishing to contribute all in our power to the benefit of our seafaring brethren.

* There is now in vogue a Leather Girdle, which, when filled with air, they have given the name of Life Preserver.

Directions for the Restoration of the Drowned, those suspended by the Cord, intense Cold, or tremendous Lightning.

1. **CONVEY** carefully the body, with the head raised, and send to the nearest medical assistant.

2. Strip, dry the body, clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. Young children to be put between two persons in a warm bed.

4. An adult—Lay the unfortunate person on a bed, and in cold weather near the fire. In summer expose the body to the rays of the sun, and air should be freely admitted.

5. The body to be gently rubbed with flannel sprinkled with spirits, flour of mustard, &c. salt never to be employed; also a *heated warming pan*, properly covered, may be lightly moved over the back and spine.

6. *To restore Breathing*.—Introduce the pipe of a bellows (when no apparatus is at hand) into *one* nostril; the *other* and the mouth being closed, *inflate the lungs*, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free. This process to be repeated till the return of life.

7. The breast to be fomented with hot spirits; warm bricks or tiles covered, &c. to be applied to the soles of the feet and palms of the hands.

8. Tobacco-smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

9. Electricity to be early employed, either by the medical assistants, or other judicious practitioners.

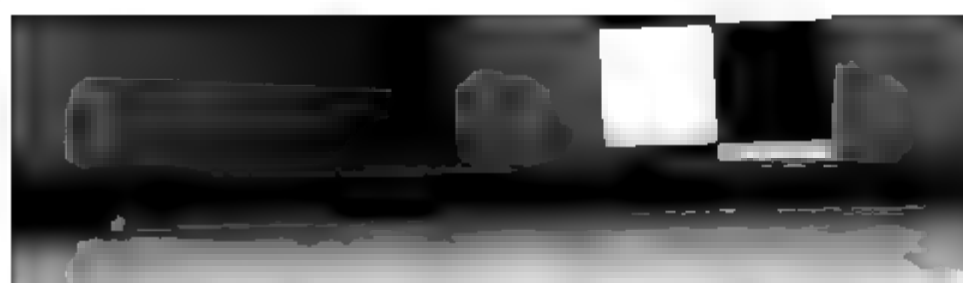
It is much to be lamented that the most approved methods of assisting ships in distress are not recommended or described in prints, for the

REMARKS TO ASSIST COMMANDERS.

being distributed amongst our ships, and amongst the inhabitants of our sea coast; and rewards should be held out to the poor of the shore for every human life saved by them from vessels in which rewards might also be the means of saving their own lives by the just laws of their country, by preventing them from plundering the wreck, might encourage them to join heartily in whatever method the people on board the wreck take to preserve themselves, whether it be by securing the shore rope, or using the hauling machine on shore, if it is high above the wreck, &c. &c. The discipline we now meet with in manning both ships of war and merchant ships, should teach us to use every possible method to preserve our brave seamen, those supporters of our glory, power, and consequence, as a nation. How pleasing must the reflection be to those who contribute to help them!

calculated to assist Commanders when coming into the British Channel.

Commanders know that their reckonings are always uncertain, in consequence of the length of their several passages from the times of departure, it is natural to suppose that they must, when engaged in any difficult and dangerous navigation, experience great anxiety for the issue. As the British Channel has proved fatal to many ships, in their approach after long passages; and, therefore, those who are intrusted with the conducting of ships through such narrow passages, such knowledge may enable them to exert to the



of green; and in proceeding 16 or 17 leagues further to the eastward in this latitude, you will have 72, 75, 77, and 80 fathoms. The soundings will be, for the most part, fine sand, but different in colour; some of them will be white sand, mixed with yellow specks; and others fine green sand, with some mud. In the latitude of $48^{\circ} 23'$ North, and 61 leagues to the westward of Ushant, lies the Nymph Bank. It stretches about S. S. E. and N. N. W. 12 leagues in length and four in breadth; and has 64 fathoms on it, fine grey sand.

The following are the Soundings in the Parallels of $48^{\circ} 20'$, and $48^{\circ} 30'$, with their several depths of Water and Distances from the Island of Ushant.

Dist. from Ushant.	QUALITY OF THE SOUNDINGS.	Depth in Fathoms.
Leagues.		
32 —	Fine grey sand, mixed with black	83
49 —	{ Fine grey sand, mixed with small shells and broken bits }	98
46 —	Grey sand, mixed with bits of brown shells	100
43 —	{ Grey sand, mixed with bits of shells and brown sand }	110
40 —	Grey sand, mixed with bits of shells and gravel	99
37 —	Grey sand, mixed with shells and gravel	103
35 —	Grey sand, mixed with small cornet shells	107
32 —	Sand mixed with gravel, shells, and small cornets	104
29 —	Whitish grey sand and flat stones	110
24 —	Light grey sand, with bits of shells	108
21 —	Coarse sand, with bits of cockle shells	97
18 —	{ Light grey sand, with bits of brown and yellow shells, and small stones }	100
15 —	Light grey sand, mixed with barley-beards	98
14 —	Whitish grey sand, bits of shells and fine cornets	90
11 —	{ Light grey sand, mixed with barley-beards and small shells }	84
9 —	Fine grey sand, with bits of shells	80
8 —	{ Grey sand, spotted with red, and mixed with bits of shells }	79
6 —	Whitish coarse shining sand, with fine shells	75
4 —	{ Whitish coarse shining sand, mixed with barley-beards and coral }	70
2 —	Whitish coarse sand	65

When running for the Channel in latitude $49^{\circ} 25'$, which is the best latitude, and you have run so far to the eastward as to shoalen your water to 65 or 67 fathoms, and the soundings are shells and small yellow stones or red sand, you may thence conclude that you are abreast of Scilly; or if you have 68 fathoms, white sand with grey specks, and sometimes shells and stones, Scilly will then bear about N. E. from you, distance 10 leagues. Your soundings will always inform you whether you are to the northward or southward of Scilly. In the latitude of Scilly you will have oazy ground, in 60, 65, 75, or 80 fathoms. W. N. W. 10 leagues from Scilly.

lies Jones's Bank, on which you will have but 30, 35, and 40 fathoms; and, a little to the southward of it, you will have 72 and 75 fathoms. In running for the Channel, in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 30'$, you will have the following depths of water and soundings, when you are abreast Scilly; namely, 60 fathoms, oaze and broken shells; 64 fathoms, white sand with grey specks; 67 fathoms, shells and stones; and 55 fathoms, fine grey sand. The soundings near Scilly are very different from all others in this latitude: pieces of rotten rock, as broad as a small bean, and of a stone colour, will come up with the lead, which will not be the case any where else in the same parallel. More to the southward you will have deeper water, with fine sand, interspersed with black specks like ground pepper. In the night, or in foggy weather, you should come no nearer to Scilly than 60 fathoms; for, in that depth, you will not be more than six or seven leagues from it. Abreast Scilly, in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 20'$, you will have 10 fathoms, brown, or yellow and white sand, and, to the eastward of Scilly, in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 8'$, you will have 56 or 58 fathoms coarse sand. You should then steer more to the northward, and endeavour to make the land about the Lizard; you may safely make it in the night, as well as in the day, if the weather be clear; for the light-houses stand so high, and the coast is so clear, that you may, without danger, come within half a mile of the point. If the weather prove so thick that you cannot safely make the land, come no nearer to the Lizard than 40 fathoms; for, in that depth, you will not be more than three leagues off the point: your soundings there will be pebble stones and scallop shells.

Ships, when coming into the Channel, ought always, if possible to make the land about the Lizard; and should they afterwards meet with thick weather, they will not only know how to steer but also how they advance up the Channel, which will become more and more necessary in proportion to the contraction of its boundaries. Some have, contrary to their expectations, got on the south side of the Channel. This error is greatly owing to the strong indraught between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and the coast of Britany, which ought always to be guarded against, especially in thick weather. It frequently happens that ships, coming into the Channel, have not had an observation for some days back, which, together with the operation of scant and contrary winds, and the setting of the tides, tend to perplex and bewilder the most experienced mariner, when thick weather prevents him from getting a sight of the land. The variation of the compass in the entrance of the Channel, is nearly $27^{\circ} W$, but as the variation is continually increasing at the rate of about a degree in every five years and a half, it will be necessary to add eleven minutes for every year, subsequent to the year 1810, which will give you the true variation at any time pretty exact.

EXPLANATION AND USE OF THE TABLES.

TABLE I.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for Points and Quarters.

The points and quarters under four points are found on the top of the table, and those above are found at bottom, to the distance of 300

TABLE II.

Difference of Latitude to every Degree of the Quadrant.

The explanation and use of Tables I and II. have examples in every Question in Plane, Middle Latitude, and Mercator Sailing, &c.

TABLE III.

Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, and Secants, to every Point and Quarter of the Compass.

The points and quarters are contained in the first and last columns, and the log. sines, tangents, and secants, in the intermediate columns.

TABLE IV.

Logarithms,

Contains the logarithms of natural numbers from 1 to 10,000, and to 5 decimal places of figures: the index is always one less than the number of integral figures in the natural number. See page 19.

TABLE V.

Log. Sines, Tangents, and Secants.

This table contains the log. sine, tangent, and secant, to every minute of the quadrant. See page the 26.

TABLE VI.

Meridional Parts.

The meridional parts are to be taken out with the degrees of latitude at the top or bottom, and for the miles or minutes on either side.

TABLE VII.

Mean Refraction

Is always to be added to the zenith distance, or subtracted from the observed altitude.

TABLE VIII.

Dip of the Horizon.

The number opposite the height of the eye above the surface of the sea, is to be subtracted from the observed altitude.

EXPLANATION AND USE OF THE TABLES.

TABLE IX.

Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Number of minutes opposite the observed altitude is to be added to the observed altitude.

TABLE X.

Moon's Augmentation.

Number answering to the moon's altitude is to be added to the horizontal semidiameter.

TABLE XI.

Dip at different Distances from the Observer.

Number opposite the distance, and under the height of the eye, is to be subtracted from the observed altitude.

TABLE XII.

Sun's Declination.

Year and month, and opposite to the day of the month, in the left-hand column, stands the declination for that day at Greenwich, which you are to observe whether it is north

TABLE XIII.

For reducing the Sun's Declination to any Meridian, and to any Time under that Meridian.

To be added or subtracted according as the declination is either increasing or decreasing; but if the time is before noon or east longitude, the application of the sum is reverse to the former.

TABLE XIV.

Sun's Right Ascension.

This table is sufficiently exact for finding when any star comes to the meridian, in order to obtain a latitude; but for all cases and calculations for determining apparent time, the sun's right ascension must be taken out of the Nautical Almanack for the given year.

TABLE XV.

The Right Ascension and Declination of the principal fixed Stars.

Beneath the table is a note, showing how to correct the stars to any time before or after the year 1808.

TABLE XVI.

For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary.

The manner of using this table, is plain from the following examples.

Ex. 1. Reduce $78^{\circ} 35' 15''$ to time.	H.	M.	S.
Opposite to 78° in 3d column	-	5	12 0
to $35'$ in 1st do.	-		2 20
to $15''$ in 1st do.	-		1
			<hr/>
78 35 15			5 14 21

Ex. 2. Convert 6 h. 50' 36"	
Opposite to 6 h. 48' 0" in column 4th is $102^{\circ} 0'$	
to 2' 36" in do. 2d is 39'	
	<hr/>
6 50' 36"	102° 39'

TABLE XVII.

To reduce the Time of the Moon's Passage over the Meridian of Greenwich, to the Time of its Passage over any other Meridian.

This table is to be entered with the daily variation at the top (which is found page 6, in the Naut. Alm.) and the longitude of the place on the left-hand side column, the minutes corresponding, are to be added to the time of the moon's passage over the meridian of Greenwich, if the longitude be west, or subtracted, if east.

Ex. At what time will the moon pass the meridian of Cape Horn, in longitude $68^{\circ} 13' W.$ on the 5th of December 1810?

Moon's passage over the meridian of Greenwich, Dec. 5, by

N. A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 h	0'
Correction corresponding to daily var. 43 m. and long. 68°									
$13' W.$ +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9

Time of the moon's passing the mer. of Cape Horn, Dec. 5. 8 9

TABLE XVIII.

Decimals to every Minute is Twelve Hours.

The use of the table is at the bottom of table XVII.

EXPLANATION AND USE OF THE TABLES.

TABLE XIX.

Of Amplitudes.

is used in finding the variation of the compass. See page

TABLE XX.

Time of the Sun's Rising, Setting, and the Length of the Day and Night.

and the sun's declination at the top of the table (marked with of declination), and the latitudes in the right or left-hand (marked lat.), and in the common angle of meeting is the time of rising, if the sun has north declination, but the time of sun- setting, if the sun has south declination.

Let it be required to find the time of the sun's rising and set- ting, and the length of the day and night, in latitude 51° north, the 1st of May, 1810.

Look the sun's declination for the given day, and find it 20° north, which I here call 21° , then under the declination 21, and latitude 51, stands 7 h. 53 m. the time the sun sets on the 1st of May in lat. 51° north, which being doubled, gives 15 h. 46 m. the length of the day; and if 7 h. 53 m. the time of the sun's setting, be subtracted from 12 h. the remainder 4 h. 7 m. gives the time of the sun's rising, which being doubled, gives 8 h. 14 m. length of the night.



To find the Rising and Setting of the Stars.

By this table the rising and setting of any star may be found, whose declination does not exceed $23^{\circ} 28'$ north or south, in the following manner:

If you are in north latitude and the star has north declination, look for the declination at the top, and the latitude in the right or left-hand columns, in the angle of meeting, is half the time of the star's continuance above the horizon in that latitude, or the time it takes in ascending from the eastern side of the horizon to the meridian, and descending from the meridian to the western part of the horizon.

Therefore, if these hours and minutes be subtracted from the time of the star's coming to the meridian, the remainder will be the time of the star's rising, and if added, the sum will be the time of the star's setting.

For finding when the star comes on the meridian, see page 215.

Ex. 1. Required when the star Arcturus rises and sets, December 1, 1810, in latitude 51 degrees North.

The time of the star's coming to the meridian, or southing in the morning, page 215	9 39
Then under star's declination $20^{\circ} 11'$, or 20° N. and against latitude 51 stands	7 47
Time of star's rising in the morning	1 52
Added, gives the time of the star's setting	17 26
	12
Star sets 22 minutes after 5 in the evening	5 26

When the latitude is north, and the star has south declination, or the latitude south, and the star has north declination, find the latitude in the side columns as before, against which, and under the degrees of declination, stands half the time the star is under the horizon, which being subtracted from 12, the remainder will be half the time the star will be above the horizon in that latitude.

Example. What time will the star Virgin's spike, rise and set at London, June 7, 1810. 12 0

Under the declination $10^{\circ} 10' 8''$ S. and against latitude $51^{\circ} 52'$ }
or 52° stands

Half the time the star is above the horizon 5 4
The star comes to the meridian in the evening, at 3 14

Which subtracted, shows that the star rises 5 20 minutes after }
3 in the evening

Added, shows the time the star sets in the morning 1 21

In like manner may the rising and setting of the moon be found when their declination does not exceed $23^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$, and the time of their passage over the meridian is known, which is found in page 166 of the Nautical Almanack.

Suppose it were required to find the moon's rising and setting Aug. 26, 1811, in latitude 52° north.

In the Nautical Almanack (page 6th), I find that the moon passes the

EXPLANATION AND USE OF THE TABLES.

Greenwich at 7 h. 21 m. in the evening, and her declination $18^{\circ} 51'$ south.

In the tables, under the declination 18° S. and against the latitude 44° , is 7 h. 38 m. Half the time she is under the horizon is 3 h. 19 m. the length of the lunar night, which subtracted from 8 h. 44 m. the lunar day. To the moon's southing at the meridian, 7 h. 2 m. add half the lunar day, 4 h. 19 m. her setting in the afternoon, and from 7 h. 2 m. the remainder 2 h. 10 m. is the time of her rising in the

morning. To find the rising and setting of the other planets, observing that the noon of the common day, and end of the beginning of the day in the Nautical Almanack.

Calculations here are made for the meridian of Greenwich, taken to reduce the time of their passages over the meridian to the meridian of the place of observation, by allowing for every 15° of west longitude, and 1 h. sooner for every degree of longitude.

TABLE XXI.

For finding the distance of Terrestrial Objects at Sea.

The first, third, fifth, and seventh column, from the left, are the names of the object; in the next column, is the distance in miles or parts of a mile.

TABLE XXV.

Proportional Logarithms.

These logarithms are adapted for finding the apparent time at Greenwich, by comparing the observed distance of the moon and star, or of the moon and a fixed star, when reduced to the true, with the same distances set down in the Nautical Almanack, for every three hours of Greenwich time. These logarithms are very useful where sexagesimals are a part of the calculation.

TABLE XXVI.

For computing the Effects of Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the Sun or a Star.

Look for the corrected distance in the top column, and the correction of the moon's altitude, in the left-hand side column, take out the number of seconds that is found under the former, and opposite to the latter.

Look again, in the same distance column, and the principal effects of the moon's parallax in the left-hand side column, and take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite the latter, the difference of these two numbers must be added to the corrected distance if less than 90° , but subtract from it if more than 90° .

In working by the method shown in page 218, should the distance of the objects be above 90° degrees, you must look in table 26 with the apparent distance at the top, and the moon's correction in the left-hand side column, the number found subtracted from 20, leaves the third correction. In the same column, and corresponding to the difference of corrections, is another number, which, when subtracted from 20, leaves the fourth correction.

N. B. The different numbers found under 95° , 100° , 105° , 110° , 115° , 120° , &c. subtracted from 20, will leave the numbers as are in the table at the end of table 26.

TABLE XXVII.

For reducing Minutes into Seconds, and the contrary.

The use is so plain, that it requires no explanation.

TABLE XXVIII.

Latitudes and Longitudes.

This table contains the latitudes and longitudes (from the meridian of Greenwich) of the principal capes, headlands, points, ports, harbours, rocks, shoals, &c. in the world.

TABLE XXIX.

A General Tide Table.

This table, ranged alphabetically, shows the times of high water at the several places at the full and change of the moon, and the vertical

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.
1	01.000.0		61	60.903.0		121	120.905.9		181	180.808.9		241	240.711.8	
2	02.000.1		62	61.903.0		22	121.906.0		82	181.808.9		42	241.711.9	
3	03.000.1		63	62.903.1		23	122.906.0		83	182.809.0		43	242.711.9	
4	04.000.2		64	63.903.1		24	123.906.1		84	183.809.0		44	243.712.0	
5	05.000.2		65	64.903.2		25	124.906.1		85	184.809.1		45	244.712.0	
6	06.000.3		66	65.903.2		26	125.906.2		86	185.809.1		46	245.712.1	
7	07.000.3		67	66.903.3		27	126.906.2		87	186.809.2		47	246.712.1	
8	08.000.4		68	67.903.3		28	127.906.3		88	187.809.2		48	247.712.2	
9	09.000.4		69	68.903.4		29	128.906.3		89	188.809.3		49	248.712.2	
10	10.000.5		70	69.903.4		30	129.906.4		90	189.809.3		50	249.712.3	
11	11.000.5		71	70.903.5		131	130.806.4		191	190.809.4		251	250.712.3	
12	12.000.6		72	71.903.5		32	131.806.5		92	191.809.4		52	251.712.4	
13	13.000.6		73	72.903.6		33	132.806.5		93	192.809.5		53	252.712.4	
14	14.000.7		74	73.903.6		34	133.806.6		94	193.809.5		54	253.712.5	
15	15.000.7		75	74.903.7		35	134.806.6		95	194.809.6		55	254.712.5	
16	16.000.8		76	75.903.7		36	135.806.7		96	195.809.6		56	255.712.6	
17	17.000.8		77	76.903.8		37	136.806.7		97	196.809.7		57	256.712.6	
18	18.000.9		78	77.903.8		38	137.806.8		98	197.809.7		58	257.712.7	
19	19.000.9		79	78.903.9		39	138.806.8		99	198.809.8		59	258.712.7	
20	20.001.0		80	79.903.9		40	139.806.9		200	199.809.8		60	259.712.8	
21	21.001.0		81	80.904.0		141	140.806.9		201	200.809.9		261	260.712.8	
22	22.001.1		82	81.904.0		42	141.807.0		02	201.809.9		62	261.712.9	
23	23.001.1		83	82.904.1		43	142.807.0		03	202.810.0		63	262.712.9	
24	24.001.2		84	83.904.1		44	143.807.1		04	203.810.0		64	263.713.0	
25	25.001.2		85	84.904.2		45	144.807.1		05	204.810.1		65	264.713.0	
26	26.001.3		86	85.904.2		46	145.807.2		06	205.810.1		66	265.713.1	
27	27.001.3		87	86.904.3		47	146.807.2		07	206.810.2		67	266.713.1	
28	28.001.4		88	87.904.3		48	147.807.3		08	207.810.2		68	267.713.2	
29	29.001.4		89	88.904.4		49	148.807.3		09	208.810.3		69	268.713.2	
30	30.001.5		90	89.904.4		50	149.807.4		10	209.810.3		70	269.713.2	
31	31.001.5		91	90.904.5		151	150.807.4		211	210.710.4		271	270.713.3	
32	32.001.6		92	91.904.5		52	151.807.5		12	211.710.4		72	271.713.3	
33	33.001.6		93	92.904.6		53	152.807.5		13	212.710.5		73	272.713.4	
34	34.001.7		94	93.904.6		54	153.807.6		14	213.710.5		74	273.713.4	
35	35.001.7		95	94.904.7		55	154.807.6		15	214.710.5		75	274.713.5	
36	36.001.8		96	95.904.7		56	155.807.7		16	215.710.6		76	275.713.5	
37	37.001.8		97	96.904.8		57	156.807.7		17	216.710.6		77	276.713.6	
38	38.001.9		98	97.904.8		58	157.807.8		18	217.710.7		78	277.713.6	
39	39.001.9		99	98.904.9		59	158.807.8		19	218.710.7		79	278.713.7	
40	40.002.0		100	99.904.9		60	159.807.9		20	219.710.8		80	279.713.7	
41	41.002.0		101	100.905.0		161	160.807.9		221	220.710.8		281	280.713.8	
42	42.002.1		02	101.905.0		62	161.808.0		22	221.710.9		82	281.713.8	
43	43.002.1		03	102.905.1		63	162.808.0		23	222.710.9		83	282.713.9	
44	44.002.2		04	103.905.1		64	163.808.1		24	223.711.0		84	283.713.9	
45	45.002.2		05	104.905.2		65	164.808.1		25	224.711.0		85	284.714.0	
46	46.002.3		06	105.905.2		66	165.808.1		26	225.711.1		86	285.714.0	
47	47.002.3		07	106.905.3		67	166.808.2		27	226.711.1		87	286.714.1	
48	48.002.4		08	107.905.3		68	167.808.2		28	227.711.2		88	287.714.1	
49	49.002.4		09	108.905.4		69	168.808.3		29	228.711.2		89	288.714.2	
50	50.002.5		10	109.905.4		70	169.808.3		30	229.711.3		90	289.714.2	
51	51.002.5		111	110.905.4		171	170.808.4		231	230.711.3		291	290.714.3	
52	52.002.6		12	111.905.5		72	171.808.4		32	231.711.4		92	291.714.3	
53	53.002.6		13	112.905.5		73	172.808.5		33	232.711.4		93	292.714.4	
54	54.002.7		14	113.905.6		74	173.808.5		34	233.711.5		94	293.714.4	
55	55.002.7		15	114.905.6		75	174.808.6		35	234.711.5		95	294.714.5	
56	56.002.7		16	115.905.7		76	175.808.6		36	235.711.6		96	295.714.5	
57	57.002.8		17	116.905.7		77	176.808.7		37	236.711.6		97	296.714.6	
58	58.002.8		18	117.905.8		78	177.808.7		38	237.711.7		98	297.714.6	
59	59.002.9		19	118.905.8		79	178.808.8		39	238.711.7		99	298.714.7	
60	60.002.9		20	119.905.9		80	179.808.8		40	239.711.8		300	299.714.7	
Dist	Dep.	Lat	Dist	Dep.	Lat	Dist	Dep.	Lat	Dist	Dep.	Lat	Dist	Dep.	Lat

for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00 1	61	60.7	06 0	121	120.4	11.9	181	180.1	17.7	241	239.8	23.6
2	02.0	00 2	62	61.7	06 1	22	121.4	12.0	82	181.1	17.8	42	240.8	23.7
3	03.0	00 3	63	62.7	06 2	23	122.4	12.1	83	182.1	17.9	43	241.8	23.8
4	04.0	00 4	64	63.7	06 3	24	123.4	12.2	84	183.1	18.0	44	242.8	23.9
5	05.0	00 5	65	64.7	06 4	25	124.4	12.3	85	184.1	18.1	45	243.8	24.0
6	06.0	00 6	66	65.7	06 5	26	125.4	12.3	86	185.1	18.2	46	244.8	24.1
7	07.0	00 7	67	66.7	06 6	27	126.4	12.4	87	186.1	18.3	47	245.8	24.2
8	08.0	00 8	68	67.7	06 7	28	127.4	12.5	88	187.1	18.4	48	246.8	24.3
9	09.0	00 9	69	68.7	06 8	29	128.4	12.6	89	188.1	18.5	49	247.8	24.4
10	10.0	00 0	70	69.7	06 9	30	129.4	12.7	90	189.1	18.6	50	248.8	24.5
11	10.9	00 1	71	70.7	07 0	31	130.4	12.8	91	190.1	18.7	51	249.8	24.6
12	11.9	00 2	72	71.7	07 1	32	131.4	12.9	92	191.1	18.8	52	250.8	24.7
13	12.9	00 3	73	72.6	07 2	33	132.4	13.0	93	192.1	18.9	53	251.8	24.8
14	13.9	00 4	74	73.6	07 3	34	133.4	13.1	94	193.1	19.0	54	252.8	24.9
15	14.9	00 5	75	74.6	07 4	35	134.4	13.2	95	194.1	19.1	55	253.8	25.0
16	15.9	00 6	76	75.6	07 4	36	135.3	13.3	96	195.1	19.2	56	254.8	25.1
17	16.9	00 7	77	76.6	07 5	37	135.3	13.4	97	196.1	19.3	57	255.8	25.2
18	17.9	00 8	78	77.6	07 6	38	137.3	13.5	98	197.1	19.4	58	256.8	25.3
19	18.9	00 9	79	78.6	07 7	39	138.3	13.6	99	198.0	19.5	59	257.8	25.4
20	19.9	00 0	80	79.6	07 8	40	139.3	13.7	200	199.0	19.6	60	258.7	25.5
21	20.9	00 1	81	80.6	07 9	41	140.3	13.8	201	200.0	19.7	61	259.7	25.6
22	21.9	00 2	82	81.6	08 0	42	141.3	13.9	202	201.0	19.8	62	260.7	25.7
23	22.9	00 3	83	82.6	08 1	43	142.3	14.0	203	202.0	19.9	63	261.7	25.8
24	23.9	00 4	84	83.6	08 2	44	143.3	14.1	204	203.0	20.0	64	262.7	25.9
25	24.9	00 5	85	84.6	08 3	45	144.3	14.2	205	204.0	20.1	65	263.7	26.0
26	25.9	00 6	86	85.6	08 4	46	145.3	14.3	206	205.0	20.2	66	264.7	26.1
27	26.9	00 7	87	86.6	08 5	47	146.3	14.4	207	206.0	20.3	67	265.7	26.2
28	27.9	00 8	88	87.6	08 6	48	147.3	14.5	208	207.0	20.4	68	266.7	26.3
29	28.9	00 9	89	88.6	08 7	49	148.3	14.6	209	208.0	20.5	69	267.7	26.4
30	29.9	00 0	90	89.6	08 8	50	149.3	14.7	210	209.0	20.6	70	268.7	26.5
31	30.9	00 1	91	90.6	08 9	51	150.3	14.8	211	210.0	20.7	71	269.7	26.6
32	31.9	00 2	92	91.6	09 0	52	151.3	14.9	212	211.0	20.8	72	270.7	26.7
33	32.9	00 3	93	92.6	09 1	53	152.3	15.0	213	212.0	20.9	73	271.7	26.8
34	33.9	00 4	94	93.6	09 2	54	153.3	15.1	214	213.0	21.0	74	272.7	26.9
35	34.9	00 5	95	94.6	09 3	55	154.3	15.2	215	214.0	21.1	75	273.7	27.0
36	35.9	00 6	96	95.6	09 4	56	155.3	15.3	216	215.0	21.2	76	274.7	27.1
37	36.9	00 7	97	96.6	09 5	57	156.3	15.4	217	216.0	21.3	77	275.7	27.2
38	37.9	00 8	98	97.6	09 6	58	157.3	15.5	218	217.0	21.4	78	276.7	27.3
39	38.9	00 9	99	98.6	09 7	59	158.3	15.6	219	218.0	21.5	79	277.7	27.4
40	39.9	00 0	100	99.6	09 8	60	159.3	15.7	220	219.0	21.6	80	278.7	27.5
41	40.9	00 1	101	100.6	09 9	61	160.3	15.8	221	220.0	21.7	81	279.7	27.6
42	41.9	00 2	102	101.6	10.0	62	161.3	15.9	222	221.0	21.8	82	280.7	27.7
43	42.9	00 3	103	102.6	10.1	63	162.3	16.0	223	222.0	21.9	83	281.7	27.8
44	43.9	00 4	104	103.6	10.2	64	163.3	16.1	224	223.0	22.0	84	282.7	27.9
45	44.9	00 5	105	104.6	10.3	65	164.3	16.2	225	224.0	22.1	85	283.7	28.0
46	45.9	00 6	106	105.6	10.4	66	165.3	16.3	226	225.0	22.2	86	284.7	28.1
47	46.9	00 7	107	106.6	10.5	67	166.3	16.4	227	226.0	22.3	87	285.7	28.2
48	47.9	00 8	108	107.6	10.6	68	167.3	16.5	228	227.0	22.4	88	286.7	28.3
49	48.9	00 9	109	108.6	10.7	69	168.3	16.6	229	228.0	22.5	89	287.7	28.4
50	49.9	00 0	110	109.6	10.8	70	169.3	16.7	230	229.0	22.6	90	288.7	28.5
51	50.9	00 1	111	110.6	10.9	71	170.3	16.8	231	230.0	22.7	91	289.7	28.6
52	51.9	00 2	112	111.6	11.0	72	171.3	16.9	232	231.0	22.8	92	290.7	28.7
53	52.9	00 3	113	112.6	11.1	73	172.3	17.0	233	232.0	22.9	93	291.7	28.8
54	53.9	00 4	114	113.6	11.2	74	173.3	17.1	234	233.0	23.0	94	292.7	28.9
55	54.9	00 5	115	114.6	11.3	75	174.3	17.2	235	234.0	23.1	95	293.7	29.0
56	55.9	00 6	116	115.6	11.4	76	175.3	17.3	236	235.0	23.2	96	294.7	29.1
57	56.9	00 7	117	116.6	11.5	77	176.3	17.4	237	236.0	23.3	97	295.7	29.2
58	57.9	00 8	118	117.6	11.6	78	177.3	17.5	238	237.0	23.4	98	296.7	29.3
59	58.9	00 9	119	118.6	11.7	79	178.3	17.6	239	238.0	23.5	99	297.7	29.4
60	59.9	00 0	120	119.6	11.8	80	179.3	17.7	240	239.0	23.6	200	298.7	29.5

Lat. & Long.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.3	09.0	121	119.7	17.8	181	179.0	28.5	241	238.4	36.4
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.3	09.1	122	120.7	17.8	82	181.0	26.7	42	239.4	35.5
3	03.0	00.4	63	62.3	09.2	23	121.7	18.0	83	181.0	26.8	43	240.4	35.7
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.3	09.3	24	122.7	18.2	84	182.0	27.0	44	241.3	35.8
5	04.9	00.7	65	64.3	09.5	25	123.6	18.3	85	183.0	27.1	45	242.3	35.9
6	05.9	00.9	66	65.3	09.7	26	124.6	18.5	86	184.0	27.3	46	243.3	35.1
7	06.9	01.0	67	66.3	09.8	27	125.6	18.6	87	185.0	27.4	47	244.3	35.2
8	07.9	01.2	68	67.3	10.0	28	126.6	18.8	88	186.0	27.6	48	245.3	35.4
9	08.9	01.3	69	68.3	10.1	29	127.6	18.9	89	187.0	27.7	49	246.3	35.5
10	09.9	01.5	70	69.2	10.3	30	128.6	19.1	90	187.9	27.9	50	247.3	35.7
11	10.9	01.6	71	70.2	10.4	131	129.6	19.2	191	188.9	28.0	251	248.3	35.8
12	11.9	01.8	72	71.2	10.6	32	130.6	19.4	92	189.9	28.2	52	249.3	37.0
13	12.9	01.9	73	72.2	10.7	33	131.6	19.5	93	190.9	28.3	53	250.3	37.1
14	13.8	02.1	74	73.2	10.9	34	132.5	19.7	94	191.9	28.5	54	251.3	37.3
15	14.8	02.2	75	74.2	11.0	35	133.5	19.8	95	192.9	28.6	55	252.3	37.4
16	15.8	02.3	76	75.2	11.2	36	134.5	20.0	96	193.9	28.7	56	253.3	37.6
17	16.8	02.5	77	76.2	11.3	37	135.5	20.1	97	194.9	28.9	57	254.3	37.7
18	17.8	02.6	78	77.2	11.4	38	136.5	20.2	98	195.9	29.0	58	255.3	37.9
19	18.8	02.8	79	78.2	11.6	39	137.5	20.4	99	196.9	29.2	59	256.3	38.0
20	19.8	02.9	80	79.2	11.7	40	138.5	20.5	200	197.9	29.3	200	257.3	38.1
21	20.8	03.1	81	80.2	11.9	41	139.5	20.7	201	198.9	29.5	261	258.3	38.3
22	21.8	03.2	82	81.2	12.0	42	140.5	20.8	02	199.9	29.6	62	259.3	38.4
23	22.8	03.4	83	82.2	12.2	43	141.5	21.0	03	200.9	29.8	63	260.3	38.6
24	23.7	03.5	84	83.2	12.3	44	142.4	21.1	04	201.9	29.9	64	261.3	38.7
25	24.7	03.7	85	84.2	12.5	45	143.4	21.3	05	202.9	30.1	65	262.3	38.9
26	25.7	03.8	86	85.2	12.6	46	144.4	21.4	06	203.9	30.2	66	263.3	39.0
27	26.7	04.0	87	86.2	12.8	47	145.4	21.6	07	204.9	30.4	67	264.3	39.2
28	27.7	04.1	88	87.2	12.9	48	146.4	21.7	08	205.9	30.5	68	265.3	39.3
29	28.7	04.3	89	88.2	13.0	49	147.4	21.9	09	206.9	30.7	69	266.3	39.5
30	29.7	04.4	90	89.2	13.2	50	148.4	22.0	10	207.9	30.8	70	267.3	39.6
31	30.7	04.5	91	90.2	13.4	151	149.4	22.2	211	208.9	31.0	271	268.3	39.8
32	31.7	04.7	92	91.2	13.5	52	150.4	22.3	12	209.9	31.1	72	269.3	39.9
33	32.7	04.8	93	92.2	13.6	53	151.4	22.4	13	210.9	31.2	73	270.3	40.1
34	33.7	05.0	94	93.2	13.8	54	152.4	22.6	14	211.9	31.4	74	271.3	40.2
35	34.7	05.1	95	94.2	13.9	55	153.4	22.7	15	212.9	31.5	75	272.3	40.4
36	35.7	05.3	96	95.2	14.1	56	154.4	22.9	16	213.9	31.7	76	273.3	40.5
37	36.7	05.4	97	96.2	14.2	57	155.4	23.0	17	214.9	31.8	77	274.3	40.6
38	37.7	05.6	98	97.2	14.4	58	156.4	23.2	18	215.9	32.0	78	275.3	40.8
39	38.7	05.7	99	98.2	14.5	59	157.4	23.3	19	216.9	32.1	79	276.3	40.9
40	39.7	05.9	100	99.2	14.7	60	158.4	23.5	20	217.9	32.2	80	277.3	41.1
41	40.7	06.0	101	99.9	14.8	161	159.4	23.6	221	218.9	32.3	281	278.3	41.2
42	41.7	06.2	02	100.9	15.0	62	160.4	23.8	22	219.9	32.4	82	278.9	41.4
43	42.7	06.3	03	101.9	15.1	63	161.4	23.9	23	220.9	32.7	83	279.9	41.6
44	43.7	06.5	04	102.9	15.3	64	162.4	24.1	24	221.9	32.9	84	280.9	41.7
45	44.7	06.6	05	103.9	15.4	65	163.4	24.2	25	222.9	33.0	85	281.9	41.8
46	45.7	06.7	06	104.9	15.6	66	164.4	24.4	26	223.9	33.2	86	282.9	42.0
47	46.7	06.9	07	105.9	15.7	67	165.4	24.6	27	224.9	33.3	87	283.9	42.1
48	47.7	07.0	08	106.9	15.8	68	166.4	24.7	28	225.9	33.5	88	284.9	42.3
49	48.7	07.2	09	107.9	16.0	69	167.4	24.8	29	226.9	33.6	89	285.9	42.4
50	49.7	07.3	10	108.9	16.1	70	168.4	24.9	30	227.9	33.7	90	286.9	42.6
51	50.7	07.5	111	109.9	16.3	171	169.4	25.1	231	228.9	33.9	291	287.9	42.7
52	51.7	07.6	12	110.9	16.4	72	170.4	25.2	32	229.9	34.0	92	288.9	42.8
53	52.7	07.8	13	111.9	16.6	73	171.4	25.4	33	230.9	34.2	93	289.9	43.0
54	53.7	07.9	14	112.9	16.7	74	172.4	25.5	34	231.9	34.3	94	290.9	43.1
55	54.7	08.1	15	113.9	16.9	75	173.4	25.7	35	232.9	34.5	95	291.9	43.3
56	55.7	08.2	16	114.9	17.0	76	174.4	25.8	36	233.9	34.6	96	292.9	43.4
57	56.7	08.4	17	115.9	17.2	77	175.4	26.0	37	234.9	34.8	97	293.9	43.6
58	57.7	08.5	18	116.9	17.3	78	176.4	26.1	38	235.9	34.9	98	294.9	43.7
59	58.7	08.7	19	117.9	17.5	79	177.4	26.3	39	236.9	35.1	99	295.9	43.9
60	59.7	08.8	20	118.9	17.6	80	178.4	26.4	40	237.9	35.2	200	296.9	44.0

for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Point.

Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.
1	01 0	00.2	61	59.8	11.9	121	118.7	23.0	181	177.5	35.1	241	236.4	47.0
2	02 0	00.4	62	60 2	12.1	22	119.6	23.8	82	178.5	35.5	42	237.4	47.2
3	02 9	00.6	63	61 8	12.3	23	120.6	24.0	83	179.5	35.7	43	238.3	47.4
4	03 9	00.8	64	62 8	12.5	24	121.6	24.2	84	180.5	35.9	44	239.3	47.6
5	04 9	01.0	65	63.8	12.7	25	122.6	24.4	85	181.4	36.1	45	240.3	47.8
6	05 9	01.2	66	64.7	12.9	26	123.6	24.6	86	182.4	36.3	46	241.3	48.0
7	06 9	01.4	67	65.7	13.1	27	124.6	24.8	87	183.4	36.5	47	242.3	48.2
8	07 8	01.6	68	66.7	13.3	28	125.5	25.0	88	184.4	36.7	48	243.2	48.4
9	08.8	01.8	69	67.7	13.5	29	126.5	25.2	89	185.4	36.9	49	244.2	48.6
10	09 8	02.0	70	68.7	13.7	30	127.5	25.4	90	186.3	37.1	50	245.2	48.8
11	10 8	02.1	71	69.6	13.9	131	128.5	25.6	191	187.3	37.3	251	246.2	49.0
12	11.8	02.3	72	70 6	14.0	32	129.5	25.8	92	188.3	37.5	52	247.2	49.2
13	12.8	02.5	73	71.6	14.2	33	130.4	25.9	93	189.3	37.7	53	248.1	49.4
14	13 7	02.7	74	72.6	14.4	34	131.4	26.1	94	190.3	37.8	54	249.1	49.6
15	14.7	02.9	75	73.6	14.6	35	132.4	26.3	95	191.3	38.0	55	250.1	49.7
16	15 7	03.1	76	74.5	14.8	36	133.4	26.5	96	192.2	38.2	56	251.1	49.9
17	16.7	03.3	77	75.5	15.0	37	134.4	26.7	97	193.2	38.4	57	252.1	50.1
18	17.7	03.5	78	76.5	15.2	38	135.3	26.9	98	194.2	38.6	58	253.0	50.3
19	18 6	03.7	79	77.5	15.4	39	136.3	27.1	99	195.2	38.8	59	254.0	50.5
20	19 6	03.9	80	78.5	15.6	40	137.3	27.3	200	196.2	39.0	60	255.0	50.7
21	20.6	04.1	81	79.4	15.8	141	138.3	27.5	201	197.1	39.2	261	256.0	50.9
22	21 6	04.3	82	80.4	16.0	42	139.3	27.7	02	198.1	39.4	62	257.0	51.1
23	22 6	04.5	83	81.4	16.2	43	140.3	27.9	03	199.1	39.6	63	258.0	51.3
24	23 5	04.7	84	82.4	16.4	44	141.2	28.1	04	200.1	39.8	64	259.0	51.5
25	24 5	04.9	85	83.4	16.6	45	142.2	28.3	05	201.1	40.0	65	260.0	51.7
26	25.5	05.1	86	84.3	16.8	46	143.2	28.5	06	202.0	40.2	66	260.9	51.9
27	26.5	05.3	87	85.3	17.0	47	144.2	28.7	07	203.0	40.4	67	261.9	52.1
28	27.5	05.5	88	86.3	17.2	48	145.2	28.9	08	204.0	40.6	68	262.9	52.3
29	28.4	05.7	89	87.3	17.4	49	146.1	29.1	09	205.0	40.8	69	263.8	52.5
30	29.4	05.9	90	88.3	17.6	50	147.1	29.3	10	206.0	41.0	70	264.8	52.7
31	30.4	06.0	91	89.3	17.8	151	148.1	29.5	211	206.9	41.2	271	265.7	52.9
32	31.4	06.2	92	90.2	17.9	52	149.1	29.7	12	207.9	41.4	72	266.8	53.1
33	32.3	06.4	93	91.2	18.1	53	150.1	29.8	13	208.9	41.6	73	267.8	53.3
34	33.3	06.6	94	92.2	18.3	54	151.0	30.0	14	209.9	41.7	74	268.7	53.5
35	34.2	06.8	95	93.2	18.5	55	152.0	30.2	15	210.9	41.9	75	269.7	53.6
36	35.3	07.0	96	94.2	18.7	56	153.0	30.4	16	211.8	42.1	76	270.7	53.8
37	36.3	07.2	97	95.1	18.9	57	154.0	30.6	17	212.8	42.3	77	271.7	54.0
38	37.3	07.4	98	96.1	19.1	58	155.0	30.8	18	213.8	42.5	78	272.7	54.2
39	38.3	07.6	99	97.1	19.3	59	155.9	31.0	19	214.8	42.7	79	273.6	54.4
40	39.2	07.8	100	98.1	19.5	60	156.9	31.2	20	215.8	42.9	80	274.6	54.6
41	40.2	08.0	101	99.1	19.7	161	157.9	31.4	221	216.8	43.1	281	275.6	54.8
42	41.2	08.2	02	100.0	19.9	62	158.9	31.6	22	217.7	43.3	82	276.6	55.0
43	42.2	08.4	03	101.0	20.1	63	159.9	31.8	23	218.7	43.5	83	277.6	55.2
44	43.2	08.6	04	102.0	20.3	64	160.8	32.0	24	219.7	43.7	84	278.6	55.4
45	44.1	08.8	05	103.0	20.5	65	161.8	32.2	25	220.7	43.9	85	279.5	55.6
46	45.1	09.0	06	104.0	20.7	66	162.8	32.4	26	221.7	44.1	86	280.5	55.8
47	46.1	09.2	07	104.9	20.9	67	163.8	32.6	27	222.6	44.3	87	281.5	56.0
48	47.1	09.4	08	105.9	21.1	68	164.8	32.8	28	223.6	44.5	88	282.5	56.2
49	48.1	09.6	09	106.9	21.3	69	165.8	33.0	29	224.6	44.7	89	283.4	56.4
50	49.0	09.8	10	107.9	21.5	70	166.7	33.2	30	225.6	44.9	90	284.4	56.6
51	50.0	09.9	111	108.9	21.7	171	167.7	33.4	211	226.6	45.1	291	285.4	56.8
52	51.0	10.1	12	109.8	21.9	72	168.7	33.6	32	227.5	45.3	92	286.4	57.0
53	52.0	10.3	13	110.8	22.0	73	169.7	33.8	33	228.5	45.5	93	287.4	57.2
54	53.0	10.5	14	111.8	22.2	74	170.7	33.9	34	229.5	45.7	94	288.4	57.4
55	53.9	10.7	15	112.8	22.4	75	171.6	34.1	35	230.5	45.8	95	289.4	57.6
56	54.9	10.9	16	113.8	22.6	76	172.6	34.3	36	231.5	46.0	96	290.4	57.7
57	55.9	11.1	17	114.8	22.8	77	173.6	34.5	37	232.4	46.2	97	291.4	57.9
58	56.9	11.3	18	115.8	23.0	78	174.6	34.7	38	233.4	46.4	98	292.4	58.1
59	57.9	11.5	19	116.7	23.2	79	175.6	34.9	39	234.4	46.6	99	293.4	58.3
60	58.8	11.7	20	117.7	23.4	80	176.5	35.1	40	235.4	46.8	200	294.4	58.5
Dist	Dep	Lat.	Dist	Dep	Lat.	Dist	Dep	Lat.	Dist	Dep	Lat.	Dist	Dep	Lat.

for 7 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.6	00.2	61	59.2	14.8	121	117.4	29.4	181	175.6	44.0	241	233.8	58.6
2	01.9	00.5	62	60.1	15.1	22	118.3	29.6	82	176.5	44.2	222	234.7	58.8
3	02.3	00.7	63	61.1	15.3	23	119.3	29.9	83	177.5	44.5	43	235.7	59.0
4	02.7	01.0	64	62.1	15.6	24	120.3	30.1	84	178.5	44.7	23	236.7	59.1
5	03.1	01.2	65	63.1	15.8	25	121.3	30.4	85	179.5	45.0	45	237.7	59.5
6	03.5	01.5	66	64.0	16.0	26	122.2	30.6	86	180.4	45.2	46	238.6	59.8
7	03.8	01.7	67	65.0	16.3	27	123.2	30.9	87	181.4	45.4	47	239.6	60.0
8	04.2	01.9	68	66.0	16.5	28	124.2	31.1	88	182.4	45.7	48	240.6	60.3
9	04.6	02.2	69	67.0	16.8	29	125.1	31.3	89	183.3	45.9	49	241.5	60.5
10	05.0	02.4	70	67.9	17.0	30	126.1	31.6	90	184.3	46.2	50	242.5	60.7
11	05.4	02.7	71	68.9	17.3	131	127.1	31.8	131	185.3	46.4	21	243.5	61.0
12	05.8	02.9	72	69.8	17.5	32	128.0	32.1	92	186.2	46.7	52	244.4	61.2
13	06.2	03.2	73	70.8	17.7	33	129.0	32.3	93	187.2	46.9	53	245.4	61.5
14	06.6	03.4	74	71.8	18.0	34	130.0	32.6	94	188.2	47.1	54	246.4	61.7
15	07.0	03.6	75	72.8	18.2	35	131.0	32.8	95	189.2	47.4	55	247.4	62.0
16	07.4	03.9	76	73.7	18.5	36	132.0	33.0	96	190.1	47.6	56	248.3	62.2
17	07.8	04.1	77	74.7	18.7	37	133.0	33.3	97	191.1	47.9	57	249.3	62.4
18	08.2	04.4	78	75.7	19.0	38	134.0	33.5	98	192.1	48.1	58	250.3	62.7
19	08.6	04.6	79	76.6	19.2	39	135.0	33.8	99	193.0	48.4	59	251.2	62.9
20	09.0	04.9	80	77.6	19.4	40	136.0	34.0	200	194.0	48.6	60	252.2	63.2
21	09.4	05.1	81	78.6	19.7	141	136.8	34.3	201	195.0	48.8	261	253.2	63.4
22	09.8	05.3	82	79.5	19.9	42	137.7	34.5	02	195.9	49.1	62	254.1	63.7
23	10.2	05.6	83	80.5	20.2	43	138.7	34.7	03	196.9	49.3	63	255.1	63.9
24	10.6	05.8	84	81.5	20.4	44	139.7	35.0	04	197.8	49.6	64	256.1	64.1
25	11.0	06.1	85	82.5	20.7	45	140.7	35.2	05	198.8	49.8	65	257.1	64.4
26	11.4	06.3	86	83.4	20.9	46	141.6	35.5	06	199.8	50.1	66	258.0	64.6
27	11.8	06.6	87	84.4	21.1	47	142.6	35.7	07	200.8	50.3	67	259.0	64.9
28	12.2	06.8	88	85.4	21.4	48	143.6	36.0	08	201.8	50.5	68	260.0	65.1
29	12.6	07.0	89	86.3	21.6	49	144.6	36.2	09	202.7	50.8	69	261.0	65.4
30	13.0	07.3	90	87.3	21.9	50	145.6	36.4	10	203.7	51.0	70	262.0	65.6
31	13.4	07.5	91	88.3	22.1	151	146.5	36.7	211	204.7	51.3	271	262.9	65.8
32	13.8	07.8	92	89.3	22.4	52	147.4	36.9	12	205.6	51.5	72	263.9	66.1
33	14.2	08.0	93	90.3	22.6	53	148.4	37.2	13	206.6	51.8	73	264.9	66.3
34	14.6	08.3	94	91.3	22.8	54	149.4	37.4	14	207.6	52.0	74	265.9	66.5
35	15.0	08.5	95	92.3	23.1	55	150.4	37.7	15	208.6	52.2	75	266.9	66.8
36	15.4	08.7	96	93.3	23.3	56	151.4	37.9	16	209.6	52.5	76	267.9	67.1
37	15.8	09.0	97	94.3	23.6	57	152.4	38.1	17	210.6	52.7	77	268.9	67.3
38	16.2	09.2	98	95.3	23.8	58	153.4	38.4	18	211.6	53.0	78	269.9	67.5
39	16.6	09.5	99	96.3	24.1	59	154.4	38.6	19	212.6	53.2	79	270.9	67.8
40	17.0	09.7	100	97.3	24.3	60	155.4	38.9	20	213.6	53.5	80	271.9	68.0
41	17.4	10.0	101	98.3	24.5	161	156.2	39.1	211	214.4	53.7	281	272.9	68.3
42	17.8	10.2	02	99.3	24.8	62	157.1	39.4	22	215.3	53.9	82	273.9	68.5
43	18.2	10.4	03	100.3	25.0	63	158.1	39.6	23	216.3	54.2	83	274.9	68.8
44	18.6	10.7	04	101.3	25.3	64	159.1	39.8	24	217.3	54.4	84	275.9	69.1
45	19.0	10.9	05	102.3	25.5	65	160.1	40.1	25	218.3	54.7	85	276.9	69.2
46	19.4	11.2	06	103.3	25.8	66	161.0	40.3	26	219.3	54.9	86	277.9	69.5
47	19.8	11.4	07	104.3	26.0	67	162.0	40.6	27	220.3	55.2	87	278.9	69.7
48	20.2	11.7	08	105.3	26.2	68	163.0	40.8	28	221.3	55.4	88	279.9	70.0
49	20.6	11.9	09	106.3	26.5	69	164.0	41.1	29	222.3	55.6	89	280.9	70.2
50	21.0	12.1	10	107.3	26.7	70	165.0	41.3	30	223.3	55.9	90	281.9	70.5
51	21.4	12.4	111	107.7	27.0	171	165.9	41.5	231	224.1	56.1	291	282.9	70.7
52	21.8	12.6	12	108.6	27.2	72	166.8	41.8	32	225.0	56.4	92	283.9	71.0
53	22.2	12.9	13	109.6	27.5	73	167.8	42.0	33	226.0	56.6	93	284.9	71.2
54	22.6	13.1	14	110.6	27.7	74	168.8	42.3	34	227.0	56.9	94	285.9	71.4
55	23.0	13.4	15	111.6	27.9	75	169.8	42.5	35	228.0	57.1	95	286.9	71.7
56	23.4	13.6	16	112.5	28.2	76	170.7	42.8	36	229.0	57.3	96	287.9	71.9
57	23.8	13.8	17	113.5	28.4	77	171.7	43.0	37	230.0	57.6	97	288.9	72.2
58	24.2	14.1	18	114.5	28.7	78	172.7	43.3	38	231.0	57.8	98	289.9	72.4
59	24.6	14.3	19	115.4	28.9	79	173.6	43.5	39	232.0	58.1	99	290.9	72.7
60	25.0	14.6	20	116.4	29.2	80	174.6	43.7	40	233.0	58.3	100	291.9	72.9

for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.
1	01 00 0	00 2	61	58.4	17.7	121	115.8	35 1	181	173 2	52 5	241	230 6	70 0
2	01 9 00.6		62	59.3	18 0	22	116.7	35.4	82	174.2	52 8	42	231 6	70 2
3	02 9 00.9		63	60.3	18.3	23	117 7	35.7	83	175.1	53.1	43	232 5	70 5
4	03.8 01.2		64	61.2	18.6	24	118 7	36.0	84	176 1	53 4	44	233 5	70 8
5	04.8 01 5		65	62 2	18.9	25	119 6	36 3	85	177.0	53 7	45	234 5	71 1
6	05.7 01.7		66	63 2	19 2	26	120 6	36 6	86	178.0	54.0	46	235.4	71.4
7	06 7 02 0		67	64 1	19.4	27	121.5	36 9	87	179 0	54 3	47	236 4	71 7
8	07.7 02 3		68	65 1	19.7	28	122.5	37 2	88	179 9	54 6	48	237 3	72 0
9	08 7 02.6		69	66.0	20.0	29	123.4	37 4	89	180 9	54.9	49	238.3	72 3
10	09 6 02.9		70	67.0	20.3	30	124.4	37.7	90	181 8	55.0	50	239.2	72 6
11	10.5 03 2		71	67 9	20.6	131	125.4	38.0	191	182 8	55.4	251	240 2	72 9
12	11.5 03 5		72	68 9	20 9	32	126.4	38.3	92	183.7	55.7	32	241.1	73 2
13	12 4 03 8		73	69 1	21 2	33	127.3	38 6	93	184.7	56.0	53	242 1	73 4
14	13 4 04.1		74	70 2	21.5	34	128.2	38.9	94	185 6	56 3	54	243.1	73 7
15	14 4 04 4		75	71.2	21.8	35	129 2	39 2	95	186 6	56 6	55	244.0	74 0
16	15 3 04.6		76	72.7	22 1	36	130.1	39 5	96	187.6	56.9	56	245 0	74 3
17	16 3 04 9		77	73 7	22 4	37	131.1	39.8	97	188.5	57.2	57	245 9	74 6
18	17 2 05 2		78	74.6	22.6	38	132.1	40 0	98	189.5	57.5	58	246 9	74 9
19	18 2 05 5		79	75.6	22 9	39	133 1	40.3	99	190.4	57 8	59	247 8	75 2
20	19.1 05.8		80	76 6	23.2	40	134.0	40.6	200	191.4	58.1	60	248 7	75 5
21	20.1 06.1		81	77 5	23.5	141	134 9	40.9	201	192 3	58 3	261	249 8	75 8
22	21.1 06.4		82	78.5	23 8	42	135.9	41.2	202	193 3	58 6	62	250 7	76 1
23	22 0 06 7		83	79.4	24.1	43	136 8	41 5	203	194 3	58 9	63	251.7	76 3
24	23 0 07 0		84	80 4	24 4	44	137.8	41 8	204	195 2	59 2	64	252 6	76 6
25	23 9 07.3		85	81 3	24.7	45	138 8	42 1	205	196 2	59 5	65	253.6	76 9
26	24 9 07 5		86	82.3	25.0	46	139 7	42.4	206	197 1	59.8	66	254 5	77.2
27	25 9 07 8		87	83.3	25.3	47	140 7	42 7	207	198.1	60 1	67	255.5	77.5
28	26.8 08 1		88	84.2	25.6	48	141 6	43 0	208	199 0	60.4	68	256 4	77 8
29	27 8 08 4		89	85.2	25.9	49	142 6	43.3	209	200 0	60.7	69	257.4	78 1
30	28.7 08.7		90	86 1	26 1	50	143.5	43.6	210	201 0	61.0	70	258 4	78.4
31	29 7 09.0		91	87.1	26.4	151	144.5	43 8	211	201 9	61.2	271	259 3	78.7
32	30 6 09.3		92	88 0	26.7	52	145.5	44.1	212	202 9	61.5	72	260 3	79 0
33	31 6 09 6		93	89.0	27.0	53	146.4	44.4	213	203 8	61.8	73	261.2	79 2
34	32 5 09 9		94	90.0	27.3	54	147.4	44 7	214	204 8	62.1	74	262 2	79 5
35	33 5 10 2		95	90 9	27 6	55	148.3	45.0	215	205 7	62.4	75	263 2	79 8
36	34 5 10 4		96	91.9	27 8	56	149 3	45 3	216	206 7	62.7	76	264 1	80.1
37	35.4 10.7		97	92 8	28 2	57	150 2	45 6	217	207 7	63.0	77	265 1	80 4
38	36 4 11.0		98	93 8	28 4	58	151.2	45 9	218	208 6	63 3	78	266 0	80 7
39	37 3 11.3		99	94 7	28 7	59	152.2	46 2	219	209 6	63 6	79	267 0	80 9
40	38.3 11 6		100	95 7	29 0	60	153 1	46.4	220	210 5	63 9	80	267 9	81.3
41	39.2 11.9		101	96.7	29 3	161	154.1	46 7	221	211.5	64.2	281	268 9	81 6
42	40 2 12.2		102	97.6	29 6	62	155 0	47.0	222	212.4	64 4	82	269 9	81 9
43	41 1 12.5		103	98 6	29 9	63	156 0	47 3	223	213 4	64 7	83	270 8	82 2
44	42.1 12.8		104	99 5	30 2	64	156 9	47 6	224	214 4	65 0	84	271 8	82 4
45	43.1 13 1		105	100.5	30 5	65	157 9	47 9	225	215 3	65.3	85	272.7	82 7
46	44 0 13.3		106	101 4	30 8	66	158 8	48.2	226	216 3	65.6	86	273 7	83 0
47	45 0 13.6		107	102 4	31.1	67	159 8	48 5	227	217.2	65.9	87	274.6	83 3
48	46 9 13.9		108	103.3	31.4	68	160.8	48.8	228	218.2	66 2	88	275 6	83 6
49	46 9 14 2		109	104.3	31.6	69	161.7	49.0	229	219 1	66 4	89	276 6	83 9
50	47 8 14.5		110	105 3	31.9	70	162.7	49.3	30	220.1	66.8	90	277 5	84.2
51	48 8 14 8		111	106.2	32.2	171	163.6	49.6	21	221.1	67.1	291	278.5	84 5
52	49.8 15.1		112	107.2	32.5	72	164.6	49.9	32	222.0	67.3	92	279 4	84 8
53	50 7 15 4		113	108 1	32 8	73	165.6	50.2	33	223.0	67.6	93	280 4	85 0
54	51.7 15 7		114	109 1	33 1	74	166 5	50 5	34	223 9	67 9	94	281.3	85 3
55	52 6 16.0		115	110.0	33.4	75	167 5	50.8	35	224 9	68 2	95	282 3	85 6
56	53 6 16.3		116	111 0	33 8	76	168 4	51.1	36	225 8	68 5	96	283.3	85 9
57	54 5 16 5		117	112.0	34.0	77	169 4	51.4	37	226 8	68.8	97	284 2	86 2
58	55 5 16 8		118	112 9	34 3	78	170 3	51.7	38	227 8	69 1	98	285 2	86.5
59	56 5 17.1		119	113.9	34 5	79	171 3	52.0	39	228.7	69.4	99	286 1	86 8
60	57.4 17.4		120	114.8	34.8	80	172 3	52 3	40	229.7	69.7	300	287 1	87 1
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
01.000 0		61	60.903 0		121	120.905.9		181	180.808 9		241	240.7	11.8
02.000 1		62	61.903.0		22	121.906 0		82	181.808 9		42	241.7	11.9
03.000 1		63	62.903.1		23	122.906.0		83	182.809 0		43	242.7	11.9
04.000 2		64	63.903.1		24	123.906.1		84	183.809.0		44	243.7	12.0
05.000 2		65	64.903.2		25	124.806.1		85	184.809 1		45	244.7	12.0
06.000 3		66	65.903.2		26	125.806.2		86	185.809 1		46	245.7	12.1
07.000 3		67	66.903.3		27	126.806.2		87	186.809.2		47	246.7	12.1
08.000 4		68	67.903.3		28	127.806.3		88	187.809.2		48	247.7	12.2
09.000 4		69	68.903.4		29	128.806.3		89	188.809.3		49	248.7	12.2
10.000 5		70	69.903.4		30	129.806.4		90	189.809.3		50	249.7	12.3
11.000 5		71	70.903.5		131	130.806.4		191	190.809.4		251	250.7	12.3
12.000 6		72	71.903.5		32	131.806.5		92	191.809.4		52	251.7	12.4
13.000 6		73	72.903.6		33	132.806.5		93	192.809.5		53	252.7	12.4
14.000 7		74	73.903.6		34	133.806.6		94	193.809.5		54	253.7	12.5
15.000 7		75	74.903.7		35	134.806.6		95	194.809.6		55	254.7	12.5
16.000 8		76	75.903.7		36	135.806.7		96	195.809.6		56	255.7	12.6
17.000 8		77	76.903.8		37	136.806.7		97	196.809.7		57	256.7	12.6
18.000 9		78	77.903.8		38	137.806.8		98	197.809.7		58	257.7	12.7
19.000 9		79	78.903.9		39	138.806.8		99	198.809.8		59	258.7	12.7
20.001 0		80	79.903.9		40	139.806.9		200	199.809.8		60	259.7	12.8
21.001 0		81	80.904.0		141	140.806.9		201	200.809.9		261	260.7	12.8
22.001 1		82	81.904.0		42	141.807 0		02	201.809.9		62	261.7	12.9
23.001 1		83	82.904.1		43	142.807.0		03	202.810 0		63	262.7	12.9
24.001 2		84	83.904.1		44	143.807.1		04	203.810 0		64	263.7	13.0
25.001 2		85	84.904.2		45	144.807.1		05	204.810.1		65	264.7	13.0
26.001 3		86	85.904.2		46	145.807.2		06	205.810.1		66	265.7	13.1
27.001 3		87	86.904.3		47	146.807.2		07	206.810.2		67	266.7	13.1
28.001 4		88	87.904.3		48	147.807.3		08	207.810.2		68	267.7	13.2
29.001 4		89	88.904.4		49	148.807.3		09	208.810.3		69	268.7	13.2
30.001 5		90	89.904.4		50	149.807.4		10	209.810.3		70	269.7	13.2
31.001 5		91	90.904.5		151	150.807.4		211	210.810.4		271	270.7	13.3
32.001 6		92	91.904.5		52	151.807.5		12	211.810.4		72	271.7	13.3
33.001 6		93	92.904.6		53	152.807.5		13	212.810.5		73	272.7	13.4
34.001 7		94	93.904.6		54	153.807.6		14	213.810.5		74	273.7	13.4
35.001 7		95	94.904.7		55	154.807.6		15	214.810.5		75	274.7	13.5
36.001 8		96	95.904.7		56	155.807.7		16	215.810.6		76	275.7	13.5
37.001 8		97	96.904.8		57	156.807.7		17	216.810.6		77	276.7	13.6
38.001 9		98	97.904.8		58	157.807.8		18	217.810.7		78	277.7	13.6
39.001 9		99	98.904.9		59	158.807.8		19	218.810.7		79	278.7	13.7
40.002 0		100	99.904.9		60	159.807.9		20	219.810.8		80	279.7	13.7
41.002 0		101	100.905.0		161	160.807.9		221	220.810.8		281	280.7	13.8
42.002 1		02	101.905.0		62	161.808.0		22	221.810.9		82	281.7	13.8
43.002 1		03	102.905.1		63	162.808.0		23	222.810.9		83	282.7	13.9
44.002 2		04	103.905.1		64	163.808.1		24	223.811.0		84	283.7	13.9
45.002 2		05	104.905.2		65	164.808.1		25	224.811.0		85	284.7	14.0
46.002 3		06	105.905.2		66	165.808.1		26	225.811.1		86	285.7	14.0
47.002 3		07	106.905.3		67	166.808.2		27	226.811.1		87	286.7	14.1
48.002 4		08	107.905.3		68	167.808.2		28	227.811.2		88	287.7	14.1
49.002 4		09	108.905.4		69	168.808.3		29	228.811.2		89	288.7	14.2
50.002 5		10	109.905.4		70	169.808.3		30	229.811.3		90	289.7	14.2
51.002 5		111	110.905.4		171	170.808.4		231	230.811.3		291	290.7	14.3
52.002 6		12	111.905.5		72	171.808.4		32	231.811.4		92	291.7	14.3
53.002 6		13	112.905.5		73	172.808.5		33	232.811.4		93	292.7	14.4
54.002 7		14	113.905.6		74	173.808.5		34	233.811.5		94	293.7	14.4
55.002 7		15	114.905.6		75	174.808.6		35	234.811.5		95	294.7	14.5
56.002 8		16	115.905.7		76	175.808.6		36	235.811.6		96	295.7	14.5
57.002 8		17	116.905.7		77	176.808.7		37	236.811.6		97	296.7	14.6
58.002 8		18	117.905.8		78	177.808.7		38	237.811.7		98	297.7	14.6
59.002 9		19	118.905.8		79	178.808.8		39	238.811.7		99	298.7	14.7
60.002 9		20	119.905.9		80	179.808.8		40	239.811.8		300	299.7	14.7
Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat

for $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.4	23.3	121	111.8	46.3	181	167.2	69.3	241	222.7	92.2
2	01.8	00.8	62	57.3	23.7	122	112.7	46.7	182	168.1	69.7	42	223.6	92.6
3	02.7	01.1	63	58.2	24.1	123	113.6	47.1	183	169.1	70.0	43	224.5	93.0
4	03.7	01.5	64	59.1	24.5	124	114.6	47.5	184	170.0	70.4	44	225.4	93.4
5	04.6	01.9	65	60.1	24.9	125	115.5	47.8	185	170.9	70.8	45	226.4	93.8
6	05.5	02.3	66	61.0	25.3	126	116.4	48.2	186	171.9	71.2	46	227.3	94.1
7	06.5	02.7	67	61.9	25.6	127	117.3	48.6	187	172.8	71.6	47	228.2	94.5
8	07.4	03.1	68	62.8	26.0	128	118.3	49.0	188	173.7	71.9	48	229.1	94.9
9	08.3	03.4	69	63.7	26.4	129	119.2	49.4	189	174.6	72.3	49	230.1	95.3
10	09.2	03.8	70	64.7	26.8	130	120.1	49.7	190	175.5	72.7	50	231.0	95.7
11	10.2	04.2	71	65.6	27.2	131	121.0	50.1	191	176.5	73.1	51	231.9	96.1
12	11.1	04.6	72	66.5	27.6	132	122.0	50.5	192	177.4	73.5	52	232.8	96.4
13	12.0	05.0	73	67.4	27.9	133	122.9	50.9	193	178.3	73.9	53	233.7	96.8
14	12.9	05.4	74	68.4	28.3	134	123.8	51.3	194	179.2	74.2	54	234.7	97.2
15	13.9	05.7	75	69.3	28.7	135	124.7	51.7	195	180.1	74.6	55	235.6	97.6
16	14.8	06.1	76	70.2	29.1	136	125.6	52.0	196	181.1	75.0	56	236.5	98.0
17	15.7	06.5	77	71.1	29.5	137	126.6	52.4	197	182.0	75.4	57	237.4	98.3
18	16.6	06.9	78	72.1	29.8	138	127.5	52.8	198	182.9	75.8	58	238.4	98.7
19	17.6	07.3	79	73.0	30.2	139	128.4	53.2	199	183.9	76.2	59	239.3	99.1
20	18.5	07.7	80	73.9	30.6	140	129.3	53.6	200	184.8	76.5	60	240.2	99.5
21	19.4	08.0	81	74.8	31.0	141	130.3	54.0	201	185.7	76.9	61	241.1	99.9
22	20.3	08.4	82	75.8	31.4	142	131.2	54.3	202	186.6	77.3	62	242.1	100.3
23	21.2	08.8	83	76.7	31.8	143	132.1	54.7	203	187.5	77.7	63	243.0	100.6
24	22.1	09.2	84	77.6	32.1	144	133.0	55.1	204	188.4	78.1	64	243.9	101.0
25	23.1	09.6	85	78.5	32.5	145	134.0	55.5	205	189.3	78.5	65	244.8	101.4
26	24.0	10.0	86	79.4	32.9	146	134.9	55.9	206	190.2	78.8	66	245.8	101.8
27	24.9	10.3	87	80.3	33.3	147	135.8	56.3	207	191.1	79.2	67	246.7	102.2
28	25.8	10.7	88	81.2	33.7	148	136.7	56.6	208	192.0	79.6	68	247.6	102.6
29	26.7	11.1	89	82.1	34.1	149	137.6	57.0	209	192.9	80.0	69	248.5	102.9
30	27.6	11.5	90	83.0	34.4	150	138.6	57.4	210	193.8	80.4	70	249.4	103.3
31	28.5	11.9	91	83.9	34.8	151	139.5	57.8	211	194.7	80.7	71	250.3	103.7
32	29.4	12.2	92	84.8	35.2	152	140.4	58.2	212	195.6	81.1	72	251.2	104.1
33	30.3	12.6	93	85.7	35.6	153	141.3	58.6	213	196.5	81.5	73	252.1	104.5
34	31.2	13.0	94	86.6	36.0	154	142.2	58.9	214	197.4	81.9	74	253.0	104.9
35	32.1	13.4	95	87.5	36.4	155	143.1	59.3	215	198.3	82.3	75	253.9	105.3
36	33.0	13.8	96	88.4	36.7	156	144.0	59.7	216	199.2	82.7	76	254.8	105.6
37	33.9	14.2	97	89.3	37.1	157	144.9	60.1	217	200.1	83.0	77	255.7	106.0
38	34.8	14.5	98	90.2	37.5	158	145.8	60.5	218	201.0	83.4	78	256.6	106.4
39	35.7	14.9	99	91.1	37.9	159	146.7	60.8	219	201.9	83.8	79	257.5	106.8
40	36.6	15.3	100	92.0	38.3	160	147.6	61.2	220	202.8	84.2	80	258.4	107.2
41	37.5	15.7	101	92.9	38.7	161	148.5	61.6	221	203.7	84.6	81	259.3	107.6
42	38.4	16.1	102	93.8	39.0	162	149.4	62.0	222	204.6	85.0	82	260.2	108.0
43	39.3	16.5	103	94.7	39.4	163	150.3	62.4	223	205.5	85.3	83	261.1	108.4
44	40.2	16.8	104	95.6	39.8	164	151.2	62.8	224	206.4	85.7	84	262.0	108.8
45	41.1	17.2	105	96.5	40.2	165	152.1	63.1	225	207.3	86.1	85	262.9	109.2
46	42.0	17.6	106	97.4	40.6	166	153.0	63.5	226	208.2	86.5	86	263.8	109.6
47	42.9	18.0	107	98.3	40.9	167	153.9	63.9	227	209.1	86.9	87	264.7	110.0
48	43.8	18.4	108	99.2	41.3	168	154.8	64.3	228	210.0	87.3	88	265.6	110.4
49	44.7	18.8	109	100.1	41.7	169	155.7	64.7	229	210.9	87.6	89	266.5	110.8
50	45.6	19.1	110	101.0	42.1	170	156.6	65.1	230	211.8	88.0	90	267.4	111.2
51	46.5	19.5	111	101.9	42.5	171	157.5	65.4	231	212.7	88.4	91	268.3	111.6
52	47.4	19.9	112	102.8	42.9	172	158.4	65.8	232	213.6	88.8	92	269.2	112.0
53	48.3	20.3	113	103.7	43.2	173	159.3	66.2	233	214.5	89.2	93	270.1	112.4
54	49.2	20.7	114	104.6	43.6	174	160.2	66.6	234	215.4	89.6	94	271.0	112.8
55	50.1	21.0	115	105.5	44.0	175	161.1	67.0	235	216.3	89.9	95	271.9	113.2
56	51.0	21.4	116	106.4	44.4	176	162.0	67.4	236	217.2	90.3	96	272.8	113.6
57	51.9	21.8	117	107.3	44.8	177	162.9	67.7	237	218.1	90.7	97	273.7	114.0
58	52.8	22.2	118	108.2	45.2	178	163.8	68.1	238	219.0	91.1	98	274.6	114.4
59	53.7	22.6	119	109.1	45.5	179	164.7	68.5	239	219.9	91.5	99	275.5	114.8
60	54.6	23.0	120	110.0	45.9	180	165.6	68.9	240	220.8	91.8	100	276.4	115.2

for 6 Points.

TABLE 1. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Point.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.3	09.0	121	119.7	17.8	181	179.0	26.5	241	238.4	35.4
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.3	09.1	22	120.7	17.8	82	180.0	26.7	42	239.4	35.5
3	03.0	00.4	63	62.3	09.2	23	121.7	18.0	83	181.0	26.8	43	240.4	35.7
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.3	09.4	24	122.7	18.2	84	182.0	27.0	44	241.3	35.8
5	05.0	00.7	65	64.3	09.5	25	123.6	18.3	85	183.0	27.1	45	242.3	35.9
6	06.0	00.9	66	65.3	09.7	26	124.6	18.5	86	184.0	27.3	46	243.3	35.1
7	07.0	01.0	67	66.3	09.8	27	125.6	18.6	87	185.0	27.4	47	244.3	36.2
8	08.0	01.2	68	67.3	10.0	28	126.6	18.8	88	186.0	27.6	48	245.3	36.4
9	09.0	01.3	69	68.3	10.1	29	127.6	18.9	89	187.0	27.7	49	246.3	36.5
10	10.0	01.5	70	69.3	10.3	30	128.6	19.1	90	187.9	27.9	50	247.3	36.7
11	11.0	01.6	71	70.2	10.4	31	129.6	19.2	91	188.9	28.0	51	248.3	36.8
12	12.0	01.8	72	71.2	10.6	32	130.6	19.4	92	189.9	28.2	52	249.3	37.0
13	13.0	01.9	73	72.2	10.7	33	131.6	19.5	93	190.9	28.3	53	250.3	37.1
14	14.0	02.1	74	73.2	10.9	34	132.5	19.7	94	191.9	28.5	54	251.3	37.3
15	15.0	02.2	75	74.2	11.0	35	133.5	19.8	95	192.9	28.6	55	252.2	37.4
16	16.0	02.3	76	75.2	11.2	36	134.5	20.0	96	193.9	28.7	56	253.2	37.6
17	17.0	02.5	77	76.2	11.3	37	135.5	20.1	97	194.9	28.9	57	254.2	37.7
18	18.0	02.6	78	77.2	11.4	38	136.5	20.2	98	195.9	29.0	58	255.2	37.9
19	19.0	02.8	79	78.2	11.6	39	137.5	20.4	99	196.8	29.2	59	256.2	38.0
20	20.0	02.9	80	79.2	11.7	40	138.5	20.5	200	197.8	29.3	60	257.2	38.1
21	21.0	03.1	81	80.2	11.9	41	139.5	20.7	201	198.8	29.5	61	258.2	38.3
22	22.0	03.2	82	81.2	12.0	42	140.5	20.8	02	199.8	29.6	62	259.2	38.4
23	23.0	03.4	83	82.2	12.2	43	141.5	21.0	03	200.8	29.8	63	260.2	38.6
24	24.0	03.5	84	83.2	12.3	44	142.4	21.1	04	201.8	29.9	64	261.1	38.7
25	25.0	03.7	85	84.2	12.5	45	143.4	21.3	05	202.8	30.1	65	262.1	38.9
26	26.0	03.8	86	85.2	12.6	46	144.4	21.4	06	203.8	30.2	66	263.1	39.0
27	27.0	04.0	87	86.2	12.8	47	145.4	21.6	07	204.8	30.4	67	264.1	39.2
28	28.0	04.1	88	87.2	12.9	48	146.4	21.7	08	205.7	30.5	68	265.1	39.3
29	29.0	04.3	89	88.2	13.0	49	147.4	21.9	09	206.7	30.7	69	266.1	39.5
30	30.0	04.4	90	89.2	13.2	50	148.4	22.0	10	207.7	30.8	70	267.1	39.6
31	31.0	04.5	91	90.2	13.4	51	149.4	22.2	211	208.7	31.0	271	268.1	39.8
32	32.0	04.7	92	91.2	13.5	52	150.4	22.3	12	209.7	31.1	72	269.1	39.9
33	33.0	04.8	93	92.2	13.6	53	151.4	22.4	13	210.7	31.2	73	270.0	40.1
34	34.0	05.0	94	93.2	13.8	54	152.3	22.6	14	211.7	31.4	74	271.0	40.2
35	35.0	05.1	95	94.2	13.9	55	153.3	22.7	15	212.7	31.5	75	272.0	40.4
36	36.0	05.3	96	95.2	14.1	56	154.3	22.9	16	213.7	31.7	76	273.0	40.5
37	37.0	05.4	97	96.2	14.2	57	155.3	23.0	17	214.7	31.8	77	274.0	40.6
38	38.0	05.6	98	97.2	14.4	58	156.3	23.2	18	215.6	32.0	78	275.0	40.8
39	39.0	05.7	99	98.2	14.5	59	157.3	23.3	19	216.6	32.1	79	276.0	40.9
40	40.0	05.9	100	99.2	14.7	60	158.3	23.5	20	217.6	32.3	80	277.0	41.1
41	41.0	06.0	101	99.9	14.8	161	159.3	23.6	221	218.6	32.4	281	278.0	41.2
42	42.0	06.2	02	100.9	15.0	62	160.2	23.8	22	219.6	32.6	82	278.9	41.4
43	43.0	06.3	03	101.9	15.1	63	161.2	23.9	23	220.6	32.7	83	279.9	41.6
44	44.0	06.5	04	102.9	15.3	64	162.2	24.1	24	221.6	32.9	84	280.8	41.7
45	45.0	06.6	05	103.9	15.4	65	163.2	24.2	25	222.6	33.0	85	281.8	41.8
46	46.0	06.7	06	104.9	15.6	66	164.2	24.4	26	223.6	33.2	86	282.9	42.0
47	47.0	06.9	07	105.8	15.7	67	165.2	24.5	27	224.5	33.3	87	283.9	42.1
48	48.0	07.0	08	106.8	15.8	68	166.2	24.7	28	225.5	33.5	88	284.9	42.3
49	49.0	07.2	09	107.8	16.0	69	167.2	24.8	29	226.5	33.6	89	285.9	42.4
50	50.0	07.3	10	108.8	16.1	70	168.2	24.9	30	227.5	33.7	90	286.9	42.6
51	51.0	07.5	111	109.8	16.3	171	169.1	25.1	231	228.5	33.9	291	287.9	42.7
52	52.0	07.6	12	110.8	16.4	72	170.1	25.2	32	229.5	34.0	92	288.9	42.8
53	53.0	07.8	13	111.8	16.6	73	171.1	25.4	33	230.5	34.2	93	289.8	43.0
54	54.0	07.9	14	112.8	16.7	74	172.1	25.5	34	231.5	34.3	94	290.8	43.1
55	55.0	08.1	15	113.8	16.9	75	173.1	25.7	35	232.5	34.5	95	291.8	43.3
56	56.0	08.2	16	114.7	17.0	76	174.1	25.8	36	233.4	34.6	96	292.8	43.4
57	57.0	08.4	17	115.7	17.2	77	175.1	26.0	37	234.4	34.8	97	293.8	43.6
58	58.0	08.5	18	116.7	17.3	78	176.1	26.1	38	235.4	34.9	98	294.8	43.7
59	59.0	08.7	19	117.7	17.5	79	177.1	26.3	39	236.4	35.1	99	295.8	43.9
60	60.0	08.8	20	118.7	17.6	80	178.1	26.4	40	237.4	35.2	300	296.8	44.0
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 1 Point.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 1/2 Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
100	500.7		61	53.8	28.8	121	106.7	57.0	181	179.6	85.3	241	212.3	115.6
204	800.9		62	54.7	29.2	24	107.6	57.5	82	160.5	85.2	42	213.4	114.1
302	601.1		63	55.6	29.7	23	108.1	58.0	83	161.4	86.3	41	214.3	114.5
401	401.9		64	56.1	30.2	24	109.4	58.5	84	162.3	86.7	40	215.2	115.0
502	202.4		65	57.3	30.6	25	110.2	58.9	85	163.2	87.2	45	216.1	115.8
605	702.8		66	58.2	31.1	26	111.1	59.4	86	164.0	87.7	47	217.0	116.0
706	263.3		67	59.1	31.6	27	112.0	59.9	87	164.9	88.2	47	217.8	116.4
807	103.8		68	60.0	32.0	28	112.9	60.3	88	165.8	88.6	48	218.7	116.9
907	904.2		69	60.9	32.5	29	113.8	60.8	89	166.7	89.1	49	219.6	117.4
1008	804.7		70	61.7	33.0	30	114.6	61.3	90	167.6	89.6	50	220.5	117.8
1109	705.2		71	62.6	33.5	31	115.5	61.8	91	168.4	90.0	51	221.4	118.3
1210	605.7		72	63.5	33.9	32	116.4	62.2	92	169.3	90.5	52	222.2	118.7
1311	506.1		73	64.4	34.4	33	117.3	62.7	93	170.2	91.0	53	223.1	119.3
1412	406.6		74	65.3	34.9	34	118.2	63.2	94	171.1	91.1	54	224.0	119.7
1513	307.1		75	66.1	35.4	35	119.1	63.6	95	172.0	91.9	55	224.9	120.2
1614	207.5		76	67.0	35.8	36	120.0	64.1	96	172.9	92.4	56	225.8	120.7
1715	108.0		77	67.9	36.3	37	120.9	64.6	97	173.7	92.9	57	226.7	121.1
1816	908.5		78	68.8	36.8	38	121.7	65.1	98	174.6	93.3	58	227.5	121.6
1917	809.0		79	69.7	37.2	39	122.6	65.5	99	175.5	93.8	59	228.4	122.1
2018	609.4		80	70.6	37.7	40	123.5	66.0	100	176.4	94.3	60	229.3	122.6
2119	509.9		81	71.4	38.2	41	124.4	66.5	201	177.3	94.8	261	230.2	123.0
2220	410.4		82	72.3	38.7	42	125.3	66.9	02	178.1	95.2	62	231.1	123.5
2321	310.8		83	73.2	39.1	43	126.2	67.4	03	179.0	95.7	63	232.0	124.0
2422	211.3		84	74.1	39.6	44	127.1	67.9	04	179.9	96.2	64	232.9	124.4
2523	111.8		85	75.0	40.1	45	128.0	68.4	05	180.8	96.6	65	233.8	124.9
2624	912.3		86	75.9	40.5	46	128.9	68.8	06	181.7	97.1	66	234.7	125.4
2725	812.7		87	76.8	41.0	47	129.8	69.3	07	182.6	97.6	67	235.6	125.9
2826	713.2		88	77.7	41.5	48	130.7	69.8	08	183.5	98.0	68	236.5	126.3
2927	613.7		89	78.6	42.0	49	131.6	70.2	09	184.3	98.5	69	237.4	126.8
3028	514.1		90	79.5	42.4	50	132.5	70.7	10	185.2	99.0	70	238.3	127.3
3129	414.6		91	80.4	42.9	51	133.4	71.2	211	186.1	99.5	271	239.2	127.7
3230	315.1		92	81.3	43.4	52	134.3	71.7	12	187.0	99.9	72	240.1	128.2
3331	215.5		93	82.2	43.8	53	135.2	72.1	13	187.9	100.4	73	241.0	128.7
3432	116.0		94	83.1	44.3	54	136.1	72.6	14	188.8	100.9	74	241.9	129.2
3533	916.5		95	84.0	44.8	55	137.0	73.1	15	189.7	101.4	75	242.8	129.6
3634	817.0		96	84.9	45.3	56	137.9	73.5	16	190.6	101.9	76	243.7	130.1
3735	617.4		97	85.8	45.7	57	138.8	74.0	17	191.5	102.3	77	244.6	130.6
3836	517.9		98	86.7	46.2	58	139.7	74.5	18	192.4	102.8	78	245.5	131.0
3937	418.4		99	87.6	46.7	59	140.6	75.0	19	193.3	103.3	79	246.4	131.5
4038	318.9		100	88.5	47.1	60	141.5	75.4	20	194.2	103.7	80	247.3	132.0
4139	219.3		101	89.4	47.6	61	142.4	75.9	21	195.1	104.2	241	247.2	132.5
4240	119.8		02	90.3	48.1	62	143.3	76.4	22	196.0	104.7	242	248.1	132.9
4341	920.3		03	90.2	48.6	63	144.2	76.8	23	196.9	105.1	243	249.0	133.4
4442	820.7		04	91.1	49.0	64	145.1	77.3	24	197.8	105.6	244	249.9	133.8
4543	721.2		05	92.0	49.5	65	146.0	77.8	25	198.7	106.1	245	250.8	134.3
4644	621.7		06	92.9	50.0	66	146.9	78.3	26	199.6	106.6	246	251.7	134.8
4745	522.1		07	93.8	50.4	67	147.8	78.7	27	200.5	107.0	247	252.6	135.3
4846	422.6		08	94.7	50.9	68	148.7	79.2	28	201.4	107.5	248	253.5	135.8
4947	323.1		09	95.6	51.4	69	149.6	79.7	29	202.3	107.9	249	254.4	136.2
5048	223.6		10	96.5	51.9	70	150.5	80.1	30	203.2	108.4	250	255.3	136.7
5149	124.0		111	97.4	52.3	71	151.4	80.6	21	204.1	108.9	251	256.2	137.2
5250	944.5		12	98.3	52.8	72	152.3	81.1	32	205.0	109.4	252	257.1	137.6
5351	845.0		13	99.2	53.3	73	153.2	81.6	33	205.9	109.9	253	258.0	138.1
5452	745.5		14	100.1	53.7	74	154.1	82.0	34	206.8	110.3	254	258.9	138.6
5553	646.0		15	101.0	54.2	75	155.0	82.5	35	207.7	110.8	255	259.8	139.1
5654	546.4		16	101.9	54.7	76	155.9	83.0	36	208.6	111.3	256	260.7	139.5
5755	446.9		17	102.8	55.2	77	156.8	83.4	37	209.5	111.7	257	261.6	140.0
5856	347.3		18	103.7	55.6	78	157.7	83.9	38	210.4	112.2	258	262.5	140.5
5957	247.8		19	104.6	56.1	79	158.6	84.4	39	211.3	112.7	259	263.4	141.0
6058	148.3		20	105.5	56.6	80	159.5	84.9	40	212.2	113.1	260	264.3	141.5
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 1/2 Points.

Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01 00.2		61	59.2	14.8	121	117.4	29.4	181	175.6	44.0	241	233.8	58.6
2	01 900.5		62	60.1	15.1	22	118.3	29.6	82	176.5	44.2	42	234.7	58.8
3	02 900.7		63	61.1	15.3	23	119.3	29.9	83	177.5	44.5	43	235.7	59.0
4	03 901.0		64	62.1	15.6	24	120.3	30.1	84	178.5	44.7	44	236.7	59.3
5	04 901.2		65	63.1	15.8	25	121.3	30.4	85	179.5	45.0	45	237.7	59.5
6	05 801.5		66	64.0	16.0	26	122.2	30.6	86	180.4	45.2	46	238.6	59.8
7	06 801.7		67	65.0	16.4	27	123.2	30.9	87	181.4	45.4	47	239.6	60.0
8	07 801.9		68	66.0	16.5	28	124.2	31.1	88	182.4	45.7	48	240.6	60.3
9	08 702.2		69	66.9	16.8	29	125.1	31.3	89	183.3	45.9	49	241.5	60.5
10	09 702.4		70	67.9	17.0	30	126.1	31.6	90	184.3	46.2	50	242.5	60.7
11	11 702.7		71	68.9	17.3	131	127.1	31.8	191	185.3	46.4	251	243.5	61.0
12	11 602.9		72	69.8	17.5	32	128.0	32.1	92	186.2	46.7	52	244.4	61.2
13	12 603.2		73	70.8	17.7	33	129.0	32.3	93	187.2	46.9	53	245.4	61.5
14	13 603.4		74	71.8	18.0	34	130.0	32.6	94	188.2	47.1	54	246.4	61.7
15	14 603.6		75	72.8	18.2	35	131.0	32.8	95	189.2	47.4	55	247.4	62.0
16	15 503.9		76	73.7	18.5	36	131.9	33.0	96	190.1	47.6	56	248.3	62.2
17	16 504.1		77	74.7	18.7	37	132.9	33.3	97	191.1	47.9	57	249.3	62.4
18	17 504.4		78	75.7	19.0	38	133.9	33.5	98	192.1	48.1	58	250.3	62.7
19	18 404.6		79	76.6	19.2	39	134.8	33.8	99	193.1	48.4	59	251.3	62.9
20	19 404.9		80	77.6	19.4	40	135.8	34.0	200	194.0	48.6	60	252.2	63.2
21	20 405.1		81	78.6	19.7	141	136.8	34.3	201	195.1	48.8	261	253.2	63.4
22	21 305.3		82	79.5	19.9	42	137.7	34.5	02	195.9	49.1	62	254.1	63.7
23	22 305.6		83	80.5	20.2	43	138.7	34.7	93	196.9	49.3	63	255.1	63.9
24	23 305.8		84	81.5	20.4	44	139.7	35.0	04	197.9	49.6	64	256.1	64.1
25	24 306.1		85	82.5	20.7	45	140.7	35.2	05	198.9	49.8	65	257.1	64.4
26	25 206.3		86	83.4	20.9	46	141.6	35.5	06	199.8	50.1	66	258.0	64.6
27	26 206.6		87	84.4	21.1	47	142.6	35.7	07	200.8	50.3	67	259.0	64.9
28	27 206.8		88	85.4	21.4	48	143.6	36.0	08	201.8	50.5	68	260.0	65.1
29	28 107.0		89	86.3	21.6	49	144.5	36.2	09	202.7	50.8	69	260.9	65.4
30	29 107.3		90	87.3	21.9	50	145.5	36.4	10	203.7	51.0	70	261.9	65.6
31	30 107.5		91	88.3	22.1	151	146.5	36.7	211	204.7	51.3	271	262.9	65.8
32	31 007.8		92	89.2	22.4	52	147.4	36.9	12	205.6	51.5	72	263.8	66.1
33	32 008.0		93	90.2	22.6	53	148.4	37.2	13	206.6	51.8	73	264.8	66.3
34	33 008.3		94	91.2	22.8	54	149.4	37.4	14	207.6	52.0	74	265.8	66.6
35	34 008.5		95	92.2	23.1	55	150.4	37.7	15	208.6	52.2	75	266.8	66.8
36	35 908.7		96	93.1	23.3	56	151.3	37.9	16	209.5	52.5	76	267.7	67.1
37	36 909.0		97	94.1	23.6	57	152.3	38.1	17	210.5	52.7	77	268.7	67.3
38	37 909.2		98	95.1	23.8	58	153.3	38.4	18	211.5	53.0	78	269.7	67.5
39	38 809.5		99	96.0	24.1	59	154.2	38.6	19	212.4	53.2	79	270.6	67.8
40	38 809.7		100	97.0	24.3	60	155.2	38.9	20	213.4	53.5	80	271.6	68.0
41	39 810.0		101	98.0	24.5	111	156.2	39.1	221	214.4	53.7	281	272.6	68.3
42	40 710.2		02	98.9	24.8	62	157.1	39.4	22	215.3	53.9	82	273.5	68.5
43	41 710.4		03	99.9	25.0	63	158.1	39.6	23	216.3	54.2	83	274.5	68.8
44	42 710.7		04	100.9	25.3	64	159.1	39.8	24	217.3	54.4	84	275.5	69.0
45	43 710.9		05	101.9	25.5	65	160.1	40.1	25	218.3	54.7	85	276.5	69.2
46	44 611.2		06	102.8	25.8	66	161.0	40.3	26	219.2	54.9	86	277.4	69.5
47	45 611.4		07	103.8	26.0	67	162.0	40.6	27	220.2	55.2	87	278.4	69.7
48	46 611.7		08	104.8	26.2	68	163.0	40.8	28	221.2	55.4	88	279.4	70.0
49	47 511.9		09	105.7	26.5	69	163.9	41.1	29	222.1	55.6	89	280.3	70.2
50	48 512.1		10	106.7	26.7	70	164.9	41.3	30	223.1	55.9	90	281.3	70.5
51	49 512.4		111	107.7	27.0	171	165.9	41.5	231	224.1	56.1	291	282.3	70.7
52	50 412.6		12	108.6	27.2	72	166.8	41.8	32	225.0	56.4	92	283.2	71.0
53	51 412.9		13	109.6	27.5	73	167.8	42.0	33	226.0	56.6	93	284.2	71.2
54	52 413.1		14	110.6	27.7	74	168.8	42.3	34	227.0	56.9	94	285.2	71.4
55	53 413.4		15	111.6	27.9	75	169.8	42.5	35	228.0	57.1	95	286.2	71.7
56	54 313.6		16	112.5	28.2	76	170.7	42.8	36	228.9	57.3	96	287.1	71.9
57	55 313.8		17	113.5	28.4	77	171.7	43.0	37	229.9	57.6	97	288.1	72.2
58	56 314.1		18	114.5	28.7	78	172.7	43.3	38	230.9	57.8	98	289.1	72.4
59	57 214.3		19	115.4	28.9	79	173.6	43.5	39	231.8	58.1	99	290.1	72.7
60	58 214.6		20	116.4	29.2	80	174.6	43.7	40	232.8	58.3	300	291.1	72.9

for 6 1/2 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 Points.

Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep
100	8 00.6		61	50 7 33.9		121	100 6 67.2		181	1 0 8 100.0		241	200 4 133.9	
201	7 01.1		62	51 0 34.4		22	101 4 67.8		82	1 1 1 101.1		401	201 2 134.4	
302	6 01.7		63	52 4 35.0		23	102 1 68.3		83	1 2 2 102.2		402	202 0 135.0	
403	5 02.2		64	53 7 35.6		24	103 1 68.9		84	1 3 3 103.3		403	203 5 135.5	
504	4 02.8		65	54 0 36.1		25	103.9	69.4	85	1 3 8 103.8		404	204 1 136.1	
605	3 03.3		66	54 9 36.7		26	104 8 70.0		86	1 3 7 103.8		405	205 1 136.7	
706	2 03.9		67	55 7 37.2		27	105 6 70.5		87	1 3 5 103.9		406	206 3 137.2	
807	1 04.4		68	56 5 37.8		28	106.4	71.1	88	1 3 4 104.4		407	207 2 137.8	
908	0 05.0		69	57 1 38.3		29	107 3 71.7		89	1 3 1 105.0		408	208 0 138.3	
1009	0 05.6		70	58 4 38.9		30	108 1 72.2		90	1 3 0 105.5		50	207 9 138.9	
110	0 06.1		71	59 0 39.4		131	108 9 72.8		191	1 3 8 106.1		201	208 1 139.4	
1210	0 06.7		72	59 9 40.0		32	109 8 73.3		92	1 3 6 106.7		32	209 5 140.0	
1311	0 07.2		73	60 7 40.6		33	110 6 73.9		93	1 3 0 107.2		53	210 4 140.5	
1412	0 07.8		74	61 5 41.1		34	111 4 74.4		94	1 3 1 107.8		54	211 2 141.1	
1513	0 08.3		75	62 4 41.7		35	112 2 75.0		95	1 3 2 108.3		55	212 0 141.7	
1614	0 08.9		76	63 2 42.2		36	113 1 75.5		96	1 3 0 108.9		56	212 9 142.2	
1715	0 09.4		77	64 0 42.8		37	113 9 76.1		97	1 3 8 109.4		57	213 1 142.8	
1816	0 10.0		78	64 9 43.3		38	114.7	76.7	98	1 3 4 110.0		58	214 1 143.3	
1917	0 10.6		79	65 7 43.9		39	115.6	77.2	99	1 3 5 110.5		59	215 4 143.9	
2018	0 11.1		80	66 5 44.4		40	116 4 77.8		200	1 3 6 111.1		60	216 2 144.4	
2119	0 11.7		81	67 3 45.0		141	117.2	78.3	201	1 3 7 111.7		201	217 0 145.0	
2220	0 12.2		82	68 2 45.6		42	118 1 78.9		02	1 3 8 112.2		62	217 8 145.5	
2321	0 12.8		83	69 0 46.1		43	118 9 79.4		03	1 3 8 112.8		63	218 7 146.1	
2422	0 13.3		84	69 8 46.7		44	119 7 80.0		04	1 3 9 113.3		64	219 5 146.7	
2523	0 13.9		85	70 7 47.2		45	120 6 80.6		05	1 3 0 113.9		65	220 1 147.2	
2624	0 14.4		86	71 5 47.8		46	121 4 81.1		06	1 3 1 114.4		66	221 2 147.8	
2725	0 15.0		87	72 3 48.3		47	122.2	81.7	07	1 3 2 115.0		67	222 0 148.3	
2826	0 15.6		88	73 2 48.9		48	123 1 82.2		08	1 3 2 115.5		68	222 8 148.9	
2927	0 16.1		89	74 0 49.4		49	123 9 82.8		09	1 3 3 116.1		69	223 7 149.4	
3028	0 16.7		90	74 8 50.0		50	124 7 83.3		10	1 3 4 116.7		70	224 1 150.0	
3129	0 17.2		91	75 7 50.6		151	125 6 83.9		211	1 3 4 117.2		271	225 3 150.5	
3230	0 17.8		92	76 5 51.1		52	126 4 84.4		12	1 3 5 117.8		72	226 2 151.1	
3331	0 18.3		93	77 3 51.7		53	127 3 85.0		13	1 3 5 118.3		73	227 0 151.7	
3432	0 18.9		94	78 2 52.2		54	128.0	85.5	14	1 3 6 118.9		74	227 8 152.2	
3533	0 19.4		95	79 0 52.8		55	128 9 86.1		15	1 3 6 119.4		75	228 7 152.8	
3634	0 20.0		96	79 8 53.3		56	129 7 86.7		16	1 3 7 120.0		76	229 5 153.3	
3735	0 20.6		97	80 7 53.9		57	130 5 87.2		17	1 3 8 120.5		77	230 4 153.9	
3836	0 21.1		98	81 5 54.4		58	131 4 87.8		18	1 3 8 121.1		78	231 3 154.4	
3937	0 21.7		99	82 3 55.0		59	132 2 88.3		19	1 3 9 121.7		79	232 2 155.0	
4038	0 22.2		100	83 1 55.6		60	133.0	88.9	20	1 3 9 122.2		80	232 1 155.5	
4139	0 22.8		101	84 0 56.1		161	133 9 89.4		21	1 3 9 122.8		281	233 0 156.1	
4240	0 23.3		02	84 8 56.7		62	134 7 90.0		22	1 3 9 123.3		22	234 1 156.7	
4341	0 23.9		03	85 6 57.2		63	135 5 90.5		23	1 3 9 123.9		83	235 1 157.2	
4442	0 24.4		04	86 5 57.8		64	136 4 91.1		24	1 3 9 124.4		84	236 1 157.8	
4543	0 25.0		05	87 3 58.3		65	137 2 91.7		25	1 3 9 125.0		85	237 0 158.3	
4644	0 25.6		06	88 1 58.9		66	138 0 92.2		26	1 3 9 125.5		86	237 8 158.9	
4745	0 26.1		07	89 0 59.4		67	138 9 92.8		27	1 3 9 126.1		87	238 6 159.4	
4846	0 26.7		08	89 8 60.0		68	139 7 93.3		28	1 3 9 126.7		88	239 5 160.0	
4947	0 27.2		09	90 6 60.6		69	140 5 93.9		29	1 3 9 127.2		89	240 4 160.5	
5048	0 27.8		10	91 5 61.1		70	141 4 94.4		30	1 3 9 127.8		90	241 3 161.1	
5149	0 28.3		111	92 3 61.7		171	142 2 95.0		31	1 3 9 128.3		291	242 2 161.7	
5250	0 28.9		1	93 1 62.2		72	143 1 95.5		32	1 3 9 128.9		92	242 1 162.2	
5351	0 29.4		12	94 0 62.8		73	143 9 96.1		33	1 3 9 129.4		93	243 0 162.8	
5452	0 30.0		13	94 8 63.3		74	144 7 96.7		34	1 3 9 130.0		94	243 9 163.3	
5553	0 30.6		14	95 7 63.9		75	145 5 97.2		35	1 3 9 130.5		95	244 8 163.9	
5654	0 31.1		15	96 5 64.4		76	146 4 97.8		36	1 3 9 131.1		96	245 7 164.4	
5755	0 31.7		16	97 4 65.0		77	147 2 98.3		37	1 3 9 131.7		97	246 6 165.0	
5856	0 32.2		17	98 3 65.5		78	148 0 98.9		38	1 3 9 132.2		98	247 5 165.5	
5957	0 32.8		18	99 2 66.1		79	148 9 99.4		39	1 3 9 132.8		99	248 4 166.1	
6058	0 33.3		19	99 1 66.7		80	149 7 100.0		40	1 3 9 133.3		00	249 3 166.7	
Dist	Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat	Dist	Dep	Lat

For 5 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Lat	Lat	Dep.	Dist.	Lat	Dep.	Dist.	Lat	Dep.	Dist.	Lat	Dep.	Dist.	Lat	Dep.
1	00 9 00.3		61	57.4	20.5	121	113.9	40.8	181	170.4	61.0	241	226.9	81.2
2	01 9 00.7		62	58.4	20.9	122	114.9	41.1	82	171.4	61.3	242	227.9	81.5
3	02 8 01.0		63	59.3	21.2	123	115.8	41.4	83	172.3	61.7	43	228.9	81.9
4	03 8 01.3		64	60.3	21.6	124	116.8	41.8	84	173.2	62.0	44	229.7	82.2
5	04 7 01.7		65	61.2	21.9	125	117.7	42.1	85	174.2	62.3	45	230.7	82.5
6	05 6 02.0		66	62.1	22.2	126	118.6	42.4	86	175.1	62.7	46	231.6	82.9
7	06 5 02.4		67	63.1	22.6	127	119.6	42.8	87	176.1	63.0	47	232.6	83.2
8	07 5 02.7		68	64.0	22.9	128	120.5	43.1	88	177.0	63.3	48	233.5	83.5
9	08 5 03.0		69	65.0	23.2	129	121.5	43.5	89	177.9	63.7	49	234.4	83.9
10	09 4 03.4		70	65.9	23.6	130	122.4	43.8	90	178.9	64.0	50	235.4	84.2
11	10 4 03.7		71	66.8	23.9	131	123.3	44.1	191	179.8	64.3	251	236.3	84.6
12	11 3 04.0		72	67.8	24.3	132	124.3	44.5	92	180.8	64.7	252	237.3	84.9
13	12 2 04.4		73	68.7	24.6	133	125.2	44.8	93	181.7	65.0	53	238.2	85.2
14	13 2 04.7		74	69.7	24.9	134	126.2	45.1	94	182.7	65.4	54	239.2	85.6
15	14 1 05.1		75	70.6	25.3	135	127.1	45.5	95	183.6	65.7	55	240.1	85.9
16	15 1 05.4		76	71.6	25.6	136	128.0	45.8	96	184.5	66.0	56	241.0	86.2
17	16 0 05.7		77	72.5	25.9	137	129.0	46.2	97	185.5	66.4	57	242.0	86.6
18	17 0 06.1		78	73.4	26.3	138	129.9	46.5	98	186.4	66.7	58	242.9	86.9
19	17 9 06.4		79	74.4	26.6	139	130.9	46.8	99	187.4	67.0	59	243.9	87.2
20	18 8 06.7		80	75.3	27.0	140	131.8	47.2	200	188.3	67.4	60	244.8	87.6
21	19 8 07.1		81	76.3	27.3	141	132.8	47.5	201	189.3	67.7	261	245.7	87.9
22	20 7 07.4		82	77.2	27.6	142	133.7	47.8	02	190.2	68.1	62	246.7	88.3
23	21 7 07.7		83	78.1	28.0	143	134.6	48.2	03	191.1	68.4	63	247.6	88.6
24	22 6 08.1		84	79.1	28.3	144	135.5	48.5	04	192.1	68.7	64	248.6	88.9
25	23 5 08.4		85	80.0	28.6	145	136.5	48.8	05	193.0	69.1	65	249.5	89.3
26	24 5 08.8		86	81.0	29.0	146	137.5	49.2	06	194.0	69.4	66	250.5	89.6
27	25 4 09.1		87	81.9	29.3	147	138.4	49.5	07	194.9	69.7	67	251.4	89.9
28	26 4 09.4		88	82.9	29.6	148	139.3	49.9	08	195.8	70.1	68	252.4	90.3
29	27 4 09.8		89	83.8	30.0	149	140.3	50.2	09	196.8	70.4	69	253.3	90.6
30	28 2 10.1		90	84.7	30.3	150	141.2	50.5	10	197.7	70.7	70	254.2	90.9
31	29 2 10.4		91	85.7	30.7	151	142.2	50.9	211	198.7	71.1	271	255.2	91.3
32	30 1 10.8		92	86.6	31.0	152	143.1	51.2	12	199.6	71.5	72	256.1	91.6
33	31 1 11.1		93	87.6	31.3	153	144.1	51.5	13	200.5	71.7	73	257.0	92.0
34	32.0 11.5		94	88.5	31.7	154	145.0	51.9	14	201.5	72.1	74	258.0	92.3
35	33.0 11.8		95	89.4	32.0	155	145.9	52.2	15	202.4	72.4	75	258.9	92.6
36	33.9 12.1		96	90.4	32.3	156	146.9	52.6	16	203.4	72.8	76	259.9	93.0
37	34.8 12.5		97	91.3	32.7	157	147.8	52.9	17	204.3	73.1	77	260.8	93.3
38	35.8 12.8		98	92.3	33.0	158	148.8	53.2	18	205.2	73.4	78	261.7	93.7
39	36.7 13.1		99	93.2	33.3	159	149.7	53.6	19	206.2	73.8	79	262.7	94.0
40	37.7 13.5		100	94.2	33.7	160	150.6	53.9	20	207.1	74.1	80	263.6	94.3
41	38.6 13.8		101	95.1	34.0	161	151.6	54.2	21	208.1	74.5	281	264.6	94.7
42	39.5 14.1		02	96.0	34.4	162	152.5	54.6	22	209.0	74.8	82	265.5	95.0
43	40.5 14.5		03	97.0	34.7	163	153.5	54.9	23	210.0	75.1	83	266.5	95.3
44	41.4 14.8		04	97.9	35.0	164	154.4	55.2	24	210.9	75.5	84	267.4	95.7
45	42.4 15.2		05	98.9	35.4	165	155.4	55.6	25	211.8	75.8	85	268.4	96.0
46	43.3 15.5		06	99.8	35.7	166	156.3	55.9	26	212.8	76.1	86	269.3	96.4
47	44.3 15.8		07	100.7	36.0	167	157.2	56.2	27	213.7	76.5	87	270.2	96.7
48	45.2 16.2		08	101.7	36.4	168	158.2	56.6	28	214.7	76.8	88	271.2	97.0
49	46.1 16.5		09	102.6	36.7	169	159.1	56.9	29	215.6	77.1	89	272.1	97.4
50	47.1 16.8		100	103.6	37.1	170	160.1	57.3	30	216.6	77.5	90	273.0	97.7
51	48.0 17.2		111	104.5	37.4	171	161.0	57.6	231	217.5	77.8	291	274.0	98.0
52	49.0 17.5		12	105.5	37.7	172	161.9	57.9	31	218.4	78.2	92	274.9	98.3
53	49.9 17.9		13	106.4	38.1	173	162.9	58.3	32	219.4	78.5	93	275.9	98.7
54	50.8 18.2		14	107.4	38.4	174	163.8	58.6	33	220.3	78.8	94	276.8	99.0
55	51.8 18.5		15	108.3	38.7	175	164.8	59.0	34	221.3	79.2	95	277.8	99.3
56	52.7 18.9		16	109.2	39.1	176	165.7	59.3	35	222.2	79.5	96	278.7	99.7
57	53.7 19.2		17	110.2	39.4	177	166.7	59.6	36	223.2	79.8	97	279.7	100.1
58	54.6 19.5		18	111.1	39.8	178	167.6	60.0	37	224.1	80.2	98	280.6	100.4
59	55.5 19.9		19	112.0	40.1	179	168.6	60.3	38	225.1	80.5	99	281.6	100.7
60	56.5 20.2		20	113.0	40.4	180	169.5	60.6	39	226.0	80.8	300	282.5	101.0

100 0 1 Points.

TABLE 1. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 & Points.

Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep
1	00.8	00.6	61	47.1	38.7	121	93.5	76.8	181	139.9	114.8	241	186.3	152.9
2	01.5	01.3	62	47.9	39.3	22	94.3	77.4	83	140.7	115.5	251	187.1	153.5
3	02.3	01.9	63	48.7	40.0	23	95.1	78.0	84	141.5	116.1	261	187.8	154.2
4	03.1	02.5	64	49.5	40.6	24	95.9	78.7	85	142.2	116.7	271	188.6	154.8
5	03.9	03.2	65	50.2	41.2	25	96.6	79.3	86	143.0	117.4	281	189.4	155.4
6	04.6	03.8	66	51.0	41.9	26	97.4	79.9	87	143.8	118.0	291	190.2	156.1
7	05.4	04.4	67	51.8	42.5	27	98.2	80.6	88	144.6	118.6	301	191.0	156.7
8	06.2	05.1	68	52.6	43.1	28	99.0	81.2	89	145.3	119.3	311	191.7	157.3
9	07.0	05.7	69	53.3	43.8	29	99.7	81.8	90	146.1	119.9	321	192.5	158.0
10	07.7	06.3	70	54.1	44.4	30	100.5	82.5	91	146.9	120.5	331	193.3	158.6
11	08.5	07.0	71	54.9	45.0	31	101.2	83.1	92	147.6	121.2	341	194.0	159.2
12	09.3	07.6	72	55.7	45.7	32	102.0	83.7	93	148.4	121.8	351	194.8	159.9
13	10.0	08.2	73	56.4	46.3	33	102.8	84.4	94	149.2	122.4	361	195.6	160.5
14	10.8	08.9	74	57.2	46.9	34	103.6	85.0	95	150.0	123.1	371	196.3	161.1
15	11.6	09.5	75	58.0	47.6	35	104.4	85.6	96	150.7	123.7	381	197.1	161.8
16	12.3	10.1	76	58.7	48.2	36	105.1	86.3	97	151.5	124.3	391	197.9	162.4
17	13.1	10.8	77	59.5	48.8	37	105.9	86.9	98	152.3	125.0	401	198.7	163.0
18	13.9	11.4	78	60.3	49.5	38	106.7	87.5	99	153.1	125.6	411	199.4	163.7
19	14.7	12.1	79	61.1	50.1	39	107.4	88.2	100	153.8	126.2	421	200.2	164.3
20	15.5	12.7	80	61.8	50.8	40	108.2	88.8	200	154.6	126.9	431	201.0	164.9
21	16.2	13.3	81	62.6	51.4	41	109.0	89.4	201	155.4	127.5	261	201.8	165.6
22	17.0	14.0	82	63.4	52.0	42	109.8	90.1	02	156.1	128.1	441	202.5	166.2
23	17.8	14.6	83	64.2	52.6	43	110.5	90.7	03	156.9	128.8	451	203.3	166.8
24	18.6	15.2	84	64.9	53.3	44	111.3	91.4	04	157.7	129.4	461	204.1	167.5
25	19.3	15.9	85	65.7	53.9	45	112.1	92.0	05	158.5	130.1	471	204.8	168.1
26	20.1	16.5	86	66.5	54.6	46	112.9	92.6	06	159.3	130.7	481	205.6	168.7
27	20.9	17.1	87	67.3	55.2	47	113.6	93.3	07	160.0	131.3	491	206.4	169.4
28	21.6	17.8	88	68.1	55.8	48	114.4	93.9	08	160.8	132.0	501	207.2	170.0
29	22.4	18.4	89	68.9	56.5	49	115.2	94.5	09	161.6	132.6	511	207.9	170.7
30	23.2	19.0	90	69.6	57.1	50	116.0	95.2	10	162.4	133.2	521	208.7	171.3
31	24.0	19.7	91	70.4	57.7	51	116.7	95.8	11	163.1	133.9	271	209.5	171.9
32	24.7	20.3	92	71.1	58.4	52	117.5	96.4	12	163.9	134.5	72	210.3	172.6
33	25.5	20.9	93	71.9	59.0	53	118.3	97.1	13	164.7	135.1	73	211.0	173.2
34	26.3	21.6	94	72.7	59.6	54	119.0	97.7	14	165.5	135.8	74	211.8	173.8
35	27.1	22.2	95	73.4	60.3	55	119.8	98.3	15	166.3	136.4	75	212.6	174.5
36	27.8	22.8	96	74.2	60.9	56	120.6	99.0	16	167.1	137.0	76	213.4	175.1
37	28.6	23.5	97	75.0	61.5	57	121.4	99.6	17	167.9	137.7	77	214.1	175.7
38	29.3	24.1	98	75.8	62.1	58	122.1	100.2	18	168.7	138.3	78	214.9	176.4
39	30.1	24.7	99	76.6	62.8	59	122.9	100.9	19	169.5	138.9	79	215.7	177.0
40	30.9	25.4	100	77.4	63.4	60	123.7	101.5	20	170.3	139.6	80	216.4	177.6
41	31.7	26.0	101	78.1	64.1	61	124.5	102.1	21	171.1	140.2	281	217.2	178.3
42	32.5	26.6	102	78.9	64.7	62	125.2	102.8	22	171.9	140.8	82	218.0	178.9
43	33.3	27.3	103	79.6	65.3	63	126.0	103.4	23	172.7	141.5	83	218.8	179.6
44	34.1	27.9	104	80.4	66.0	64	126.8	104.0	24	173.5	142.1	84	219.5	180.2
45	34.9	28.5	105	81.2	66.6	65	127.5	104.7	25	174.3	142.7	85	220.3	180.8
46	35.6	29.2	106	82.0	67.2	66	128.3	105.3	26	175.1	143.4	86	221.1	181.4
47	36.4	29.8	107	82.7	67.9	67	129.1	105.9	27	175.9	144.0	87	221.9	182.1
48	37.2	30.5	108	83.5	68.5	68	129.9	106.6	28	176.7	144.6	88	222.6	182.7
49	37.9	31.1	109	84.3	69.1	69	130.6	107.2	29	177.5	145.3	89	223.4	183.3
50	38.7	31.7	110	85.0	69.8	70	131.4	107.8	30	178.3	145.9	90	224.2	184.0
51	39.5	32.4	111	85.8	70.4	71	132.2	108.5	31	179.1	146.5	291	224.9	184.6
52	40.2	33.0	112	86.6	71.1	72	133.0	109.1	32	179.9	147.2	92	225.7	185.2
53	41.0	33.6	113	87.4	71.7	73	133.7	109.7	33	180.7	147.8	93	226.5	185.9
54	41.7	34.3	114	88.1	72.3	74	134.5	110.4	34	181.5	148.4	94	227.3	186.5
55	42.5	34.9	115	88.9	73.0	75	135.3	111.0	35	182.3	149.1	95	228.1	187.1
56	43.3	35.5	116	89.7	73.6	76	136.1	111.7	36	183.1	149.7	96	228.9	187.8
57	44.1	36.2	117	90.4	74.2	77	136.9	112.3	37	183.9	150.3	97	229.7	188.4
58	44.8	36.8	118	91.2	74.9	78	137.7	112.9	38	184.7	151.0	98	230.5	189.0
59	45.6	37.4	119	92.0	75.5	79	138.5	113.6	39	185.5	151.6	99	231.3	189.6
60	46.4	38.1	120	92.8	76.1	80	139.3	114.2	40	186.3	152.2	100	232.1	190.3

At 4 Points

TABLE 1. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 1/2 Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.1	26.1	121	109.4	51.7	181	163.6	77.4	241	217.9	103.0
2	01.8	00.9	62	56.0	26.5	122	110.3	52.2	182	164.5	77.8	242	218.8	103.5
3	02.7	01.3	63	57.0	26.9	123	111.2	52.6	183	165.4	78.2	243	219.7	103.9
4	03.6	01.7	64	57.9	27.4	124	112.1	53.0	184	166.3	78.7	244	220.6	104.3
5	04.5	02.1	65	58.8	27.8	125	113.0	53.4	185	167.2	79.1	245	221.5	104.8
6	05.4	02.6	66	59.7	28.2	126	113.9	53.9	186	168.1	79.5	246	222.4	105.2
7	06.3	03.0	67	60.6	28.6	127	114.8	54.3	187	169.0	80.0	247	223.3	105.6
8	07.2	03.4	68	61.5	29.1	128	115.7	54.7	188	169.9	80.4	248	224.2	106.0
9	08.1	03.8	69	62.4	29.5	129	116.6	55.2	189	170.8	80.8	249	225.1	106.5
10	09.0	04.3	70	63.3	29.9	130	117.5	55.6	190	171.7	81.2	250	226.0	106.9
11	09.9	04.7	71	64.2	30.4	131	118.4	56.0	191	172.7	81.7	251	226.9	107.3
12	10.8	05.1	72	65.1	30.8	132	119.3	56.4	192	173.6	82.1	252	227.8	107.7
13	11.8	05.6	73	66.0	31.2	133	120.2	56.9	193	174.5	82.5	253	228.7	108.2
14	12.7	06.0	74	66.9	31.6	134	121.1	57.3	194	175.4	82.9	254	229.6	108.6
15	13.6	06.4	75	67.8	32.1	135	122.0	57.7	195	176.3	83.4	255	230.5	109.0
16	14.5	06.8	76	68.7	32.5	136	122.9	58.1	196	177.2	83.8	256	231.4	109.5
17	15.4	07.3	77	69.6	32.9	137	123.8	58.6	197	178.1	84.2	257	232.3	109.9
18	16.3	07.7	78	70.5	33.3	138	124.8	59.0	198	179.0	84.7	258	233.2	110.3
19	17.2	08.1	79	71.4	33.8	139	125.7	59.4	199	179.9	85.1	259	234.1	110.7
20	18.1	08.6	80	72.3	34.2	140	126.6	59.9	200	180.8	85.5	260	235.0	111.2
21	19.0	09.0	81	73.2	34.6	141	127.5	60.3	201	181.7	85.9	261	235.9	111.6
22	19.9	09.4	82	74.1	35.1	142	128.4	60.7	202	182.6	86.4	262	236.8	112.0
23	20.8	09.8	83	75.0	35.5	143	129.3	61.1	203	183.5	86.8	263	237.7	112.4
24	21.7	10.3	84	75.9	35.9	144	130.2	61.6	204	184.4	87.2	264	238.6	112.9
25	22.6	10.7	85	76.8	36.3	145	131.1	62.0	205	185.3	87.6	265	239.5	113.3
26	23.5	11.1	86	77.7	36.8	146	132.0	62.4	206	186.2	88.1	266	240.4	113.7
27	24.4	11.5	87	78.6	37.2	147	132.9	62.9	207	187.1	88.5	267	241.3	114.2
28	25.3	12.0	88	79.5	37.6	148	133.8	63.3	208	188.0	88.9	268	242.2	114.6
29	26.2	12.4	89	80.4	38.1	149	134.7	63.7	209	188.9	89.4	269	243.1	115.0
30	27.1	12.8	90	81.3	38.5	150	135.6	64.1	210	189.8	89.8	270	244.0	115.4
31	28.0	13.3	91	82.2	38.9	151	136.5	64.6	211	190.7	90.2	271	245.0	115.9
32	28.9	13.7	92	83.1	39.3	152	137.4	65.0	212	191.6	90.6	272	245.9	116.3
33	29.8	14.1	93	84.0	39.8	153	138.3	65.4	213	192.5	91.1	273	246.8	116.7
34	30.7	14.5	94	84.9	40.2	154	139.2	65.8	214	193.4	91.5	274	247.7	117.2
35	31.6	15.0	95	85.8	40.6	155	140.1	66.3	215	194.3	91.9	275	248.6	117.6
36	32.5	15.4	96	86.7	41.0	156	141.0	66.7	216	195.2	92.4	276	249.5	118.0
37	33.4	15.8	97	87.6	41.5	157	141.9	67.1	217	196.1	92.8	277	250.4	118.4
38	34.3	16.2	98	88.5	41.9	158	142.8	67.6	218	197.0	93.2	278	251.3	118.9
39	35.2	16.7	99	89.4	42.3	159	143.7	68.0	219	197.9	93.6	279	252.2	119.3
40	36.1	17.1	100	90.3	42.8	160	144.6	68.4	220	198.8	94.1	280	253.1	119.7
41	37.0	17.5	101	91.2	43.2	161	145.5	68.8	221	199.7	94.5	281	254.0	120.1
42	37.9	18.0	102	92.1	43.6	162	146.4	69.3	222	200.6	94.9	282	254.9	120.6
43	38.8	18.4	103	93.0	44.0	163	147.3	69.7	223	201.5	95.3	283	255.8	121.0
44	39.7	18.8	104	93.9	44.5	164	148.2	70.1	224	202.4	95.8	284	256.7	121.4
45	40.6	19.2	105	94.8	44.9	165	149.1	70.5	225	203.3	96.2	285	257.6	121.9
46	41.5	19.7	106	95.7	45.3	166	150.0	71.0	226	204.2	96.6	286	258.5	122.3
47	42.4	20.1	107	96.6	45.7	167	150.9	71.4	227	205.1	97.1	287	259.4	122.7
48	43.3	20.5	108	97.5	46.2	168	151.8	71.8	228	206.0	97.5	288	260.3	123.1
49	44.2	21.0	109	98.4	46.6	169	152.7	72.3	229	206.9	97.9	289	261.2	123.6
50	45.1	21.4	110	99.3	47.0	170	153.6	72.7	230	207.8	98.3	290	262.1	124.0
51	46.0	21.9	111	100.2	47.5	171	154.5	73.1	231	208.7	98.8	291	263.0	124.4
52	46.9	22.2	112	101.1	47.9	172	155.4	73.5	232	209.6	99.2	292	264.0	124.8
53	47.8	22.7	113	102.0	48.3	173	156.3	74.0	233	210.5	99.6	293	264.9	125.3
54	48.7	23.1	114	102.9	48.7	174	157.2	74.4	234	211.4	100.1	294	265.8	125.7
55	49.6	23.5	115	103.8	49.2	175	158.1	74.8	235	212.3	100.5	295	266.7	126.1
56	50.5	23.9	116	104.7	49.6	176	159.0	75.2	236	213.2	100.9	296	267.6	126.6
57	51.4	24.4	117	105.6	50.0	177	160.0	75.7	237	214.1	101.3	297	268.5	127.0
58	52.3	24.8	118	106.5	50.5	178	160.9	76.1	238	215.0	101.8	298	269.4	127.4
59	53.2	25.2	119	107.4	50.9	179	161.8	76.5	239	215.9	102.2	299	270.3	127.8
60	54.1	25.7	120	108.3	51.3	180	162.7	77.0	240	216.8	102.6	300	271.2	128.3
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 5 1/2 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 4 Points.

Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.1	43.1	121	85.0	85.0	181	126.0	126.0	241	170.4	170.4
2	01.4	01.4	62	43.8	43.8	22	86.3	86.3	82	128.7	128.7	252	171.1	171.1
3	02.1	02.1	63	44.5	44.5	23	87.0	87.0	83	129.4	129.4	43	171.8	171.8
4	02.8	02.8	64	45.3	45.3	24	87.7	87.7	84	130.1	130.1	44	172.5	172.5
5	03.5	03.5	65	46.0	46.0	25	88.4	88.4	85	130.8	130.8	45	173.2	173.2
6	04.2	04.2	66	46.7	46.7	26	89.1	89.1	86	131.5	131.5	46	173.9	173.9
7	04.9	04.9	67	47.4	47.4	27	89.8	89.8	87	132.2	132.2	47	174.6	174.6
8	05.7	05.7	68	48.1	48.1	28	90.5	90.5	88	132.9	132.9	48	175.4	175.4
9	06.4	06.4	69	48.8	48.8	29	91.2	91.2	89	133.6	133.6	49	176.1	176.1
10	07.1	07.1	70	49.5	49.5	30	91.9	91.9	90	134.4	134.4	50	176.8	176.8
11	07.8	07.8	71	50.2	50.2	131	92.6	92.6	191	135.1	135.1	251	177.5	177.5
12	08.5	08.5	72	50.9	50.9	32	93.3	93.3	92	135.8	135.8	52	178.2	178.2
13	09.2	09.2	73	51.6	51.6	33	94.0	94.0	93	136.5	136.5	53	178.9	178.9
14	09.9	09.9	74	52.3	52.3	34	94.8	94.8	94	137.2	137.2	54	179.6	179.6
15	10.6	10.6	75	53.0	53.0	35	95.5	95.5	95	137.9	137.9	55	180.3	180.3
16	11.3	11.3	76	53.7	53.7	36	96.2	96.2	96	138.6	138.6	56	181.0	181.0
17	12.0	12.0	77	54.4	54.4	37	96.9	96.9	97	139.3	139.3	57	181.7	181.7
18	12.7	12.7	78	55.2	55.2	38	97.6	97.6	98	140.0	140.0	58	182.4	182.4
19	13.4	13.4	79	55.9	55.9	39	98.3	98.3	99	140.7	140.7	59	183.1	183.1
20	14.1	14.1	80	56.6	56.6	40	99.0	99.0	200	141.4	141.4	60	183.8	183.8
21	14.8	14.8	81	57.3	57.3	141	99.7	99.7	201	142.1	142.1	61	184.5	184.5
22	15.6	15.6	82	58.0	58.0	42	100.4	100.4	02	142.8	142.8	62	185.3	185.3
23	16.3	16.3	83	58.7	58.7	43	101.1	101.1	03	143.5	143.5	63	186.0	186.0
24	17.0	17.0	84	59.4	59.4	44	101.8	101.8	04	144.2	144.2	64	186.7	186.7
25	17.7	17.7	85	60.1	60.1	45	102.5	102.5	05	145.0	145.0	65	187.4	187.4
26	18.4	18.4	86	60.8	60.8	46	103.2	103.2	06	145.7	145.7	66	188.1	188.1
27	19.1	19.1	87	61.5	61.5	47	103.9	103.9	07	146.4	146.4	67	188.8	188.8
28	19.8	19.8	88	62.2	62.2	48	104.7	104.7	08	147.1	147.1	68	189.5	189.5
29	20.5	20.5	89	62.9	62.9	49	105.4	105.4	09	147.8	147.8	69	190.2	190.2
30	21.2	21.2	90	63.6	63.6	50	106.1	106.1	10	148.5	148.5	70	190.9	190.9
31	21.9	21.9	91	64.3	64.3	151	106.8	106.8	211	149.2	149.2	271	191.6	191.6
32	22.6	22.6	92	65.0	65.0	52	107.5	107.5	12	149.9	149.9	72	192.3	192.3
33	23.3	23.3	93	65.7	65.7	53	108.2	108.2	13	150.6	150.6	73	193.0	193.0
34	24.0	24.0	94	66.4	66.4	54	108.9	108.9	14	151.3	151.3	74	193.7	193.7
35	24.7	24.7	95	67.1	67.1	55	109.6	109.6	15	152.0	152.0	75	194.4	194.4
36	25.4	25.4	96	67.8	67.8	56	110.3	110.3	16	152.7	152.7	76	195.1	195.1
37	26.1	26.1	97	68.5	68.5	57	111.0	111.0	17	153.4	153.4	77	195.8	195.8
38	26.8	26.8	98	69.2	69.2	58	111.7	111.7	18	154.1	154.1	78	196.5	196.5
39	27.5	27.5	99	69.9	69.9	59	112.4	112.4	19	154.8	154.8	79	197.2	197.2
40	28.2	28.2	100	70.6	70.6	60	113.1	113.1	20	155.5	155.5	80	197.9	197.9
41	28.9	28.9	101	71.3	71.3	61	113.8	113.8	211	156.2	156.2	281	198.6	198.6
42	29.6	29.6	02	72.0	72.0	62	114.5	114.5	222	157.0	157.0	82	199.3	199.3
43	30.3	30.3	03	72.7	72.7	63	115.2	115.2	23	157.7	157.7	83	200.0	200.0
44	31.0	31.0	04	73.4	73.4	64	116.0	116.0	24	158.4	158.4	84	200.7	200.7
45	31.7	31.7	05	74.1	74.1	65	116.7	116.7	25	159.1	159.1	85	201.4	201.4
46	32.4	32.4	06	74.8	74.8	66	117.4	117.4	26	159.8	159.8	86	202.1	202.1
47	33.1	33.1	07	75.5	75.5	67	118.1	118.1	27	160.5	160.5	87	202.8	202.8
48	33.8	33.8	08	76.2	76.2	68	118.8	118.8	28	161.2	161.2	88	203.5	203.5
49	34.5	34.5	09	76.9	76.9	69	119.5	119.5	29	161.9	161.9	89	204.2	204.2
50	35.2	35.2	10	77.6	77.6	70	120.2	120.2	30	162.6	162.6	90	204.9	204.9
51	35.9	35.9	111	78.3	78.3	171	120.9	120.9	231	163.3	163.3	291	205.6	205.6
52	36.6	36.6	12	79.0	79.0	72	121.6	121.6	32	164.0	164.0	92	206.3	206.3
53	37.3	37.3	13	79.7	79.7	73	122.3	122.3	33	164.7	164.7	93	207.0	207.0
54	38.0	38.0	14	80.4	80.4	74	123.0	123.0	34	165.4	165.4	94	207.7	207.7
55	38.7	38.7	15	81.1	81.1	75	123.7	123.7	35	166.1	166.1	95	208.4	208.4
56	39.4	39.4	16	81.8	81.8	76	124.4	124.4	36	166.8	166.8	96	209.1	209.1
57	40.1	40.1	17	82.5	82.5	77	125.1	125.1	37	167.5	167.5	97	210.0	210.0
58	40.8	40.8	18	83.2	83.2	78	125.8	125.8	38	168.2	168.2	98	210.7	210.7
59	41.5	41.5	19	83.9	83.9	79	126.5	126.5	39	168.9	168.9	99	211.4	211.4
60	42.2	42.2	20	84.6	84.6	80	127.2	127.2	40	169.6	169.6	200	212.1	212.1

For 4 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 1/2 Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	52.3	31.4	121	103.8	62.2	181	155.2	93.1	241	206.7	123.9
2	01.7	01.0	62	53.2	31.9	122	104.6	62.7	182	156.1	93.6	242	207.6	124.4
3	02.6	01.5	63	54.0	32.4	123	105.5	63.2	183	157.0	94.1	243	208.4	124.9
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.9	32.9	124	106.4	63.7	184	157.8	94.6	244	209.3	125.4
5	04.3	02.6	65	55.8	33.4	125	107.2	64.3	185	158.7	95.1	245	210.1	126.0
6	05.1	03.1	66	56.6	33.9	126	108.1	64.8	186	159.5	95.6	246	211.0	126.5
7	06.0	03.6	67	57.5	34.4	127	108.9	65.3	187	160.4	96.1	247	211.9	127.0
8	06.9	04.1	68	58.3	35.0	128	109.8	65.8	188	161.3	96.7	248	212.7	127.5
9	07.7	04.6	69	59.2	35.5	129	110.6	66.3	189	162.1	97.2	249	213.6	128.0
10	08.6	05.1	70	60.0	36.0	130	111.5	66.8	190	163.0	97.7	250	214.4	128.5
11	09.4	05.7	71	60.9	36.5	131	112.4	67.3	191	163.8	98.2	251	215.3	129.0
12	10.3	06.2	72	61.8	37.0	132	113.2	67.9	192	164.7	98.7	252	216.1	129.6
13	11.2	06.7	73	62.6	37.5	133	114.1	68.4	193	165.5	99.2	253	217.0	130.1
14	12.0	07.2	74	63.5	38.1	134	114.9	68.9	194	166.4	99.7	254	217.9	130.6
15	12.9	07.7	75	64.3	38.6	135	115.8	69.4	195	167.3	100.2	255	218.7	131.1
16	13.7	08.2	76	65.2	39.1	136	116.7	69.9	196	168.1	100.7	256	219.6	131.6
17	14.6	08.7	77	66.0	39.6	137	117.5	70.4	197	169.0	101.3	257	220.4	132.1
18	15.4	09.3	78	66.9	40.1	138	118.4	70.9	198	169.8	101.8	258	221.3	132.6
19	16.3	09.8	79	67.7	40.6	139	119.2	71.5	199	170.7	102.3	259	222.2	133.2
20	17.2	10.3	80	68.6	41.1	140	120.1	72.0	200	171.5	102.8	260	223.0	133.7
21	18.0	10.8	81	69.5	41.6	141	120.9	72.5	201	172.4	103.3	261	223.9	134.2
22	18.9	11.4	82	70.3	42.2	142	121.8	73.0	202	173.3	103.8	262	224.7	134.7
23	19.7	11.9	83	71.2	42.7	143	122.7	73.5	203	174.1	104.4	263	225.6	135.2
24	20.6	12.3	84	72.0	43.2	144	123.5	74.0	204	175.0	104.9	264	226.4	135.7
25	21.4	12.9	85	72.9	43.7	145	124.4	74.5	205	175.8	105.4	265	227.3	136.2
26	22.3	13.4	86	73.8	44.2	146	125.2	75.1	206	176.7	105.9	266	228.2	136.7
27	23.1	13.9	87	74.6	44.7	147	126.1	75.6	207	177.5	106.4	267	229.0	137.3
28	24.0	14.4	88	75.5	45.2	148	126.9	76.1	208	178.4	106.9	268	229.9	137.8
29	24.9	14.9	89	76.3	45.8	149	127.8	76.6	209	179.3	107.4	269	230.7	138.3
30	25.7	15.4	90	77.2	46.3	150	128.7	77.1	210	180.1	108.0	270	231.6	138.8
31	26.6	15.9	91	78.1	46.8	151	129.5	77.6	211	181.0	108.5	271	232.4	139.3
32	27.4	16.5	92	79.0	47.3	152	130.4	78.1	212	181.8	109.0	272	233.3	139.8
33	28.3	17.0	93	79.8	47.8	153	131.2	78.7	213	182.7	109.5	273	234.2	140.3
34	29.2	17.5	94	80.6	48.3	154	132.1	79.2	214	183.6	110.0	274	235.0	140.9
35	30.0	18.0	95	81.5	48.8	155	132.9	79.7	215	184.4	110.5	275	235.9	141.4
36	30.9	18.5	96	82.3	49.4	156	133.8	80.2	216	185.3	111.0	276	236.7	141.9
37	31.7	19.0	97	83.2	49.9	157	134.7	80.7	217	186.1	111.6	277	237.6	142.4
38	32.6	19.5	98	84.1	50.4	158	135.5	81.2	218	187.0	112.1	278	238.4	142.9
39	33.5	20.0	99	84.9	50.9	159	136.4	81.7	219	187.8	112.6	279	239.3	143.4
40	34.3	20.6	100	85.8	51.4	160	137.2	82.3	220	188.7	113.1	280	240.1	143.9
41	35.2	21.1	101	86.6	51.9	161	138.1	82.8	221	189.6	113.6	281	241.0	144.5
42	36.0	21.6	102	87.5	52.4	162	139.0	83.3	222	190.4	114.1	282	241.9	145.0
43	36.9	22.1	103	88.3	52.9	163	139.8	83.8	223	191.3	114.6	283	242.7	145.5
44	37.7	22.6	104	89.2	53.5	164	140.7	84.3	224	192.1	115.2	284	243.6	146.0
45	38.6	23.1	105	90.0	54.0	165	141.5	84.8	225	193.0	115.7	285	244.5	146.5
46	39.5	23.6	106	90.9	54.5	166	142.4	85.3	226	193.8	116.2	286	245.3	147.0
47	40.3	24.2	107	91.8	55.0	167	143.2	85.9	227	194.7	116.7	287	246.2	147.5
48	41.2	24.7	108	92.6	55.5	168	144.1	86.4	228	195.6	117.2	288	247.0	148.1
49	42.0	25.2	109	93.5	56.0	169	145.0	86.9	229	196.4	117.7	289	247.9	148.6
50	42.9	25.7	110	94.3	56.6	170	145.8	87.4	230	197.3	118.2	290	248.7	149.1
51	43.7	26.2	111	95.2	57.1	171	146.7	87.9	231	198.1	118.7	291	249.6	149.6
52	44.6	26.7	112	96.1	57.6	172	147.5	88.4	232	199.0	119.2	292	250.5	150.1
53	45.5	27.2	113	96.9	58.1	173	148.4	88.9	233	199.9	119.7	293	251.3	150.6
54	46.3	27.8	114	97.8	58.6	174	149.2	89.5	234	200.7	120.3	294	252.2	151.1
55	47.2	28.3	115	98.6	59.1	175	150.1	89.9	235	201.6	120.8	295	253.0	151.7
56	48.0	28.8	116	99.5	59.6	176	151.0	90.5	236	202.4	121.3	296	253.9	152.2
57	48.9	29.3	117	100.4	60.1	177	151.8	91.0	237	203.3	121.8	297	254.7	152.7
58	49.7	29.8	118	101.2	60.7	178	152.7	91.5	238	204.1	122.4	298	255.6	153.2
59	50.6	30.3	119	102.1	61.2	179	153.5	92.0	239	205.0	122.9	299	256.5	153.7
60	51.5	30.8	120	102.9	61.7	180	154.4	92.5	240	205.9	123.4	300	257.3	154.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 5 1/2 Points.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 Degrees

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	0	0.000	6	61	0.021	11	120	0.042	161	180	0.063	211	240	0.084
2	0	0.001	62	62	0.022	12	121	0.043	162	181	0.064	212	241	0.085
3	0	0.001	63	63	0.022	13	122	0.043	163	182	0.064	213	242	0.085
4	0	0.001	64	64	0.022	14	123	0.044	164	183	0.064	214	243	0.086
5	0	0.002	65	65	0.023	15	124	0.044	165	184	0.065	215	244	0.086
6	0	0.002	66	66	0.023	16	125	0.044	166	185	0.065	216	245	0.087
7	0	0.002	67	67	0.023	17	126	0.044	167	186	0.065	217	246	0.087
8	0	0.003	68	68	0.024	18	127	0.045	168	187	0.066	218	247	0.088
9	0	0.003	69	69	0.024	19	128	0.045	169	188	0.066	219	248	0.088
10	0	0.003	70	70	0.024	20	129	0.045	170	189	0.066	220	249	0.089
11	0	0.004	71	71	0.025	21	130	0.046	171	190	0.067	221	250	0.089
12	0	0.004	72	72	0.025	22	131	0.046	172	191	0.067	222	251	0.090
13	0	0.005	73	73	0.025	23	132	0.046	173	192	0.067	223	252	0.090
14	0	0.005	74	74	0.026	24	133	0.047	174	193	0.068	224	253	0.091
15	0	0.005	75	75	0.026	25	134	0.047	175	194	0.068	225	254	0.091
16	0	0.005	76	76	0.027	26	135	0.048	176	195	0.068	226	255	0.092
17	0	0.006	77	77	0.027	27	136	0.048	177	196	0.069	227	256	0.092
18	0	0.006	78	78	0.027	28	137	0.048	178	197	0.069	228	257	0.093
19	0	0.007	79	79	0.028	29	138	0.049	179	198	0.069	229	258	0.093
20	0	0.007	80	80	0.028	30	139	0.049	180	199	0.070	230	259	0.094
21	0	0.007	81	81	0.028	31	140	0.049	181	200	0.070	231	260	0.094
22	0	0.008	82	82	0.029	32	141	0.050	182	201	0.070	232	261	0.095
23	0	0.008	83	83	0.029	33	142	0.050	183	202	0.071	233	262	0.095
24	0	0.008	84	84	0.029	34	143	0.050	184	203	0.071	234	263	0.096
25	0	0.009	85	85	0.030	35	144	0.051	185	204	0.071	235	264	0.096
26	0	0.009	86	86	0.030	36	145	0.051	186	205	0.072	236	265	0.097
27	0	0.009	87	87	0.030	37	146	0.051	187	206	0.072	237	266	0.097
28	0	0.010	88	88	0.031	38	147	0.052	188	207	0.073	238	267	0.098
29	0	0.010	89	89	0.031	39	148	0.052	189	208	0.073	239	268	0.098
30	0	0.010	90	90	0.031	40	149	0.052	190	209	0.073	240	269	0.099
31	0	0.011	91	91	0.032	41	150	0.053	191	210	0.074	241	270	0.099
32	0	0.011	92	92	0.032	42	151	0.053	192	211	0.074	242	271	0.100
33	0	0.012	93	93	0.032	43	152	0.053	193	212	0.074	243	272	0.100
34	0	0.012	94	94	0.033	44	153	0.054	194	213	0.075	244	273	0.101
35	0	0.012	95	95	0.033	45	154	0.054	195	214	0.075	245	274	0.101
36	0	0.013	96	96	0.034	46	155	0.054	196	215	0.075	246	275	0.102
37	0	0.013	97	97	0.034	47	156	0.055	197	216	0.076	247	276	0.102
38	0	0.013	98	98	0.034	48	157	0.055	198	217	0.076	248	277	0.103
39	0	0.014	99	99	0.035	49	158	0.055	199	218	0.076	249	278	0.103
40	0	0.014	100	100	0.035	50	159	0.056	200	219	0.077	250	279	0.104
41	0	0.014	101	101	0.035	51	160	0.056	201	220	0.077	251	280	0.104
42	0	0.015	102	102	0.036	52	161	0.057	202	221	0.077	252	281	0.105
43	0	0.015	103	103	0.036	53	162	0.057	203	222	0.078	253	282	0.105
44	0	0.015	104	104	0.036	54	163	0.057	204	223	0.078	254	283	0.106
45	0	0.016	105	105	0.037	55	164	0.058	205	224	0.078	255	284	0.106
46	0	0.016	106	106	0.037	56	165	0.058	206	225	0.079	256	285	0.107
47	0	0.016	107	107	0.037	57	166	0.058	207	226	0.079	257	286	0.107
48	0	0.017	108	108	0.038	58	167	0.059	208	227	0.080	258	287	0.108
49	0	0.017	109	109	0.038	59	168	0.059	209	228	0.080	259	288	0.108
50	0	0.017	110	110	0.038	60	169	0.059	210	229	0.080	260	289	0.109
51	0	0.018	111	111	0.039	61	170	0.060	211	230	0.081	261	290	0.109
52	0	0.018	112	112	0.039	62	171	0.060	212	231	0.081	262	291	0.110
53	0	0.018	113	113	0.039	63	172	0.060	213	232	0.081	263	292	0.110
54	0	0.019	114	114	0.040	64	173	0.061	214	233	0.082	264	293	0.111
55	0	0.019	115	115	0.040	65	174	0.061	215	234	0.082	265	294	0.111
56	0	0.020	116	116	0.041	66	175	0.061	216	235	0.082	266	295	0.112
57	0	0.020	117	117	0.041	67	176	0.062	217	236	0.083	267	296	0.112
58	0	0.020	118	118	0.041	68	177	0.062	218	237	0.083	268	297	0.113
59	0	0.021	119	119	0.042	69	178	0.062	219	238	0.084	269	298	0.113
60	0	0.021	120	120	0.042	70	179	0.063	220	239	0.084	270	299	0.114

For 28 Degrees.

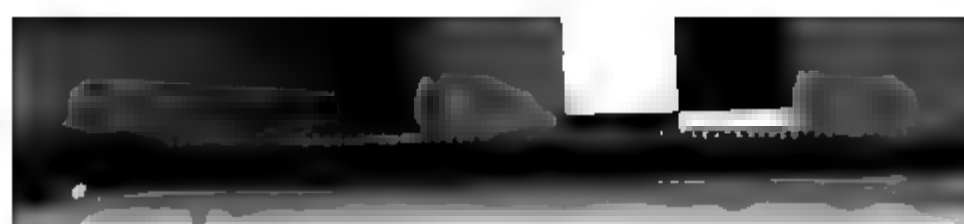


TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $3\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	49.0	46.3	121	97.2	72.1	181	145.4	107.8	241	193.6	143.6
2	01.6	01.2	62	49.8	46.9	22	98.0	72.7	82	146.2	108.4	42	194.4	144.2
3	02.4	01.8	63	50.6	47.5	23	98.8	73.3	83	147.0	109.0	43	195.2	144.8
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.4	48.1	24	99.6	73.9	84	147.8	109.6	44	196.0	145.4
5	04.0	03.0	65	52.2	48.7	25	100.4	74.5	85	148.6	110.2	45	196.8	145.9
6	04.8	03.6	66	53.0	49.3	26	101.2	75.1	86	149.4	110.8	46	197.6	146.5
7	05.6	04.2	67	53.8	49.9	27	102.0	75.7	87	150.2	111.4	47	198.4	147.1
8	06.4	04.8	68	54.6	50.5	28	102.8	76.2	88	151.0	112.0	48	199.2	147.7
9	07.2	05.4	69	55.4	51.1	29	103.6	76.8	89	151.8	112.6	49	200.0	148.3
10	08.0	06.0	70	56.2	51.7	30	104.4	77.4	90	152.6	113.2	50	200.8	148.9
11	08.8	06.6	71	57.0	52.3	31	105.2	78.0	91	153.4	113.8	51	201.6	149.5
12	09.6	07.1	72	57.8	52.9	32	106.0	78.6	92	154.2	114.4	52	202.4	150.1
13	10.4	07.7	73	58.6	53.5	33	106.8	79.2	93	155.0	115.0	53	203.2	150.7
14	11.2	08.3	74	59.4	54.1	34	107.6	79.8	94	155.8	115.6	54	204.0	151.3
15	12.0	08.9	75	60.2	54.7	35	108.4	80.4	95	156.6	116.2	55	204.8	151.9
16	12.8	09.5	76	61.0	55.3	36	109.2	81.0	96	157.4	116.8	56	205.6	152.5
17	13.7	10.1	77	61.8	55.9	37	110.0	81.6	97	158.2	117.4	57	206.4	153.1
18	14.5	10.7	78	62.7	56.5	38	110.8	82.2	98	159.0	117.9	58	207.2	153.7
19	15.3	11.3	79	63.5	57.1	39	111.6	82.8	99	159.8	118.5	59	208.0	154.3
20	16.1	11.9	80	64.3	57.7	40	112.4	83.4	200	160.6	119.1	60	208.8	154.9
21	16.9	12.5	81	65.1	58.3	41	113.2	84.0	201	161.4	119.7	61	209.6	155.5
22	17.7	13.1	82	65.9	58.9	42	114.0	84.6	62	162.2	120.3	62	210.4	156.1
23	18.5	13.7	83	66.7	59.4	43	114.9	85.2	63	163.1	120.9	63	211.2	156.7
24	19.3	14.3	84	67.5	60.0	44	115.7	85.8	64	163.9	121.5	64	212.0	157.3
25	20.1	14.9	85	68.3	60.6	45	116.5	86.4	65	164.7	122.1	65	212.8	157.9
26	20.9	15.5	86	69.1	61.2	46	117.2	87.0	66	165.5	122.7	66	213.7	158.5
27	21.7	16.1	87	69.9	61.8	47	118.0	87.6	67	166.3	123.3	67	214.5	159.1
28	22.5	16.7	88	70.7	62.4	48	118.9	88.2	68	167.1	123.9	68	215.4	159.6
29	23.3	17.3	89	71.5	63.0	49	119.7	88.8	69	167.9	124.5	69	216.1	160.2
30	24.1	17.9	90	72.3	63.6	50	120.5	89.4	70	168.7	125.1	70	216.9	160.8
31	24.9	18.5	91	73.1	64.2	51	121.3	90.0	211	169.5	125.7	211	217.7	161.4
32	25.7	19.1	92	73.9	64.8	52	122.1	90.5	12	170.3	126.3	72	218.5	162.0
33	26.5	19.7	93	74.7	65.4	53	122.9	91.1	13	171.1	126.9	73	219.3	162.6
34	27.3	20.3	94	75.5	66.0	54	123.7	91.7	14	171.9	127.5	74	220.1	163.2
35	28.1	20.8	95	76.3	66.6	55	124.5	92.3	15	172.7	128.1	75	220.9	163.8
36	28.9	21.4	96	77.1	67.2	56	125.3	92.9	16	173.5	128.7	76	221.7	164.4
37	29.7	22.0	97	77.9	67.8	57	126.1	93.5	17	174.3	129.3	77	222.5	165.0
38	30.5	22.6	98	78.7	68.4	58	126.9	94.1	18	175.1	129.9	78	223.3	165.6
39	31.3	23.2	99	79.5	69.0	59	127.7	94.7	19	175.9	130.5	79	224.1	166.2
40	32.1	23.8	100	80.3	69.6	60	128.5	95.3	20	176.7	131.1	80	224.9	166.8
41	32.9	24.4	101	81.1	70.2	61	129.3	95.9	21	177.5	131.6	221	225.7	167.4
42	33.7	25.0	102	81.9	70.8	62	130.1	96.5	22	178.3	132.2	82	226.5	168.0
43	34.5	25.6	103	82.7	71.4	63	130.9	97.1	23	179.1	132.8	83	227.3	168.6
44	35.3	26.2	104	83.5	72.0	64	131.7	97.7	24	179.9	133.4	84	228.1	169.2
45	36.1	26.8	105	84.3	72.6	65	132.5	98.3	25	180.7	134.0	85	228.9	169.8
46	36.9	27.4	106	85.1	73.1	66	133.3	98.9	26	181.5	134.6	86	229.7	170.4
47	37.7	28.0	107	85.9	73.7	67	134.1	99.5	27	182.3	135.2	87	230.5	171.0
48	38.5	28.6	108	86.7	74.3	68	134.9	100.1	28	183.1	135.8	88	231.3	171.6
49	39.3	29.2	109	87.5	74.9	69	135.7	100.7	29	183.9	136.4	89	232.1	172.2
50	40.1	29.8	110	88.3	75.5	70	136.5	101.3	30	184.7	137.0	90	232.9	172.8
51	41.0	30.4	111	89.1	76.1	71	137.3	101.9	21	185.5	137.6	291	233.7	173.3
52	41.8	31.0	112	89.9	76.7	72	138.2	102.5	32	186.3	138.2	92	234.5	173.9
53	42.6	31.6	113	90.7	77.3	73	139.0	103.1	33	187.1	138.8	93	235.3	174.5
54	43.4	32.2	114	91.5	77.9	74	139.8	103.7	34	187.9	139.4	94	236.1	175.1
55	44.2	32.8	115	92.3	78.5	75	140.6	104.2	35	188.7	140.0	95	236.9	175.7
56	45.0	33.4	116	93.1	79.1	76	141.4	104.8	36	189.5	140.6	96	237.7	176.3
57	45.8	34.0	117	93.9	79.7	77	142.2	105.4	37	190.3	141.2	97	238.5	176.9
58	46.6	34.6	118	94.7	80.3	78	143.0	106.0	38	191.1	141.8	98	239.3	177.5
59	47.4	35.1	119	95.5	80.9	79	143.8	106.6	39	191.9	142.4	99	240.1	178.1
60	48.2	35.7	120	96.3	81.5	80	144.6	107.2	40	192.7	143.0	301	241.0	178.7
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for $4\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 4 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
60	04.3	12	120	7 08.4	181	180.6	12.6	241	240.4	16.8
61	04.3	22	121	7 08.5	82	181.6	12.7	42	241.4	16.9
62	04.4	23	122	7 08.6	83	182.6	12.8	43	242.4	17.0
63	04.5	24	123	7 08.6	84	183.6	12.8	44	243.4	17.0
64	04.5	25	124	7 08.7	85	184.6	12.9	45	244.4	17.1
65	04.6	26	125	7 08.8	86	185.5	13.0	46	245.4	17.2
66	04.7	27	126	7 08.9	87	186.5	13.0	47	246.4	17.2
67	04.7	28	127	7 08.9	88	187.5	13.1	48	247.4	17.3
68	04.8	29	128	7 09.0	89	188.5	13.2	49	248.4	17.4
69	04.9	30	129	7 09.1	90	189.5	13.3	50	249.4	17.4
70	05.0	131	130	7 09.1	191	190.5	13.3	251	250.4	17.5
71	05.0	32	131	7 09.2	92	191.5	13.4	52	251.4	17.6
72	05.1	33	132	7 09.3	93	192.5	13.5	53	252.4	17.6
73	05.2	34	133	7 09.3	94	193.5	13.5	54	253.4	17.7
74	05.2	35	134	7 09.4	95	194.5	13.6	55	254.4	17.8
75	05.3	36	135	7 09.5	96	195.5	13.7	56	255.4	17.9
76	05.4	37	136	7 09.6	97	196.5	13.7	57	256.4	17.9
77	05.4	38	137	7 09.6	98	197.5	13.8	58	257.4	18.0
78	05.5	39	138	7 09.7	99	198.5	13.9	59	258.4	18.1
79	05.6	40	139	7 09.8	200	199.5	14.0	60	259.4	18.1
80	05.7	141	140	7 09.8	201	200.5	14.0	261	260.4	18.2
81	05.7	42	141	7 09.9	02	201.5	14.1	62	261.4	18.3
82	05.8	43	142	7 10.0	03	202.5	14.2	63	262.4	18.3
83	05.9	44	143	6 10.0	04	203.5	14.2	64	263.4	18.4
84	05.9	45	144	6 10.1	05	204.5	14.3	65	264.4	18.5
85	06.0	46	145	6 10.2	06	205.5	14.4	66	265.4	18.6
86	06.1	47	146	6 10.3	07	206.5	14.4	67	266.4	18.6
87	06.1	48	147	6 10.3	08	207.5	14.5	68	267.4	18.7
88	06.2	49	148	6 10.4	09	208.5	14.6	69	268.4	18.8
89	06.3	50	149	6 10.5	10	209.5	14.6	70	269.4	18.8
90	06.3	1	150	6 10.5	211	210.5	14.7	271	270.4	18.9

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1 00	7 00.7		61	45.2	41.0	121	89.7	81.3	181	133.1	121.0	241	178.6	161.8
2 01	5 01.3		62	45.9	41.6	22	90.4	81.9	82	134.9	122.2	42	179.3	162.5
3 02	2 02.0		63	46.7	42.3	23	91.1	82.6	83	135.6	122.9	43	180.1	163.2
4 03	0 02.7		64	47.4	43.0	24	91.9	83.3	84	136.3	123.6	44	180.8	163.9
5 03	7 03.4		65	48.2	43.7	25	92.6	83.9	85	137.1	124.2	45	181.5	164.5
6 04	4 04.0		66	48.9	44.3	26	93.4	84.6	86	137.8	124.9	46	182.3	165.2
7 05	2 04.7		67	49.6	45.0	27	94.1	85.3	87	138.6	125.6	47	183.0	165.9
8 05	9 05.4		68	50.4	45.7	28	94.8	86.0	88	139.3	126.3	48	183.8	166.5
9 06	7 06.0		69	51.1	46.3	29	95.6	86.6	89	140.0	126.9	49	184.5	167.2
10 07	4 06.7		70	51.9	47.0	30	96.3	87.3	90	140.7	127.6	50	185.2	167.9
11 08	2 07.4		71	52.6	47.7	31	97.1	88.0	91	141.5	128.3	51	186.0	168.6
12 08	9 08.1		72	53.8	48.4	32	97.8	88.6	92	142.2	128.9	52	186.7	169.2
13 09	6 08.7		73	54.1	49.0	33	98.5	89.3	93	143.0	129.6	53	187.5	169.9
14 10	4 09.4		74	54.8	49.7	34	99.3	90.0	94	143.7	130.3	54	188.2	170.6
15 11	1 10.1		75	55.6	50.4	35	100.0	90.7	95	144.5	131.0	55	188.9	171.2
16 11	9 10.7		76	56.3	51.0	36	100.8	91.3	96	145.2	131.6	56	189.7	171.9
17 12	8 11.4		77	57.1	51.7	37	101.5	92.0	97	146.0	132.3	57	190.4	172.6
18 13	5 12.1		78	57.8	52.4	38	102.3	92.7	98	146.7	133.0	58	191.2	173.3
19 14	3 12.8		79	58.5	53.1	39	103.0	93.3	99	147.4	133.6	59	191.9	173.9
20 14	8 13.4		80	59.3	53.7	40	103.7	94.0	200	148.2	134.3	60	192.6	174.6
21 15	6 14.1		81	60.0	54.4	41	104.5	94.7	201	148.9	135.0	261	193.4	175.3
22 16	3 14.8		82	60.8	55.1	42	105.2	95.4	02	149.7	135.7	62	194.1	175.9
23 17	0 15.4		83	61.5	55.7	43	106.0	96.0	03	150.4	136.3	63	194.9	176.6
24 17	8 16.1		84	62.2	56.4	44	106.7	96.7	04	151.2	137.0	64	195.6	177.3
25 18	5 16.8		85	63.0	57.1	45	107.4	97.4	05	151.9	137.7	65	196.4	178.0
26 19	3 17.5		86	63.7	57.8	46	108.2	98.0	06	152.6	138.3	66	197.1	178.6
27 20	0 18.1		87	64.5	58.5	47	108.9	98.7	07	153.4	139.0	67	197.8	179.3
28 20	7 18.8		88	65.2	59.1	48	109.8	99.4	08	154.1	139.7	68	198.6	180.0
29 21	5 19.5		89	65.9	59.8	49	110.4	100.1	09	154.9	140.4	69	199.3	180.6
30 22	2 20.1		90	66.7	60.4	50	111.1	100.7	10	155.6	141.0	70	200.1	181.3
31 23	0 20.8		91	67.4	61.1	51	111.9	101.4	211	156.3	141.7	271	200.8	182.0
32 23	7 21.5		92	68.2	61.8	52	112.6	102.1	12	157.1	142.4	72	201.5	182.7
33 24	4 22.2		93	68.9	62.5	53	113.4	102.7	13	157.8	143.0	73	202.3	183.3
34 25	2 22.8		94	69.6	63.1	54	114.1	103.4	14	158.6	143.7	74	203.0	184.0
35 25	9 23.5		95	70.4	63.8	55	114.8	104.1	15	159.3	144.4	75	203.8	184.7
36 26	7 24.2		96	71.1	64.5	56	115.6	104.8	16	160.0	145.1	76	204.5	185.4
37 27	4 24.8		97	71.9	65.1	57	116.3	105.4	17	160.8	145.7	77	205.2	186.0
38 28	2 25.5		98	72.6	65.8	58	117.1	106.1	18	161.5	146.4	78	206.0	186.7
39 28	9 26.2		99	73.4	66.5	59	117.8	106.8	19	162.3	147.1	79	206.7	187.4
40 29	6 26.9		100	74.1	67.2	60	118.6	107.4	20	163.0	147.7	80	207.5	188.0
41 30	4 27.5		101	74.8	67.8	161	119.3	108.1	221	163.8	148.4	281	208.2	188.7
42 31	1 28.2		02	75.6	68.5	122	120.0	108.8	22	164.5	149.1	82	208.9	189.4
43 31	9 28.9		03	76.3	69.2	63	120.8	109.5	23	165.2	149.8	83	209.7	190.1
44 32	6 29.6		04	77.1	69.8	64	121.5	110.1	24	166.0	150.4	84	210.4	190.7
45 33	3 30.2		05	77.8	70.5	65	122.3	110.8	25	166.7	151.1	85	211.2	191.4
46 34	1 30.9		06	78.5	71.2	66	123.0	111.5	26	167.5	151.8	86	211.9	192.1
47 34	8 31.6		07	79.3	71.9	67	123.7	112.2	27	168.2	152.4	87	212.7	192.7
48 35	5 32.2		08	80.0	72.5	68	124.5	112.8	28	168.9	153.1	88	213.4	193.4
49 36	3 32.9		09	80.8	73.2	69	125.2	113.5	29	169.7	153.8	89	214.1	194.1
50 37	0 33.6		10	81.5	73.9	70	126.0	114.2	30	170.4	154.5	90	214.9	194.8
51 37	8 34.2		111	82.2	74.5	171	126.7	114.8	31	171.2	155.1	291	215.6	195.4
52 38	5 34.9		12	83.0	75.2	72	127.4	115.5	32	171.9	155.8	92	216.4	196.1
53 39	3 35.6		13	83.7	75.9	73	128.2	116.2	33	172.6	156.5	93	217.1	196.8
54 40	0 36.3		14	84.5	76.6	74	128.9	116.9	34	173.4	157.1	94	217.8	197.4
55 40	8 36.9		15	85.2	77.2	75	129.7	117.5	35	174.1	157.8	95	218.6	198.1
56 41	5 37.6		16	86.0	77.9	76	130.4	118.2	36	174.9	158.5	96	219.3	198.8
57 42	2 38.3		17	86.7	78.6	77	131.1	118.9	37	175.6	159.2	97	220.1	199.5
58 43	0 39.0		18	87.4	79.2	78	131.9	119.5	38	176.3	159.9	98	220.8	200.1
59 43	7 39.6		19	88.2	79.9	79	132.6	120.2	39	177.1	160.5	99	221.5	200.8
60 44	5 40.3		20	88.9	80.6	80	133.4	120.9	40	177.8	161.2	300	222.2	201.5

for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 6 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	D.	Lat.	Dep.	D.	Lat.	Dep.	D.	Lat.	Dep.
60 7 06.4		120	120 8 12.6		181	180 9 18.5		241	239.7	25.2
61 7 06.5		21	121 8 12.8		82	181 9 19 0		42	240.7	25.3
62 7 06.6		23	122 8 12 9		83	182 9 19.1		43	241.7	25.4
63 7 06 7		24	123 8 13 0		84	183 9 19 2		44	242.7	25.5
64 7 06 8		25	124 8 13 1		85	184 9 19.3		45	243.7	25.6
65 7 06 9		26	125 8 13 2		86	185 9 19 4		46	244.7	25 7
66 7 07 0		27	126 8 13 3		87	186 9 19.5		47	245 6	25 8
67 7 07 1		28	127 8 13 4		88	187 9 19.7		48	246 6	25 9
68 7 07 2		29	128 8 13 5		89	188 9 19 8		49	247.6	26.0
69 7 07 3		30	129 8 13 6		90	189 9 19 9		50	248 6	26.1
70 7 07 4		31	130 8 13 7		91	190 9 20 0		51	249.6	26.2
71 7 07 5		32	131 8 13 8		92	191 9 20 1		52	250 6	26 3
72 7 07 6		33	132 8 13 9		93	192 9 20 2		53	251 6	26 4
73 7 07 7		34	133 8 14 0		94	193 9 20 3		54	252 6	26 5
74 7 07 8		35	134 8 14 1		95	194 9 20 4		55	253 6	26 6
75 7 07 9		36	135 8 14 2		96	194 9 20 5		56	254 6	26 7
76 7 08 0		37	136 8 14 3		97	195 9 20 6		57	255 6	26 8
77 7 08 1		38	137 8 14 4		98	196 9 20 7		58	256 6	26 9
78 7 08 2		39	138 8 14 5		99	197 9 20 8		59	257 6	27 0
79 7 08 3		40	139 8 14 6		200	198 9 20 9		60	258 6	27 1
80 7 08 4		41	140 8 14 7		201	199 9 21 0		61	259 6	27 2
81 7 08 5		42	141 8 14 8		202	200 9 21 1		62	260 6	27 3
82 7 09 0		43	142 8 14 9		203	201 9 21 2		63	261 6	27 4
83 7 09 1		44	143 8 15 0		204	202 9 21 3		64	262 6	27 5
84 7 09 2		45	144 8 15 1		205	203 9 21 4		65	263 6	27 6
85 7 09 3		46	145 8 15 2		206	204 9 21 5		66	264 6	27 7
86 7 09 4		47	146 8 15 3		207	205 9 21 6		67	265 6	27 8
87 7 09 5		48	147 8 15 4		208	206 9 21 7		68	266 6	27 9
88 7 10 0		49	148 8 15 5		209	207 9 21 8		69	267 6	28 0
89 7 10 1		50	149 8 15 6		210	208 9 21 9		70	268 6	28 1
90 7 10 2		51	150 8 15 7		211	209 9 22 0		71	269 6	28 2
91 7 10 3		52	151 8 15 8		212	210 9 22 1		72	270 6	28 3
92 7 10 4		53	152 8 15 9		213	211 9 22 2		73	271 6	28 4
93 7 10 5		54	153 8 16 0		214	212 9 22 3		74	272 6	28 5
94 7 11 0		55	154 8 16 1		215	213 9 22 4		75	273 6	28 6
95 7 11 1		56	155 8 16 2		216	214 9 22 5		76	274 6	28 7
96 7 11 2		57	156 8 16 3		217	215 9 22 6		77	275 6	28 8
97 7 11 3		58	157 8 16 4		218	216 9 22 7		78	276 6	28 9
98 7 11 4		59	158 8 16 5		219	217 9 22 8		79	277 6	29 0
99 7 11 5		60	159 8 17 0		220	218 9 22 9		80	278 6	29 1
100 7 12 0		61	160 8 17 1		221	219 9 23 0		81	279 6	29 2
101 7 12 1		62	161 8 17 2		222	220 9 23 1		82	280 6	29 3
102 7 12 2		63	162 8 17 3		223	221 9 23 2		83	281 6	29 4
103 7 12 3		64	163 8 17 4		224	222 9 23 3		84	282 6	29 5
104 7 12 4		65	164 8 17 5		225	223 9 23 4		85	283 6	29 6
105 7 12 5		66	165 8 17 6		226	224 9 23 5		86	284 6	29 7
106 7 13 0		67	166 8 17 7		227	225 9 23 6		87	285 6	29 8
107 7 13 1		68	167 8 17 8		228	226 9 23 7		88	286 6	29 9
108 7 13 2		69	168 8 17 9		229	227 9 23 8		89	287 6	30 0
109 7 13 3		70	169 8 18 0		230	228 9 23 9		90	288 6	30 1
110 7 13 4		71	170 8 18 1		231	229 9 24 0		91	289 6	30 2
111 7 13 5		72	171 8 18 2		232	230 9 24 1		92	290 6	30 3
112 7 14 0		73	172 8 18 3		233	231 9 24 2		93	291 6	30 4
113 7 14 1		74	173 8 18 4		234	232 9 24 3		94	292 6	30 5
114 7 14 2		75	174 8 18 5		235	233 9 24 4		95	293 6	30 6
115 7 14 3		76	175 8 19 0		236	234 9 24 5		96	294 6	30 7
116 7 14 4		77	176 8 19 1		237	235 9 24 6		97	295 6	30 8
117 7 14 5		78	177 8 19 2		238	236 9 24 7		98	296 6	30 9
118 7 15 0		79	178 8 19 3		239	237 9 24 8		99	297 6	31 0
119 7 15 1		80	179 8 19 4		240	238 9 24 9		100	298 6	31 1



TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Degree.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.0	61	61.0	01.1	121	121.0	02.1	181	181.0	03.2	241	241.0	04.2
2	02.0	00.0	62	62.0	01.1	22	122.0	02.1	82	182.0	03.2	42	242.0	04.2
3	03.0	00.1	63	63.0	01.1	23	123.0	02.1	83	183.0	03.2	43	243.0	04.2
4	04.0	00.1	64	64.0	01.1	24	124.0	02.2	84	184.0	03.2	44	244.0	04.3
5	05.0	00.1	65	65.0	01.1	25	125.0	02.2	85	185.0	03.2	45	245.0	04.3
6	06.0	00.1	66	66.0	01.2	26	126.0	02.2	86	186.0	03.2	46	246.0	04.3
7	07.0	00.1	67	67.0	01.2	27	127.0	02.2	87	187.0	03.3	47	247.0	04.3
8	08.0	00.1	68	68.0	01.2	28	128.0	02.2	88	188.0	03.3	48	248.0	04.3
9	09.0	00.2	69	69.0	01.2	29	129.0	02.2	89	189.0	03.3	49	249.0	04.3
10	10.0	00.2	70	70.0	01.2	30	130.0	02.3	90	190.0	03.3	50	250.0	04.4
11	11.0	00.2	71	71.0	01.2	31	131.0	02.3	91	191.0	03.3	51	251.0	04.4
12	12.0	00.2	72	72.0	01.3	32	132.0	02.3	92	192.0	03.4	52	252.0	04.4
13	13.0	00.2	73	73.0	01.3	33	133.0	02.3	93	193.0	03.4	53	253.0	04.4
14	14.0	00.2	74	74.0	01.3	34	134.0	02.3	94	194.0	03.4	54	254.0	04.4
15	15.0	00.3	75	75.0	01.3	35	135.0	02.3	95	195.0	03.4	55	255.0	04.5
16	16.0	00.3	76	76.0	01.3	36	136.0	02.4	96	196.0	03.4	56	256.0	04.5
17	17.0	00.3	77	77.0	01.3	37	137.0	02.4	97	197.0	03.4	57	257.0	04.5
18	18.0	00.3	78	78.0	01.4	38	138.0	02.4	98	198.0	03.5	58	258.0	04.5
19	19.0	00.3	79	79.0	01.4	39	139.0	02.4	99	199.0	03.5	59	259.0	04.5
20	20.0	00.3	80	80.0	01.4	40	140.0	02.4	200	200.0	04.5	60	260.0	04.5
21	21.0	00.4	81	81.0	01.4	41	141.0	02.5	301	201.0	04.5	61	261.0	04.6
22	22.0	00.4	82	82.0	01.4	42	142.0	02.5	02	202.0	04.5	62	262.0	04.6
23	23.0	00.4	83	83.0	01.5	43	143.0	02.5	03	203.0	04.5	63	263.0	04.6
24	24.0	00.4	84	84.0	01.5	44	144.0	02.5	04	204.0	04.6	64	264.0	04.6
25	25.0	00.4	85	85.0	01.5	45	145.0	02.5	05	205.0	04.6	65	265.0	04.6
26	26.0	00.5	86	86.0	01.5	46	146.0	02.5	06	206.0	04.6	66	266.0	04.6
27	27.0	00.5	87	87.0	01.5	47	147.0	02.6	07	207.0	04.6	67	267.0	04.7
28	28.0	00.5	88	88.0	01.5	48	148.0	02.6	08	208.0	04.6	68	268.0	04.7
29	29.0	00.5	89	89.0	01.6	49	149.0	02.6	09	209.0	04.6	69	269.0	04.7
30	30.0	00.5	90	90.0	01.6	50	150.0	02.6	10	210.0	04.7	70	270.0	04.7
31	31.0	00.5	91	91.0	01.6	51	151.0	02.6	211	211.0	04.7	71	271.0	04.7
32	32.0	00.6	92	92.0	01.6	52	152.0	02.7	12	212.0	04.7	72	272.0	04.7
33	33.0	00.6	93	93.0	01.6	53	153.0	02.7	13	213.0	04.7	73	273.0	04.8
34	34.0	00.6	94	94.0	01.6	54	154.0	02.7	14	214.0	04.7	74	274.0	04.8
35	35.0	00.6	95	95.0	01.7	55	155.0	02.7	15	215.0	04.8	75	275.0	04.8
36	36.0	00.6	96	96.0	01.7	56	156.0	02.7	16	216.0	04.8	76	276.0	04.8
37	37.0	00.6	97	97.0	01.7	57	157.0	02.7	17	217.0	04.8	77	277.0	04.8
38	38.0	00.7	98	98.0	01.7	58	158.0	02.8	18	218.0	04.8	78	278.0	04.9
39	39.0	00.7	99	99.0	01.7	59	159.0	02.8	19	219.0	04.8	79	279.0	04.9
40	40.0	00.7	100	100.0	01.7	60	160.0	02.8	20	220.0	04.8	80	280.0	04.9
41	41.0	00.7	101	101.0	01.8	61	161.0	02.8	221	221.0	04.9	81	281.0	04.9
42	42.0	00.7	02	102.0	01.8	62	162.0	02.8	22	222.0	04.9	82	282.0	04.9
43	43.0	00.8	03	103.0	01.8	63	163.0	02.8	23	223.0	04.9	83	283.0	04.9
44	44.0	00.8	04	104.0	01.8	64	164.0	02.9	24	224.0	04.9	84	284.0	05.0
45	45.0	00.8	05	105.0	01.8	65	165.0	02.9	25	225.0	04.9	85	285.0	05.0
46	46.0	00.8	06	106.0	01.8	66	166.0	02.9	26	226.0	04.9	86	286.0	05.0
47	47.0	00.8	07	107.0	01.9	67	167.0	02.9	27	227.0	04.0	87	287.0	05.0
48	48.0	00.8	08	108.0	01.9	68	168.0	02.9	28	228.0	04.0	88	288.0	05.0
49	49.0	00.9	09	109.0	01.9	69	169.0	02.9	29	229.0	04.0	89	289.0	05.0
50	50.0	00.9	10	110.0	01.9	70	170.0	03.0	30	230.0	04.0	90	290.0	05.1
51	51.0	00.9	111	111.0	01.9	71	171.0	03.0	231	231.0	04.0	91	291.0	05.1
52	52.0	00.9	12	112.0	01.9	72	172.0	03.0	32	232.0	04.0	92	292.0	05.1
53	53.0	00.9	13	113.0	02.0	73	173.0	03.0	33	233.0	04.1	93	293.0	05.1
54	54.0	00.9	14	114.0	02.0	74	174.0	03.0	34	234.0	04.1	94	294.0	05.1
55	55.0	00.9	15	115.0	02.0	75	175.0	03.0	35	235.0	04.1	95	295.0	05.1
56	56.0	00.9	16	116.0	02.0	76	176.0	03.1	36	236.0	04.1	96	296.0	05.2
57	57.0	00.9	17	117.0	02.0	77	177.0	03.1	37	237.0	04.1	97	297.0	05.2
58	58.0	00.9	18	118.0	02.1	78	178.0	03.1	38	238.0	04.2	98	298.0	05.2
59	59.0	00.9	19	119.0	02.1	79	179.0	03.1	39	239.0	04.2	99	299.0	05.2
60	60.0	00.9	20	120.0	02.1	80	180.0	03.1	40	240.0	04.2	300	300.0	05.2
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

(for 10 Degrees)

II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 8 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
6	60.4	08.5	121	119.8	16.8	181	177.2	25.2	241	238.7	33.5
61	61.4	08.6	22	120.8	17.0	82	180.2	25.3	42	231.7	33.7
62	62.4	08.8	24	121.8	17.1	83	181.2	25.5	43	240.6	34.8
63	63.4	08.9	24	122.8	17.3	84	182.2	25.6	44	241.6	34.0
64	64.4	09.0	25	123.8	17.4	85	183.2	25.7	45	242.6	34.1
65	65.4	09.2	26	124.8	17.5	86	184.2	25.9	46	243.6	34.2
66	66.3	09.3	27	125.8	17.7	87	185.2	26.0	47	244.6	34.4
67	67.3	09.5	28	126.8	17.8	88	186.2	26.2	48	245.6	34.5
68	68.3	09.6	29	127.7	18.0	89	187.2	26.3	49	246.6	34.7
69	69.3	09.7	30	128.7	18.1	90	188.2	26.4	50	247.6	34.8
71	70.3	09.9	131	129.7	18.2	191	189.1	26.6	251	248.6	34.9
72	71.3	10.0	32	130.7	18.4	92	190.1	26.7	52	249.5	35.1
73	72.3	10.2	33	131.7	18.5	93	191.1	26.9	53	250.5	35.2
74	73.3	10.3	34	132.7	18.6	94	192.1	27.0	54	251.5	35.3
75	74.3	10.4	35	133.7	18.8	95	193.1	27.1	55	252.5	35.5
76	75.3	10.6	36	134.7	18.9	96	194.1	27.3	56	253.5	35.6
77	76.3	10.7	37	135.7	19.1	97	195.1	27.4	57	254.5	35.8
78	77.2	10.9	38	136.7	19.2	98	196.1	27.6	58	255.5	35.9
79	78.2	11.0	39	137.7	19.3	99	197.1	27.7	59	256.5	36.0
80	79.2	11.1	40	138.6	19.5	200	198.1	27.8	60	257.5	36.2
81	80.2	11.3	141	139.6	19.6	201	199.0	28.0	261	258.5	36.3
82	81.2	11.4	42	140.6	19.8	02	200.0	28.1	62	259.5	36.5
83	82.2	11.6	43	141.6	19.9	03	201.0	28.3	63	260.4	36.6
84	83.2	11.7	44	142.6	20.0	04	202.0	28.4	64	261.4	36.7
85	84.2	11.8	45	143.6	20.2	05	203.0	28.5	65	262.4	36.9
86	85.2	12.0	46	144.6	20.3	06	204.0	28.7	66	263.4	37.0
87	86.2	12.1	47	145.6	20.5	07	205.0	28.8	67	264.4	37.2
88	87.1	12.2	48	146.6	20.6	08	206.0	28.9	68	265.4	37.3
89	88.1	12.4	49	147.5	20.7	09	207.0	29.1	69	266.4	37.4
90	89.1	12.5	50	148.5	20.9	10	208.0	29.2	70	267.4	37.6
91	90.1	12.7	151	149.5	21.0	211	208.9	29.4	271	268.4	37.7
92	91.1	12.8	52	150.5	21.2	12	209.0	29.5	72	269.4	37.9
93	92.1	12.9	53	151.5	21.3	13	210.0	29.6	73	270.4	38.0

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	0.00.1		61	60.9 03.2		121	120.8 06.3		181	180.7 09.5		241	240.7 12.6	
2	0.00.1		62	61.9 03.2		122	121.8 06.4		182	181.7 09.5		242	241.7 12.7	
3	0.00.2		63	62.9 03.3		123	122.8 06.4		183	182.7 09.6		243	242.7 12.7	
4	0.00.2		64	63.9 03.3		124	123.8 06.5		184	183.7 09.6		244	243.7 12.8	
5	0.00.3		65	64.9 03.4		125	124.8 06.5		185	184.7 09.7		245	244.7 12.8	
6	0.00.3		66	65.9 03.5		126	125.8 06.6		186	185.7 09.7		246	245.7 12.9	
7	0.00.4		67	66.9 03.5		127	126.8 06.6		187	186.7 09.8		247	246.7 12.9	
8	0.00.4		68	67.9 03.6		128	127.8 06.7		188	187.7 09.8		248	247.7 13.0	
9	0.00.5		69	68.9 03.6		129	128.8 06.8		189	188.7 09.9		249	248.7 13.0	
10	0.00.5		70	69.9 03.7		130	129.8 06.8		190	189.7 09.9		250	249.7 13.1	
11	0.00.6		71	70.9 03.7		131	130.8 06.9		191	190.7 10.0		251	250.7 13.1	
12	0.00.6		72	71.9 03.8		132	131.8 06.9		192	191.7 10.0		252	251.7 13.2	
13	0.00.7		73	72.9 03.8		133	132.8 07.0		193	192.7 10.1		253	252.7 13.2	
14	0.00.7		74	73.9 03.9		134	133.8 07.0		194	193.7 10.2		254	253.7 13.3	
15	0.00.8		75	74.9 03.9		135	134.8 07.1		195	194.7 10.2		255	254.7 13.3	
16	0.00.8		76	75.9 04.0		136	135.8 07.1		196	195.7 10.3		256	255.7 13.4	
17	0.00.9		77	76.9 04.0		137	136.8 07.2		197	196.7 10.3		257	256.7 13.5	
18	0.00.9		78	77.9 04.1		138	137.8 07.2		198	197.7 10.4		258	257.7 13.5	
19	0.01.0		79	78.9 04.1		139	138.8 07.3		199	198.7 10.4		259	258.7 13.6	
20	0.01.0		80	79.9 04.2		140	139.8 07.3		200	199.7 10.5		260	259.7 13.6	
21	0.01.1		81	80.9 04.2		141	140.8 07.4		201	200.7 10.5		261	260.7 13.7	
22	0.01.1		82	81.9 04.3		142	141.8 07.4		202	201.7 10.6		262	261.7 13.7	
23	0.01.2		83	82.9 04.3		143	142.8 07.5		203	202.7 10.6		263	262.7 13.8	
24	0.01.3		84	83.9 04.4		144	143.8 07.5		204	203.7 10.7		264	263.7 13.8	
25	0.01.3		85	84.9 04.4		145	144.8 07.6		205	204.7 10.7		265	264.7 13.9	
26	0.01.4		86	85.9 04.5		146	145.8 07.6		206	205.7 10.8		266	265.7 13.9	
27	0.01.4		87	86.9 04.6		147	146.8 07.7		207	206.7 10.8		267	266.7 14.0	
28	0.01.5		88	87.9 04.6		148	147.8 07.7		208	207.7 10.9		268	267.7 14.0	
29	0.01.5		89	88.9 04.7		149	148.8 07.8		209	208.7 10.9		269	268.7 14.1	
30	0.01.6		90	89.9 04.7		150	149.8 07.9		210	209.7 11.0		270	269.7 14.1	
31	0.01.6		91	90.9 04.8		151	150.8 07.9		211	210.7 11.0		271	270.7 14.2	
32	0.01.7		92	91.9 04.8		152	151.8 08.0		212	211.7 11.1		272	271.7 14.2	
33	0.01.7		93	92.9 04.9		153	152.8 08.0		213	212.7 11.1		273	272.7 14.3	
34	0.01.8		94	93.9 04.9		154	153.8 08.1		214	213.7 11.2		274	273.7 14.3	
35	0.01.9		95	94.9 05.0		155	154.8 08.1		215	214.7 11.3		275	274.7 14.4	
36	0.01.9		96	95.9 05.0		156	155.8 08.2		216	215.7 11.3		276	275.7 14.4	
37	0.01.9		97	96.9 05.1		157	156.8 08.2		217	216.7 11.4		277	276.7 14.5	
38	0.02.0		98	97.9 05.1		158	157.8 08.3		218	217.7 11.4		278	277.7 14.5	
39	0.02.0		99	98.9 05.2		159	158.8 08.3		219	218.7 11.5		279	278.7 14.6	
40	0.02.1		100	99.9 05.2		160	159.8 08.4		220	219.7 11.5		280	279.7 14.7	
41	0.02.1		101	100.9 05.3		161	160.8 08.4		221	220.7 11.6		281	280.7 14.7	
42	0.02.2		102	101.9 05.3		162	161.8 08.5		222	221.7 11.6		282	281.7 14.8	
43	0.02.3		103	102.9 05.4		163	162.8 08.5		223	222.7 11.7		283	282.7 14.8	
44	0.02.3		104	103.9 05.4		164	163.8 08.6		224	223.7 11.7		284	283.7 14.9	
45	0.02.4		105	104.9 05.5		165	164.8 08.6		225	224.7 11.8		285	284.7 14.9	
46	0.02.4		106	105.9 05.5		166	165.8 08.7		226	225.7 11.8		286	285.7 15.0	
47	0.02.5		107	106.9 05.6		167	166.8 08.7		227	226.7 11.9		287	286.7 15.0	
48	0.02.5		108	107.9 05.7		168	167.8 08.8		228	227.7 11.9		288	287.7 15.1	
49	0.02.6		109	108.9 05.7		169	168.8 08.8		229	228.7 12.0		289	288.7 15.1	
50	0.02.6		110	109.9 05.8		170	169.8 08.9		230	229.7 12.0		290	289.7 15.2	
51	0.02.7		111	110.9 05.8		171	170.8 08.9		231	230.7 12.1		291	290.7 15.2	
52	0.02.7		112	111.9 05.9		172	171.8 09.0		232	231.7 12.1		292	291.7 15.3	
53	0.02.8		113	112.9 05.9		173	172.8 09.1		233	232.7 12.2		293	292.7 15.3	
54	0.02.8		114	113.9 06.0		174	173.8 09.1		234	233.7 12.2		294	293.7 15.4	
55	0.02.9		115	114.9 06.0		175	174.8 09.2		235	234.7 12.3		295	294.7 15.4	
56	0.03.0		116	115.9 06.1		176	175.8 09.2		236	235.7 12.4		296	295.7 15.5	
57	0.03.0		117	116.9 06.1		177	176.8 09.3		237	236.7 12.4		297	296.7 15.5	
58	0.03.1		118	117.9 06.2		178	177.8 09.3		238	237.7 12.5		298	297.7 15.6	
59	0.03.1		119	118.9 06.2		179	178.8 09.4		239	238.7 12.5		299	298.7 15.6	
60	0.03.1		120	119.9 06.3		180	179.8 09.4		240	239.7 12.6		300	299.7 15.7	
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 87 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 10 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
60.1	10.6	121	119.2	21.0	181	178.3	31.4	241	237.3	41.8
61.1	10.8	22	120.1	21.2	82	179.2	31.6	42	238.3	42.0
62.0	10.9	23	121.1	21.4	83	180.2	31.8	43	239.3	42.2
63.0	11.1	24	122.1	21.5	84	181.2	32.0	44	240.3	42.4
64.0	11.2	25	123.1	21.7	85	182.2	32.1	45	241.3	42.5
65.0	11.3	26	124.1	21.9	86	183.2	32.3	46	242.3	42.7
66.0	11.5	27	125.1	22.0	87	184.2	32.5	47	243.2	42.9
67.0	11.8	28	126.1	22.1	88	185.1	32.6	48	244.2	43.1
68.0	12.0	29	127.0	22.4	89	186.1	32.8	49	245.2	43.2
69.0	12.2	30	128.0	22.6	90	187.1	33.0	50	246.2	43.4
69.9	12.3	131	129.0	22.7	191	188.1	33.2	251	247.2	43.5
70.9	12.5	32	130.0	22.9	92	189.1	33.3	52	248.2	43.8
71.9	12.7	33	131.0	23.1	93	190.1	33.5	53	249.2	43.9
72.9	12.8	34	132.0	23.3	94	191.1	33.7	54	250.1	44.1
73.9	13.0	35	132.9	23.4	95	192.0	33.9	55	251.1	44.3
74.9	13.2	36	133.9	23.6	96	193.0	34.0	56	252.1	44.5
75.9	13.4	37	134.9	23.8	97	194.0	34.2	57	253.1	44.6
76.9	13.5	38	135.9	24.0	98	195.0	34.4	58	254.1	44.8
77.9	13.7	39	136.9	24.1	99	196.0	34.6	59	255.1	45.0
78.9	13.9	40	137.9	24.3	200	197.0	34.7	60	256.0	45.1
79.9	14.1	141	138.9	24.5	201	197.9	34.9	261	257.0	45.3
80.9	14.2	42	139.9	24.7	01	198.9	35.1	62	258.0	45.5
81.9	14.4	43	140.9	24.8	02	199.9	35.3	63	259.0	45.7
82.9	14.6	44	141.8	25.0	03	200.9	35.4	64	260.0	45.8
83.9	14.8	45	142.8	25.2	04	201.9	35.6	65	261.0	46.0
84.9	14.9	46	143.8	25.4	05	202.9	35.8	66	262.0	46.2
85.9	15.1	47	144.8	25.5	06	203.9	35.9	67	262.9	46.4
86.9	15.3	48	145.8	25.7	07	204.9	36.1	68	263.9	46.5
87.9	15.5	49	146.7	25.9	08	205.9	36.3	69	264.9	46.7
88.9	15.6	50	147.7	26.0	09	206.9	36.5	70	265.9	46.9
89.9	15.8	151	148.7	26.2	211	207.9	36.6	271	266.9	47.1
90.9	16.0	52	149.7	26.4	11	208.9	36.8	72	267.9	47.2
91.9	16.1	53	150.7	26.5	12	209.9	37.0	73	268.9	47.4

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 5 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.7	05.3	121	120.5	10.5	181	180.3	15.8	241	240.1	21.0
2	02.0	00.2	62	61.8	05.4	122	121.5	10.6	182	181.3	15.9	242	241.1	21.1
3	03.0	00.3	63	62.9	05.5	123	122.5	10.7	183	182.3	16.0	243	242.1	21.2
4	04.0	00.3	64	64.0	05.6	124	123.5	10.8	184	183.3	16.0	244	243.1	21.3
5	05.0	00.4	65	65.1	05.7	125	124.5	10.9	185	184.3	16.1	245	244.1	21.4
6	06.0	00.5	66	66.2	05.8	126	125.5	11.0	186	185.3	16.2	246	245.1	21.4
7	07.0	00.6	67	67.3	05.8	127	126.5	11.1	187	186.3	16.3	247	246.1	21.5
8	08.0	00.7	68	68.4	05.9	128	127.5	11.2	188	187.3	16.4	248	247.1	21.6
9	09.0	00.8	69	69.5	06.0	129	128.5	11.2	189	188.3	16.5	249	248.1	21.7
10	10.0	00.9	70	70.6	06.1	130	129.5	11.3	190	189.3	16.6	250	249.1	21.8
11	11.0	01.0	71	71.7	06.2	131	130.5	11.4	191	190.3	16.6	251	250.0	21.9
12	12.0	01.0	72	72.8	06.3	132	131.5	11.5	192	191.3	16.7	252	251.0	22.0
13	13.0	01.1	73	73.9	06.4	133	132.5	11.6	193	192.3	16.8	253	252.0	22.1
14	14.0	01.2	74	75.0	06.4	134	133.5	11.7	194	193.3	16.9	254	253.0	22.1
15	15.0	01.3	75	76.1	06.5	135	134.5	11.8	195	194.3	17.0	255	254.0	22.2
16	16.0	01.4	76	77.2	06.6	136	135.5	11.9	196	195.3	17.1	256	255.0	22.3
17	17.0	01.5	77	78.3	06.7	137	136.5	11.9	197	196.3	17.2	257	256.0	22.4
18	18.0	01.6	78	79.4	06.8	138	137.5	12.0	198	197.2	17.3	258	257.0	22.5
19	19.0	01.7	79	80.5	06.9	139	138.5	12.1	199	198.2	17.3	259	258.0	22.6
20	20.0	01.7	80	81.6	07.0	140	139.5	12.2	200	199.2	17.4	260	259.0	22.7
21	21.0	01.8	81	82.7	07.1	141	140.5	12.3	201	200.2	17.5	261	260.0	22.7
22	22.0	01.9	82	83.8	07.1	142	141.5	12.4	202	201.2	17.6	262	261.0	22.8
23	23.0	02.0	83	84.9	07.2	143	142.5	12.5	203	202.2	17.7	263	262.0	22.9
24	24.0	02.1	84	86.0	07.3	144	143.5	12.6	204	203.2	17.8	264	263.0	23.0
25	25.0	02.2	85	87.1	07.4	145	144.4	12.6	205	204.2	17.9	265	264.0	23.1
26	26.0	02.3	86	88.2	07.5	146	145.4	12.7	206	205.2	18.0	266	265.0	23.2
27	27.0	02.4	87	89.3	07.6	147	146.4	12.8	207	206.2	18.0	267	266.0	23.3
28	28.0	02.4	88	90.4	07.7	148	147.4	12.9	208	207.2	18.1	268	267.0	23.4
29	29.0	02.5	89	91.5	07.8	149	148.4	13.0	209	208.2	18.2	269	268.0	23.4
30	30.0	02.6	90	92.6	07.8	150	149.4	13.1	210	209.2	18.3	270	269.0	23.5
31	31.0	02.7	91	93.7	07.9	151	150.4	13.2	211	210.2	18.4	271	270.0	23.6
32	32.0	02.8	92	94.8	08.0	152	151.4	13.2	212	211.2	18.5	272	271.0	23.7
33	33.0	02.9	93	95.9	08.1	153	152.4	13.3	213	212.2	18.6	273	272.0	23.8
34	34.0	03.0	94	97.0	08.2	154	153.4	13.4	214	213.2	18.7	274	273.0	23.9
35	35.0	03.1	95	98.1	08.3	155	154.4	13.5	215	214.2	18.7	275	274.0	24.0
36	36.0	03.1	96	99.2	08.4	156	155.4	13.6	216	215.2	18.8	276	275.0	24.1
37	37.0	03.2	97	100.3	08.5	157	156.4	13.7	217	216.2	18.9	277	276.0	24.1
38	38.0	03.3	98	101.4	08.5	158	157.4	13.8	218	217.2	19.0	278	277.0	24.2
39	39.0	03.4	99	102.5	08.6	159	158.4	13.9	219	218.2	19.1	279	278.0	24.3
40	40.0	03.5	100	103.6	08.7	160	159.4	13.9	220	219.2	19.2	280	279.0	24.4
41	41.0	03.6	101	104.7	08.8	161	160.4	14.0	221	220.2	19.3	281	280.0	24.5
42	42.0	03.7	102	105.8	08.9	162	161.4	14.1	222	221.2	19.3	282	281.0	24.6
43	43.0	03.7	103	106.9	09.0	163	162.4	14.2	223	222.2	19.4	283	282.0	24.7
44	44.0	03.8	104	108.0	09.1	164	163.4	14.3	224	223.2	19.5	284	283.0	24.8
45	45.0	03.9	105	109.1	09.2	165	164.4	14.4	225	224.2	19.6	285	284.0	24.8
46	46.0	04.0	106	110.2	09.2	166	165.4	14.5	226	225.2	19.7	286	285.0	24.9
47	47.0	04.1	107	111.3	09.3	167	166.4	14.6	227	226.2	19.8	287	286.0	25.0
48	48.0	04.2	108	112.4	09.4	168	167.4	14.6	228	227.2	19.9	288	287.0	25.1
49	49.0	04.3	109	113.5	09.5	169	168.4	14.7	229	228.2	20.0	289	288.0	25.2
50	50.0	04.4	110	114.6	09.6	170	169.4	14.8	230	229.2	20.0	290	289.0	25.3
51	51.0	04.4	111	115.7	09.7	171	170.4	14.9	231	230.2	20.1	291	290.0	25.4
52	52.0	04.5	112	116.8	09.8	172	171.4	15.0	232	231.2	20.2	292	291.0	25.4
53	53.0	04.6	113	117.9	09.8	173	172.4	15.1	233	232.2	20.3	293	292.0	25.5
54	54.0	04.7	114	119.0	09.9	174	173.4	15.2	234	233.2	20.4	294	293.0	25.6
55	55.0	04.8	115	120.1	10.0	175	174.4	15.3	235	234.2	20.5	295	294.0	25.7
56	56.0	04.9	116	121.2	10.1	176	175.4	15.3	236	235.2	20.6	296	295.0	25.8
57	57.0	05.0	117	122.3	10.2	177	176.4	15.4	237	236.2	20.7	297	296.0	25.9
58	58.0	05.1	118	123.4	10.3	178	177.4	15.5	238	237.2	20.7	298	297.0	26.0
59	59.0	05.1	119	124.5	10.4	179	178.4	15.6	239	238.2	20.8	299	298.0	26.1
60	60.0	05.2	120	125.6	10.5	180	179.4	15.7	240	239.2	20.9	300	299.0	26.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 85 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 10 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
60.1	10.6	121	119.2	21.0	181	178.3	31.4	241	237.3	41.8
61.1	10.8	22	120.1	21.2	82	179.2	31.6	42	238.3	42.0
62.0	10.9	23	121.1	21.4	83	180.2	31.8	43	239.3	42.2
63.0	11.1	24	122.1	21.5	84	181.2	32.0	44	240.3	42.4
64.0	11.2	25	123.1	21.7	85	182.2	32.1	45	241.3	42.5
65.0	11.3	26	124.1	21.9	86	183.2	32.3	46	242.3	42.7
66.0	11.5	27	125.1	22.0	87	184.2	32.5	47	243.2	42.9
67.0	11.6	28	126.1	22.1	88	185.1	32.6	48	244.2	43.1
68.0	12.0	29	127.0	22.4	89	186.1	32.8	49	245.2	43.2
69.9	12.2	30	128.0	22.6	90	187.1	33.0	50	246.2	43.4
69.9	12.3	131	129.0	22.7	191	188.1	33.2	251	247.2	43.5
70.9	12.5	132	130.0	22.9	92	189.1	33.3	52	248.2	43.8
71.9	12.7	33	131.0	23.1	93	190.1	33.5	53	249.2	43.9
72.9	12.8	34	132.0	23.3	94	191.1	33.7	54	250.2	44.1
73.9	13.0	35	133.0	23.4	95	192.0	33.9	55	251.1	44.3
74.8	13.2	36	133.9	23.6	96	193.0	34.0	56	252.1	44.5
75.8	13.4	37	134.9	23.8	97	194.0	34.2	57	253.1	44.6
76.8	13.5	38	135.9	24.0	98	195.0	34.4	58	254.1	44.8
77.8	13.7	39	136.9	24.1	99	196.0	34.6	59	255.1	45.0
78.8	13.9	40	137.9	24.3	200	197.0	34.7	60	256.0	45.1
79.8	14.1	141	138.9	24.5	201	197.9	34.9	261	257.0	45.2
80.8	14.2	42	139.9	24.7	02	198.9	35.1	62	258.0	45.5
81.7	14.4	43	140.9	24.8	03	199.9	35.3	63	259.0	45.7
82.7	14.6	44	141.8	25.0	04	200.9	35.4	64	260.0	45.8
83.7	14.8	45	142.8	25.2	05	201.9	35.6	65	261.0	46.0
84.7	14.9	46	143.8	25.4	06	202.9	35.8	66	262.0	46.2
85.7	15.1	47	144.8	25.5	07	203.9	35.9	67	262.9	46.4
86.7	15.3	48	145.8	25.7	08	204.9	36.1	68	263.9	46.5
87.6	15.5	49	146.7	25.9	09	205.8	36.3	69	264.9	46.7
88.6	15.6	50	147.7	26.0	10	206.8	36.5	70	265.9	46.9
89.6	15.8	151	148.7	26.2	211	207.8	36.6	271	266.9	47.1
90.6	16.0	52	149.7	26.4	12	208.8	36.8	72	267.9	47.2
					13	209.8	37.0			

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 12 Degrees.

Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.
51	59.7	12.7	121	118.4	25.2	181	177.0	37.6	241	235.7
52	60.6	12.9	22	119.3	25.4	82	172.0	37.8	42	246.7
53	61.6	13.1	23	120.3	25.6	83	179.0	38.0	43	247.7
54	62.6	13.3	24	121.3	25.8	84	180.0	38.1	44	248.7
55	63.6	13.5	25	122.3	26.0	85	181.0	38.3	45	249.7
56	64.6	13.7	26	123.3	26.2	86	181.9	38.7	46	240.6
57	65.5	13.9	27	124.3	26.4	87	182.9	38.9	47	241.6
58	66.5	14.1	28	125.3	26.6	88	183.9	39.1	48	242.6
59	67.5	14.3	29	126.3	26.8	89	184.9	39.3	49	243.6
60	68.5	14.6	30	127.3	27.0	90	185.9	39.6	50	244.6
71	69.4	14.8	131	128.1	27.2	191	186.8	39.7	251	245.5
72	70.4	15.0	32	129.1	27.4	92	187.8	39.9	52	246.5
73	71.4	15.2	33	130.1	27.7	93	188.8	40.1	53	247.5
74	72.4	15.4	34	131.1	27.9	94	189.8	40.3	54	248.4
75	73.4	15.6	35	132.1	28.1	95	190.7	40.5	55	249.4
76	74.3	15.8	36	133.1	28.3	96	191.7	40.8	56	250.4
77	75.3	16.0	37	134.1	28.5	97	192.7	41.0	57	251.4
78	76.3	16.2	38	135.1	28.7	98	193.7	41.2	58	252.4
79	77.3	16.4	39	136.1	28.9	99	194.7	41.4	59	253.4
80	78.3	16.6	40	137.1	29.1	200	195.6	41.6	60	254.4
81	79.2	16.8	141	137.9	29.3	201	196.6	41.8	61	255.4
82	80.2	17.0	42	138.9	29.5	02	197.6	42.0	62	256.4
83	81.2	17.3	43	139.9	29.7	03	198.6	42.2	63	257.4
84	82.2	17.5	44	140.9	29.9	04	199.6	42.4	64	258.4
85	83.1	17.7	45	141.8	30.1	05	200.6	42.6	65	259.4
86	84.1	17.9	46	142.8	30.4	06	201.6	42.8	66	260.4
87	85.1	18.1	47	143.8	30.6	07	202.6	43.0	67	261.4
88	86.1	18.3	48	144.8	30.8	08	203.6	43.2	68	262.4
89	87.0	18.5	49	145.7	31.0	09	204.6	43.5	69	263.4
90	88.0	18.7	50	146.7	31.2	10	205.6	43.7	70	264.4
91	89.0	18.9	151	147.7	31.4	211	206.4	43.9	271	265.1
92	90.0	19.1	59	148.7	31.6	12	207.4	44.1	72	266.1

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 9 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.000	2	61	60.209	5	121	119.7	8.9	181	178.8	28.3	241	238.6	37.7
2	02.000	3	62	61.203	7	122	120.7	19.1	182	179.8	28.5	242	239.6	37.9
3	03.000	5	63	62.204	9	123	121.8	19.2	183	180.7	28.6	243	240.0	38.0
4	04.000	6	64	63.210	0	124	122.5	19.4	184	181.7	28.8	244	241.0	38.2
5	04.900	8	65	64.210	2	125	123.3	19.6	185	182.7	28.9	245	242.0	38.3
6	05.900	9	66	65.210	3	126	124.3	19.7	186	183.7	29.1	246	243.0	38.5
7	06.901	1	67	66.210	5	127	125.3	19.9	187	184.7	29.3	247	244.0	38.6
8	07.901	3	68	67.210	6	128	126.4	20.0	188	185.7	29.4	248	244.9	38.8
9	08.901	4	69	68.210	8	129	127.4	20.2	189	186.7	29.6	249	245.9	39.0
10	09.901	6	70	69.211	0	130	128.4	20.3	190	187.7	29.7	250	246.1	39.1
11	10.901	7	71	70.211	1	131	129.4	20.5	191	188.6	29.9	251	247.5	39.3
12	11.901	9	72	71.211	3	132	130.1	20.6	192	189.6	30.0	252	248.9	39.4
13	12.802	0	73	72.211	4	133	131.1	20.8	193	190.6	30.2	253	249.9	39.6
14	13.802	2	74	73.211	6	134	132.1	21.0	194	191.6	30.3	254	250.9	39.7
15	14.802	3	75	74.211	7	135	133.3	21.1	195	192.6	30.5	255	251.9	39.9
16	15.802	5	76	75.211	9	136	134.3	21.3	196	193.6	30.7	256	252.8	40.0
17	16.802	7	77	76.212	0	137	135.3	21.4	197	194.6	30.8	257	253.8	40.2
18	17.802	8	78	77.012	2	138	136.3	21.6	198	195.6	31.0	258	254.8	40.4
19	18.803	0	79	78.012	4	139	137.3	21.7	199	196.6	31.1	259	255.8	40.5
20	19.803	1	80	79.012	5	140	138.3	21.9	200	197.5	31.3	260	256.8	40.7
21	20.703	3	81	80.012	7	141	139.3	22.1	201	198.5	31.4	261	257.8	40.8
22	21.703	4	82	81.012	8	142	140.3	22.2	202	199.5	31.6	262	258.8	41.0
23	22.703	6	83	82.013	0	143	141.1	22.4	203	200.5	31.8	263	259.8	41.1
24	23.703	8	84	83.013	1	144	142.2	22.5	204	201.5	31.9	264	260.7	41.3
25	24.703	9	85	84.013	3	145	143.2	22.7	205	202.5	32.1	265	261.7	41.5
26	25.704	1	86	84.913	5	146	144.3	22.8	206	203.5	32.2	266	262.7	41.6
27	26.704	2	87	85.913	6	147	145.3	23.0	207	204.5	32.4	267	263.7	41.8
28	27.704	4	88	86.913	8	148	146.3	23.2	208	205.5	32.5	268	264.7	41.9
29	28.604	5	89	87.913	9	149	147.3	23.3	209	206.4	32.7	269	265.7	42.1
30	29.604	7	90	88.914	1	150	148.3	23.5	210	207.4	32.9	270	266.7	42.2
31	30.604	8	91	89.914	2	151	149.3	23.6	211	208.4	33.0	271	267.7	42.4
32	31.605	0	92	90.914	4	152	150.3	23.8	212	209.4	33.2	272	268.7	42.6
33	32.605	2	93	91.914	5	153	151.1	23.9	213	210.4	33.3	273	269.6	42.7
34	33.605	3	94	92.814	7	154	152.1	24.1	214	211.4	33.5	274	270.6	42.9
35	34.605	5	95	93.814	9	155	153.1	24.2	215	212.4	33.6	275	271.6	43.0
36	35.605	6	96	94.815	0	156	154.1	24.4	216	213.3	33.8	276	272.6	43.2
37	36.505	8	97	95.815	2	157	155.1	24.6	217	214.3	33.9	277	273.6	43.3
38	37.505	9	98	96.815	3	158	156.1	24.7	218	215.3	34.1	278	274.6	43.5
39	38.506	1	99	97.815	5	159	157.0	24.9	219	216.3	34.3	279	275.6	43.6
40	39.506	3	100	98.815	6	160	158.0	25.0	220	217.3	34.4	280	276.6	43.8
41	40.506	4	101	99.815	8	161	159.0	25.2	221	218.3	34.6	281	277.5	44.0
42	41.506	6	102	100.716	0	162	160.0	25.3	222	219.3	34.7	282	278.5	44.1
43	42.506	7	103	101.716	1	163	161.0	25.5	223	220.3	34.9	283	279.5	44.3
44	43.506	9	104	102.716	3	164	162.0	25.7	224	221.2	35.0	284	280.5	44.4
45	44.407	0	105	103.716	4	165	163.0	25.8	225	222.2	35.2	285	281.5	44.6
46	45.407	2	106	104.716	6	166	164.0	26.0	226	223.2	35.4	286	282.5	44.7
47	46.407	4	107	105.716	7	167	164.9	26.1	227	224.2	35.5	287	283.5	44.9
48	47.407	5	108	106.716	9	168	165.9	26.3	228	225.2	35.7	288	284.5	45.1
49	48.407	7	109	107.717	1	169	166.9	26.4	229	226.2	35.8	289	285.4	45.2
50	49.407	8	110	108.617	2	170	167.9	26.6	230	227.2	36.0	290	286.4	45.4
51	50.408	0	111	109.617	4	171	168.9	26.8	231	228.2	36.1	291	287.4	45.5
52	51.408	1	112	110.617	5	172	169.9	26.9	232	229.1	36.3	292	288.4	45.7
53	52.308	3	113	111.617	7	173	170.9	27.1	233	230.1	36.4	293	289.4	45.8
54	53.308	4	114	112.617	8	174	171.9	27.2	234	231.1	36.6	294	290.4	46.0
55	54.308	6	115	113.618	0	175	172.9	27.4	235	232.1	36.8	295	291.4	46.1
56	55.308	8	116	114.618	1	176	173.9	27.5	236	233.1	36.9	296	292.4	46.3
57	56.309	9	117	115.618	3	177	174.9	27.7	237	234.1	37.1	297	293.3	46.5
58	57.309	1	118	116.518	5	178	175.9	27.8	238	235.1	37.2	298	294.3	46.6
59	58.309	2	119	117.518	6	179	176.9	28.0	239	236.1	37.4	299	295.3	46.8
60	59.309	4	120	118.518	8	180	177.8	28.2	240	237.0	37.5	300	296.3	46.9
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 81 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 12 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.
51	59.7	12.7	121	118.4	25.2	181	177.0	37.6	241	245.7	50.1
52	60.6	12.9	122	119.3	25.4	182	178.0	37.8	242	246.7	50.3
53	61.6	13.1	123	120.3	25.6	183	179.0	38.0	243	247.7	50.5
54	62.6	13.3	124	121.3	25.8	184	180.0	38.3	244	248.7	50.7
55	63.6	13.5	125	122.3	26.0	185	181.0	38.5	245	249.7	50.9
56	64.6	13.7	126	123.3	26.2	186	182.0	38.7	246	250.7	51.1
57	65.5	13.9	127	124.3	26.4	187	183.0	38.9	247	251.7	51.4
58	66.5	14.1	128	125.3	26.6	188	184.0	39.1	248	252.7	51.6
59	67.5	14.3	129	126.3	26.8	189	185.0	39.3	249	253.7	51.8
60	68.5	14.6	130	127.3	27.0	190	186.0	39.5	250	254.7	52.0
61	69.4	14.8	131	128.3	27.2	191	187.0	39.7	251	255.7	52.2
62	70.4	15.0	132	129.3	27.4	192	188.0	39.9	252	256.7	52.4
63	71.4	15.2	133	130.3	27.7	193	189.0	40.1	253	257.7	52.6
64	72.4	15.4	134	131.3	27.9	194	190.0	40.3	254	258.7	52.8
65	73.4	15.6	135	132.3	28.1	195	191.0	40.5	255	259.7	53.0
66	74.3	15.8	136	133.3	28.3	196	192.0	40.8	256	260.7	53.2
67	75.3	16.0	137	134.3	28.5	197	193.0	41.0	257	261.7	53.4
68	76.3	16.2	138	135.3	28.7	198	194.0	41.2	258	262.7	53.6
69	77.3	16.4	139	136.3	28.9	199	195.0	41.4	259	263.7	53.8
70	78.3	16.6	140	137.3	29.1	200	196.0	41.6	260	264.7	54.1
71	79.2	16.8	141	138.3	29.3	201	197.0	41.8	261	265.7	54.3
72	80.2	17.0	142	139.3	29.5	202	198.0	42.0	262	266.7	54.5
73	81.2	17.3	143	140.3	29.7	203	199.0	42.2	263	267.7	54.7
74	82.2	17.5	144	141.3	29.9	204	200.0	42.4	264	268.7	54.9
75	83.1	17.7	145	142.3	30.1	205	201.0	42.6	265	269.7	55.1
76	84.1	17.9	146	143.3	30.4	206	202.0	42.8	266	270.7	55.3
77	85.1	18.1	147	144.3	30.6	207	203.0	43.0	267	271.7	55.5
78	86.1	18.3	148	145.3	30.8	208	204.0	43.2	268	272.7	55.7
79	87.0	18.5	149	146.3	31.0	209	205.0	43.5	269	273.7	55.9
80	88.0	18.7	150	147.3	31.2	210	206.0	43.7	270	274.7	56.1
81	89.0	18.9	151	148.3	31.4	211	207.0	43.9	271	275.7	56.3
82	90.0	19.1	152	149.3	31.6	212	208.0	44.1	272	276.7	56.5

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 11 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.9	11.6	121	118.8	23.1	181	177.7	31.5	241	236.6	46.0
2	02.0	00.4	62	60.9	11.8	22	119.8	23.3	82	178.7	31.7	42	237.6	46.2
3	02.9	00.6	63	61.8	12.0	23	120.7	23.5	83	179.6	31.9	43	238.5	46.4
4	03.9	00.8	64	62.8	12.2	24	121.7	23.7	84	180.6	32.1	44	239.5	46.6
5	04.9	01.0	65	63.8	12.4	25	122.7	23.9	85	181.6	32.3	45	240.5	46.7
6	05.9	01.1	66	64.8	12.6	26	123.7	24.0	86	182.6	32.5	46	241.5	46.9
7	06.9	01.3	67	65.8	12.8	27	124.7	24.2	87	183.6	32.7	47	242.5	47.1
8	07.9	01.5	68	66.8	13.0	28	125.6	24.4	88	184.6	32.9	48	243.5	47.3
9	08.8	01.7	69	67.7	13.2	29	126.6	24.6	89	185.5	33.1	49	244.5	47.5
10	09.8	01.9	70	68.7	13.4	30	127.6	24.8	90	186.5	33.3	50	245.5	47.7
11	10.8	02.1	71	69.7	13.5	31	128.6	25.0	91	187.5	33.5	51	246.4	47.9
12	11.8	02.3	72	70.7	13.7	32	129.6	25.2	92	188.5	33.6	52	247.4	48.1
13	12.8	02.5	73	71.7	13.9	33	130.6	25.4	93	189.5	33.8	53	248.4	48.3
14	13.7	02.7	74	72.6	14.1	34	131.6	25.6	94	190.5	34.0	54	249.4	48.5
15	14.7	02.9	75	73.6	14.3	35	132.5	25.8	95	191.5	34.2	55	250.4	48.7
16	15.7	03.1	76	74.6	14.5	36	133.5	26.0	96	192.5	34.4	56	251.4	48.9
17	16.7	03.2	77	75.6	14.7	37	134.5	26.1	97	193.5	34.6	57	252.4	49.0
18	17.7	03.4	78	76.6	14.9	38	135.5	26.3	98	194.5	34.8	58	253.4	49.2
19	18.7	03.6	79	77.5	15.1	39	136.4	26.5	99	195.5	35.0	59	254.4	49.4
20	19.6	03.8	80	78.5	15.3	40	137.4	26.7	200	196.5	35.2	60	255.4	49.6
21	20.6	04.0	81	79.5	15.5	41	138.4	26.9	201	197.5	35.4	61	256.4	49.8
22	21.6	04.2	82	80.5	15.6	42	139.4	27.1	02	198.5	35.5	62	257.4	50.0
23	22.6	04.4	83	81.5	15.8	43	140.4	27.3	03	199.5	35.7	63	258.4	50.2
24	23.6	04.6	84	82.5	16.0	44	141.4	27.5	04	200.5	35.9	64	259.4	50.4
25	24.6	04.8	85	83.4	16.2	45	142.4	27.7	05	201.5	36.1	65	260.4	50.6
26	25.5	05.0	86	84.4	16.4	46	143.4	27.9	06	202.5	36.3	66	261.4	50.8
27	26.5	05.2	87	85.4	16.6	47	144.4	28.0	07	203.5	36.5	67	262.4	50.9
28	27.5	05.3	88	86.4	16.8	48	145.4	28.2	08	204.5	36.7	68	263.4	51.1
29	28.5	05.5	89	87.4	17.0	49	146.4	28.4	09	205.5	36.9	69	264.4	51.3
30	29.4	05.7	90	88.3	17.2	50	147.4	28.6	10	206.5	37.1	70	265.4	51.5
31	30.4	05.9	91	89.3	17.4	51	148.4	28.8	21	207.5	37.3	71	266.4	51.7
32	31.4	06.1	92	90.3	17.6	52	149.4	29.0	12	208.5	37.5	72	267.4	51.9
33	32.4	06.3	93	91.3	17.7	53	150.4	29.2	13	209.5	37.7	73	268.4	52.1
34	33.4	06.5	94	92.3	17.9	54	151.4	29.4	14	210.5	37.9	74	269.4	52.3
35	34.4	06.7	95	93.3	18.1	55	152.4	29.6	15	211.5	38.1	75	270.4	52.5
36	35.4	06.9	96	94.2	18.3	56	153.4	29.8	16	212.5	38.3	76	271.4	52.7
37	36.3	07.1	97	95.2	18.5	57	154.4	30.0	17	213.5	38.5	77	272.4	52.9
38	37.3	07.3	98	96.2	18.7	58	155.4	30.1	18	214.5	38.7	78	273.4	53.0
39	38.3	07.4	99	97.2	18.9	59	156.4	30.3	19	215.5	38.9	79	274.4	53.2
40	39.3	07.6	100	98.2	19.1	60	157.4	30.5	20	216.5	39.1	80	275.4	53.4
41	40.2	07.8	101	99.1	19.3	61	158.4	30.7	21	217.5	39.3	221	276.4	53.6
42	41.2	08.0	02	100.1	19.5	62	159.4	30.9	22	218.5	39.5	82	277.4	53.8
43	42.2	08.2	03	101.1	19.7	63	160.4	31.1	23	219.5	39.7	83	278.4	54.0
44	43.2	08.4	04	102.1	19.8	64	161.4	31.3	24	220.5	39.9	84	279.4	54.2
45	44.2	08.6	05	103.1	20.0	65	162.4	31.5	25	221.5	40.1	85	280.4	54.4
46	45.2	08.8	06	104.1	20.2	66	163.4	31.7	26	222.5	40.3	86	281.4	54.6
47	46.1	09.0	07	105.0	20.4	67	164.4	31.9	27	223.5	40.5	87	282.4	54.8
48	47.1	09.2	08	106.0	20.6	68	165.4	32.1	28	224.5	40.7	88	283.4	55.0
49	48.1	09.4	09	107.0	20.8	69	166.4	32.3	29	225.5	40.9	89	284.4	55.1
50	49.1	09.5	10	108.0	21.0	70	167.4	32.5	30	226.5	41.1	90	285.4	55.3
51	50.1	09.7	11	109.0	21.2	71	168.4	32.7	231	227.5	41.3	251	286.4	55.5
52	51.0	09.9	12	110.0	21.4	72	169.4	32.9	32	228.5	41.5	92	287.4	55.7
53	52.0	10.1	13	110.9	21.6	73	170.4	33.0	33	229.5	41.7	93	288.4	55.9
54	53.0	10.3	14	111.9	21.8	74	171.4	33.2	34	230.5	41.9	94	289.4	56.1
55	54.0	10.5	15	112.9	22.0	75	172.4	33.4	35	231.5	42.1	95	290.4	56.3
56	55.0	10.7	16	113.9	22.2	76	173.4	33.6	36	232.5	42.3	96	291.4	56.5
57	56.0	10.9	17	114.9	22.4	77	174.4	33.8	37	233.5	42.5	97	292.4	56.7
58	56.9	11.1	18	115.8	22.5	78	175.4	34.0	38	234.5	42.7	98	293.4	56.9
59	57.9	11.3	19	116.8	22.7	79	176.4	34.2	39	235.5	42.9	99	294.4	57.1
60	58.9	11.4	20	117.8	22.9	80	177.4	34.3	40	236.5	43.1	300	295.4	57.2

for 79 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 14 Degrees.

	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
59	2	14.2	121	117.4	29.3	181	175.6	43.2	241	233.8	58.3
60	2	15.0	22	118.4	29.5	82	176.6	44.0	42	234.8	58.5
61	1	15.2	23	119.3	29.8	83	177.6	44.3	43	235.8	58.8
62	1	15.5	24	120.3	30.0	84	178.5	44.5	44	236.8	59.0
63	1	15.7	25	121.3	30.2	85	179.5	44.8	45	237.7	59.3
64	0	16.0	26	122.3	30.5	86	180.5	45.0	46	238.7	59.5
65	0	16.2	27	123.2	30.7	87	181.4	45.2	47	239.7	59.8
66	0	16.5	28	124.2	31.0	88	182.4	45.5	48	240.6	60.0
67	0	16.7	29	125.2	31.2	89	183.4	45.7	49	241.6	60.2
68	9	16.9	30	126.1	31.4	90	184.4	46.0	50	242.6	60.5
69	9	17.2	31	127.1	31.7	191	185.3	46.2	251	243.5	60.7
70	9	17.4	32	128.1	31.9	92	186.3	46.4	52	244.5	61.0
71	8	17.7	33	129.0	32.2	93	187.3	46.7	53	245.5	61.2
72	8	17.9	34	130.0	32.4	94	188.2	46.9	54	246.5	61.4
73	8	18.1	35	131.0	32.7	95	189.2	47.2	55	247.4	61.7
74	7	18.4	36	132.0	32.9	96	190.2	47.4	56	248.4	61.9
75	7	18.6	37	132.9	33.1	97	191.1	47.7	57	249.4	62.2
76	7	18.9	38	133.9	33.4	98	192.1	47.9	58	250.3	62.4
77	7	19.1	39	134.9	33.6	99	193.1	48.1	59	251.3	62.7
78	6	19.4	40	135.8	33.9	200	194.1	48.4	60	252.3	62.9
79	6	19.6	141	136.8	34.1	201	195.0	48.6	261	253.2	63.1
80	6	19.8	42	137.8	34.4	02	196.0	48.9	62	254.2	63.4
81	5	20.1	43	138.8	34.6	03	197.0	49.1	63	255.2	63.6
82	5	20.3	44	139.7	34.8	04	197.9	49.4	64	256.2	63.9
83	5	20.6	45	140.7	35.1	05	198.9	49.6	65	257.1	64.1
84	4	20.8	46	141.7	35.3	06	199.9	49.8	66	258.1	64.3
85	4	21.0	47	142.6	35.6	07	200.9	50.1	67	259.1	64.6
86	4	21.3	48	143.6	35.8	08	201.8	50.3	68	260.0	64.8
87	4	21.5	49	144.6	36.0	09	202.8	50.6	69	261.0	65.1
88	3	21.8	50	145.5	36.3	10	203.8	50.8	70	262.0	65.3
89	3	22.0	151	146.5	36.5	211	204.7	51.0	271	263.0	65.6
90	2	22.3	52	147.5	36.8	12	205.7	51.3	72	264.0	65.8

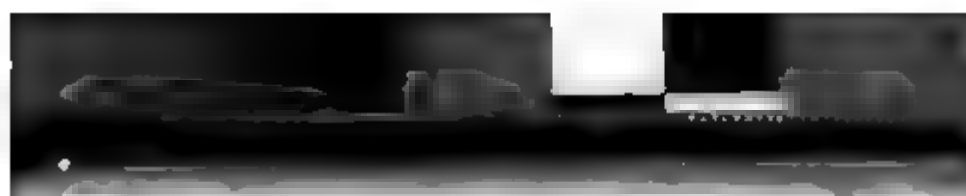


TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 13 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.4	13.7	121	117.9	27.2	181	176.4	40.7	241	234.8	54.2
2	01.9	00.4	62	60.4	13.9	122	118.9	27.4	182	177.3	40.9	242	235.8	54.4
3	02.9	00.7	63	61.4	14.2	123	119.8	27.7	183	178.3	41.2	243	236.8	54.7
4	03.9	00.9	64	62.3	14.4	124	120.8	27.9	184	179.3	41.4	244	237.7	54.9
5	04.9	01.1	65	63.3	14.6	125	121.8	28.1	185	180.3	41.6	245	238.7	55.1
6	05.8	01.3	66	64.3	14.8	126	122.8	28.3	186	181.4	41.8	246	239.7	55.3
7	06.8	01.6	67	65.3	15.1	127	123.7	28.6	187	182.2	42.1	247	240.7	55.6
8	07.8	01.8	68	66.3	15.3	128	124.7	28.8	188	183.2	42.3	248	241.6	55.8
9	08.8	02.0	69	67.2	15.5	129	125.7	29.0	189	184.2	42.5	249	242.6	56.0
10	09.7	02.2	70	68.2	15.7	130	126.7	29.2	190	185.1	42.7	250	243.6	56.2
11	10.7	02.5	71	69.2	16.0	131	127.6	29.5	191	186.1	43.0	251	244.6	56.5
12	11.7	02.7	72	70.2	16.2	132	128.6	29.7	192	187.1	43.2	252	245.5	56.7
13	12.7	02.9	73	71.1	16.4	133	129.6	29.9	193	188.1	43.4	253	246.5	56.9
14	13.6	03.1	74	72.1	16.6	134	130.6	30.1	194	189.0	43.6	254	247.5	57.1
15	14.6	03.4	75	73.1	16.9	135	131.5	30.4	195	190.0	43.9	255	248.5	57.4
16	15.6	03.6	76	74.1	17.1	136	132.5	30.6	196	191.0	44.1	256	249.4	57.6
17	16.6	03.8	77	75.0	17.3	137	133.5	30.8	197	192.0	44.3	257	250.4	57.8
18	17.5	04.0	78	76.0	17.5	138	134.5	31.0	198	192.9	44.5	258	251.4	58.0
19	18.5	04.3	79	77.0	17.8	139	135.4	31.3	199	193.9	44.8	259	252.4	58.1
20	19.5	04.5	80	78.0	18.0	140	136.4	31.5	200	194.9	45.0	260	253.4	58.5
21	20.5	04.7	81	78.9	18.2	141	137.4	31.7	201	195.8	45.2	261	254.3	58.7
22	21.4	04.9	82	79.9	18.4	142	138.4	31.9	202	196.8	45.4	262	255.3	58.9
23	22.4	05.2	83	80.9	18.7	143	139.3	32.2	203	197.8	45.7	263	256.3	59.2
24	23.4	05.4	84	81.8	18.9	144	140.3	32.4	204	198.8	45.9	264	257.2	59.4
25	24.4	05.6	85	82.8	19.1	145	141.3	32.6	205	199.7	46.1	265	258.2	59.6
26	25.4	05.8	86	83.8	19.3	146	142.3	32.8	206	200.7	46.3	266	259.2	59.8
27	26.4	06.1	87	84.8	19.6	147	143.3	33.1	207	201.7	46.6	267	260.2	60.1
28	27.4	06.3	88	85.7	19.8	148	144.3	33.3	208	202.7	46.8	268	261.1	60.3
29	28.3	06.5	89	86.7	20.0	149	145.3	33.5	209	203.6	47.0	269	262.1	60.5
30	29.3	06.7	90	87.7	20.2	150	146.3	33.7	210	204.6	47.2	270	263.1	60.7
31	30.3	07.0	91	88.7	20.5	151	147.3	34.0	211	205.6	47.5	271	264.1	61.0
32	31.3	07.2	92	89.6	20.7	152	148.3	34.2	212	206.6	47.7	272	265.0	61.2
33	32.3	07.4	93	90.6	20.9	153	149.3	34.4	213	207.6	47.9	273	266.0	61.4
34	33.3	07.6	94	91.6	21.1	154	150.3	34.6	214	208.6	48.1	274	267.0	61.6
35	34.3	07.9	95	92.6	21.4	155	151.3	34.9	215	209.6	48.4	275	268.0	61.9
36	35.3	08.1	96	93.6	21.6	156	152.3	35.1	216	210.6	48.6	276	269.0	62.1
37	36.3	08.3	97	94.6	21.8	157	153.3	35.3	217	211.6	48.8	277	270.0	62.1
38	37.3	08.5	98	95.6	22.0	158	154.3	35.5	218	212.6	49.0	278	271.0	62.3
39	38.3	08.8	99	96.6	22.3	159	155.3	35.8	219	213.6	49.3	279	272.0	62.8
40	39.3	09.0	100	97.6	22.5	160	156.3	36.0	220	214.6	49.5	280	273.0	63.0
41	40.3	09.2	101	98.6	22.7	161	157.3	36.2	221	215.6	49.7	281	274.0	63.2
42	41.3	09.4	102	99.6	22.9	162	158.3	36.4	222	216.6	49.9	282	275.0	63.4
43	42.3	09.7	103	100.6	23.2	163	159.3	36.7	223	217.6	50.2	283	276.0	63.7
44	43.3	09.9	104	101.6	23.4	164	160.3	36.9	224	218.6	50.4	284	277.0	63.9
45	44.3	10.1	105	102.6	23.6	165	161.3	37.1	225	219.6	50.6	285	278.0	64.1
46	45.3	10.3	106	103.6	23.8	166	162.3	37.3	226	220.6	50.8	286	279.0	64.3
47	46.3	10.6	107	104.6	24.1	167	163.3	37.6	227	221.6	51.1	287	280.0	64.6
48	47.3	10.8	108	105.6	24.3	168	164.3	37.8	228	222.6	51.3	288	281.0	64.8
49	48.3	11.0	109	106.6	24.5	169	165.3	38.0	229	223.6	51.5	289	282.0	65.0
50	49.3	11.2	110	107.6	24.7	170	166.3	38.2	230	224.6	51.7	290	283.0	65.2
51	50.3	11.5	111	108.6	25.0	171	167.3	38.5	231	225.6	52.0	291	284.0	65.5
52	51.3	11.7	112	109.6	25.2	172	168.3	38.7	232	226.6	52.2	292	285.0	65.7
53	52.3	11.9	113	110.6	25.4	173	169.3	38.9	233	227.6	52.4	293	286.0	65.9
54	53.3	12.1	114	111.6	25.6	174	170.3	39.1	234	228.6	52.6	294	287.0	66.1
55	54.3	12.4	115	112.6	25.9	175	171.3	39.4	235	229.6	52.9	295	288.0	66.3
56	55.3	12.6	116	113.6	26.1	176	172.3	39.6	236	230.6	53.1	296	289.0	66.6
57	56.3	12.8	117	114.6	26.3	177	173.3	39.8	237	231.6	53.3	297	290.0	66.8
58	57.3	13.0	118	115.6	26.5	178	174.3	40.0	238	232.6	53.5	298	291.0	67.0
59	58.3	13.3	119	116.6	26.8	179	175.3	40.3	239	233.6	53.8	299	292.0	67.1
60	59.3	13.5	120	117.6	27.0	180	176.3	40.5	240	234.6	54.0	300	293.0	67.2
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 77 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 16 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
101	58.6	16.8	61	58.6	16.8	121	116.2	33.4	181	173.0	49.9	241	231.1	66.1
201	59.0	33.6	62	59.0	33.6	221	136.2	66.8	221	174.9	50.2	281	232.2	82.7
301	59.4	50.4	63	60.0	50.4	241	118.2	83.9	241	175.9	50.4	301	233.6	99.0
401	59.8	67.1	64	61.5	67.1	261	120.2	101.5	261	176.9	50.7	321	234.9	115.8
501	60.1	83.9	65	62.5	83.9	281	121.1	117.7	281	177.8	51.0	341	236.1	132.6
601	60.4	100.6	66	63.4	100.6	301	122.1	133.9	301	178.7	51.3	361	237.2	149.4
701	60.7	117.4	67	64.4	117.4	321	123.0	150.1	321	179.6	51.6	381	238.3	166.2
801	61.0	134.2	68	65.3	134.2	341	124.0	166.3	341	180.5	51.8	401	239.4	183.0
901	61.3	150.9	69	66.3	150.9	361	125.0	182.5	361	181.4	52.1	421	240.5	199.8
1001	61.6	167.7	70	67.3	167.7	381	125.9	198.7	381	182.3	52.4	441	241.6	216.6
1101	61.9	184.4	71	68.3	184.4	401	126.9	214.9	401	183.2	52.7	461	242.7	233.4
1201	62.2	201.2	72	69.3	201.2	421	127.8	231.1	421	184.1	53.0	481	243.8	250.2
1301	62.5	217.9	73	70.3	217.9	441	128.8	247.3	441	185.0	53.3	501	244.9	267.0
1401	62.8	234.7	74	71.3	234.7	461	129.7	263.5	461	185.9	53.6	521	246.0	283.8
1501	63.1	251.4	75	72.3	251.4	481	130.7	279.7	481	186.8	53.9	541	247.1	300.6
1601	63.4	268.2	76	73.3	268.2	501	131.6	295.9	501	187.7	54.2	561	248.2	317.4
1701	63.7	284.9	77	74.3	284.9	521	132.6	312.1	521	188.6	54.5	581	249.3	334.2
1801	64.0	301.7	78	75.3	301.7	541	133.5	328.3	541	189.5	54.8	601	250.4	351.0
1901	64.3	318.4	79	76.3	318.4	561	134.5	344.5	561	190.4	55.1	621	251.5	367.8
2001	64.6	335.2	80	77.3	335.2	581	135.4	360.7	581	191.3	55.4	641	252.6	384.6
2101	64.9	351.9	81	78.3	351.9	601	136.4	376.9	601	192.2	55.7	661	253.7	401.4
2201	65.2	368.7	82	79.3	368.7	621	137.3	393.1	621	193.1	56.0	681	254.8	418.2
2301	65.5	385.4	83	80.3	385.4	641	138.3	409.3	641	194.0	56.3	701	255.9	435.0
2401	65.8	402.2	84	81.3	402.2	661	139.2	425.5	661	194.9	56.6	721	257.0	451.8
2501	66.1	418.9	85	82.3	418.9	681	140.2	441.7	681	195.8	56.9	741	258.1	468.6
2601	66.4	435.7	86	83.3	435.7	701	141.1	457.9	701	196.7	57.2	761	259.2	485.4
2701	66.7	452.4	87	84.3	452.4	721	142.1	474.1	721	197.6	57.5	781	260.3	502.2
2801	67.0	469.2	88	85.3	469.2	741	143.0	490.3	741	198.5	57.8	801	261.4	519.0
2901	67.3	485.9	89	86.3	485.9	761	144.0	506.5	761	199.4	58.1	821	262.5	535.8
3001	67.6	502.7	90	87.3	502.7	781	144.9	522.7	781	200.3	58.4	841	263.6	552.6
3101	67.9	519.4	91	88.3	519.4	801	145.9	538.9	801	201.2	58.7	861	264.7	569.4
3201	68.2	536.2	92	89.3	536.2	821	146.8	555.1	821	202.1	59.0	881	265.8	586.2
3301	68.5	552.9	93	90.3	552.9	841	147.8	571.3	841	203.0	59.3	901	266.9	603.0
3401	68.8	569.7	94	91.3	569.7	861	148.7	587.5	861	203.9	59.6	921	268.0	619.8
3501	69.1	586.4	95	92.3	586.4	881	149.7	603.7	881	204.8	59.9	941	269.1	636.6
3601	69.4	603.2	96	93.3	603.2	901	150.6	619.9	901	205.7	60.2	961	270.2	653.4
3701	69.7	619.9	97	94.3	619.9	921	151.6	636.1	921	206.6	60.5	981	271.3	670.2
3801	70.0	636.7	98	95.3	636.7	941	152.5	652.3	941	207.5	60.8	1001	272.4	687.0
3901	70.3	653.4	99	96.3	653.4	961	153.5	668.5	961	208.4	61.1			
4001	70.6	670.2	100	97.3	670.2	981	154.4	684.7	981	209.3	61.4			
4101	70.9	686.9	101	98.3	686.9	1001	155.4	700.9	1001	210.2	61.7			
4201	71.2	703.7	102	99.3	703.7									
4301	71.5	720.4	103	100.3	720.4									
4401	71.8	737.2	104	101.3	737.2									
4501	72.1	753.9	105	102.3	753.9									
4601	72.4	770.7	106	103.3	770.7									
4701	72.7	787.4	107	104.3	787.4									
4801	73.0	804.2	108	105.3	804.2									
4901	73.3	820.9	109	106.3	820.9									
5001	73.6	837.7	110	107.3	837.7									
5101	73.9	854.4	111	108.3	854.4									
5201	74.2	871.2	112	109.3	871.2									
5301	74.5	887.9	113	110.3	887.9									
5401	74.8	904.7	114	111.3	904.7									
5501	75.1	921.4	115	112.3	921.4									
5601	75.4	938.2	116	113.3	938.2									
5701	75.7	954.9	117	114.3	954.9									
5801	76.0	971.7	118	115.3	971.7									
5901	76.3	988.4	119	116.3	988.4									
6001	76.6	1005.2	120	117.3	1005.2									

For 74 Degrees

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 18 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	18 00 3	61	52.0 18 9	121	115 137 4	181	172.1 55.9	241	229.2 74 5					
2	18 00 6	62	59 0 19.2	22	116 0 37.7	82	173.1 56.2	42	230 2 74.8					
3	18 02 3 00 9	63	59 9 19 5	23	117.0 38.0	83	174.0 56 6	43	231 1 75 1					
4	18 03 8 11 2	64	60.1 19.8	24	117 9 38.3	84	175 0 56.9	44	232 0 75 4					
5	18 04 2 01 5	65	61 8 20.1	25	118.9 38.6	85	175 9 57.2	45	233 0 75.7					
6	18 07 01 3	66	61 8 20 4	26	119.8 38 9	86	176.9 57.5	46	234 0 76.0					
7	18 07 02.2	67	63 7 20.7	27	120 8 39.2	87	177.8 57 8	47	234 9 76 3					
8	18 07 02 8	68	64 7 21.0	28	121.7 39 6	88	178 8 58.1	48	235 9 76 6					
9	18 07 02 8	69	65 6 21 3	29	122.7 39.9	89	179.7 58.4	49	236 8 76.9					
10	18 09 03 1	70	66.6 21.6	30	123 6 40 2	90	180.7 58.7	50	237 8 77.3					
11	18 10 03 4	71	67 5 21 9	131	124 6 40.5	191	181.7 59.0	251	238 7 77.6					
12	18 11 4 03 7	72	68 5 22 2	32	125.5 40 8	92	182.6 59.3	52	239 7 77 9					
13	18 11 4 04 0	73	69 4 22.6	33	126 5 41.1	93	183.6 59.6	53	240.6 78 2					
14	18 13 3 13 3	74	70 4 22 9	34	127.4 41.4	94	184.5 59.9	54	241 6 78 5					
15	18 14 3 04 6	75	71 3 23 2	35	128.4 41.7	95	185 5 60.3	55	242.5 78 4					
16	18 15 2 04 9	76	72 3 23 5	36	129.3 42 0	96	186.4 60.6	56	243 5 79.1					
17	18 16 2 05.3	77	73 2 23.8	37	130 3 42.3	97	187.4 60.9	57	244 4 79 4					
18	18 17 1 05 6	78	74 2 24.1	38	131.2 42.6	98	188.3 61.2	58	245 4 79.7					
19	18 18 3 05 9	79	75 1 24.4	39	132 2 43.0	99	189.3 61.5	59	246 4 80 0					
20	18 19 0 06 2	80	76 1 24 7	40	133 1 43.3	200	190 2 61.8	60	247 3 80.3					
21	18 20 0 06 5	81	77 0 25 0	141	134 1 43 6	201	191.2 62.1	261	248 2 80.7					
22	18 20 0 06 8	82	78 0 25.3	42	135.1 43 9	02	192.1 62.4	62	249 2 81 0					
23	18 21 5 07 1	83	78 9 25 6	43	136 0 44 2	03	193 1 62.7	63	250.1 81 3					
24	18 22 2 07 4	84	79 9 25 0	44	137 0 44.5	04	194 0 63 0	64	251 1 81 6					
25	18 23 2 07 7	85	80.8 26.3	45	137 9 44 8	05	195 0 63 3	65	252 0 81 9					
26	18 24 2 08 0	86	81 8 26 6	46	138 9 45.1	06	195 9 63 7	66	253 0 82 2					
27	18 25 2 08 3	87	82 7 26 9	47	139 8 45.4	07	196 9 64 0	67	254 0 82 5					
28	18 26 2 08 7	88	83 7 27 2	48	140 8 45.7	08	197 8 64 3	68	254 9 82 8					
29	18 27 2 09 0	89	84 6 27.5	49	141 7 46 0	09	198.8 64.6	69	255 8 83 1					
30	18 28 2 09 3	90	85 6 27 8	50	142 7 46.4	10	199.7 64.9	70	256 8 83 4					
31	18 29 2 09 6	91	86.5 28.1	151	143.6 46.7	211	200.7 65.2	271	257 7 83 7					
32	18 30 2 09 9	92	87 5 28 4	52	144 6 47 0	12	201 6 65.5	72	258 7 84 1					
33	18 31 2 10.2	93	88 4 28.7	53	145.5 47.3	13	202.5 65.8	73	259 6 84 4					
34	18 32 2 10 5	94	89.4 29.0	54	146.5 47.6	14	203 5 66 1	74	260 6 84.7					
35	18 33 2 10 8	95	90 4 29.4	55	147 4 47.9	15	204 5 66.4	75	261 5 85 0					
36	18 34 2 11 1	96	91.3 29 7	56	148.4 48.2	16	205 4 66.7	76	262 5 85 3					
37	18 35 2 11.4	97	92 3 30 0	57	149 3 48.5	17	206 4 67.1	77	263 4 85 6					
38	18 36 2 11 7	98	93 2 30.3	58	150 3 48 8	18	207.3 67.4	78	264 4 85 9					
39	18 37 2 12 1	99	94.2 30.6	59	151 2 49.1	19	208 2 67.7	79	265 3 86 2					
40	18 38 0 12.4	100	95.1 30 9	60	152.2 49.4	20	209.2 68.0	80	266 3 86 5					
41	18 39 0 12.7	101	96 1 31 2	161	153 1 49.8	221	210.2 68.3	281	267 2 86 8					
42	18 39 0 13.0	02	97.0 31 5	62	154 1 50.1	22	211.1 68.6	82	268 2 87 1					
43	18 40 0 13 3	03	98 0 31.8	63	155.0 50.4	23	212.1 68.9	83	269 1 87 4					
44	18 41 0 13.6	04	98 9 32 1	64	156 0 50.7	24	213 0 69.2	84	270 1 87 8					
45	18 42 0 13 9	05	99 9 32.4	65	156 9 51.0	25	214 0 69.5	85	271 1 88.1					
46	18 43 0 14 2	06	100 8 32.8	66	157 9 51 3	26	214 9 69 8	86	272 0 88.4					
47	18 44 0 14 5	07	101 8 33.1	67	158 8 51 6	27	215 9 70 1	87	273 0 88 7					
48	18 45 0 14 8	08	102 7 33.4	68	159 8 51.9	28	216 8 70 5	88	274 0 89 0					
49	18 46 0 15.1	09	103 7 33 7	69	160 7 52 2	29	217.8 70 8	89	274 9 89 3					
50	18 47 0 15 5	10	104 6 34.0	70	161 7 52 5	30	218.7 71.1	90	275 8 89 6					
51	18 48 0 15 8	111	105.6 34 3	171	162.6 52.8	231	219 7 71 4	291	276 8 89 9					
52	18 49 0 16.1	12	106 5 34 6	72	163.6 53.2	32	220.6 71.7	32	277 7 90 2					
53	18 50 0 16.4	13	107.5 34 9	73	164 5 53.5	33	221 6 72.0	53	278 7 90 5					
54	18 51 0 16.7	14	108.4 35 2	74	165.5 53.8	34	222.5 72.3	54	279 6 90 9					
55	18 52 0 17.0	15	109 4 35 5	75	166 4 54.1	35	223 5 72.6	55	280 6 91 2					
56	18 53 0 17 3	16	110 3 35.8	76	167 4 54 4	36	224 4 72 9	56	281 5 91 5					
57	18 54 0 17 6	17	111 3 36 2	77	168 3 54.7	37	225 4 73.2	57	282 5 91 9					
58	18 55 0 17 9	18	112 2 36 5	78	169 3 55.0	38	226 4 73.5	58	283 4 92 1					
59	18 56 0 18.2	19	113 2 36.8	79	170 2 55.3	39	227.3 73.9	59	284 4 92 4					
60	18 57 0 18 5	20	114 1 37.1	80	171.2 55.6	40	228.3 74.2	60	285 3 92.7					
Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.

For 72 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 17 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.8	17.8	121	115.7	35.4	181	173.1	52.9	241	230.5	70.5
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.3	18.1	122	116.7	35.7	182	174.0	53.2	242	231.4	70.7
3	02.9	00.9	63	60.2	18.4	123	117.6	36.0	183	175.0	53.5	243	232.4	71.0
4	03.8	01.2	64	61.2	18.7	124	118.6	36.3	184	176.0	53.8	244	233.5	71.3
5	04.8	01.5	65	62.2	19.0	125	119.5	36.5	185	176.9	54.1	245	234.6	71.6
6	05.7	01.8	66	63.1	19.3	126	120.5	36.8	186	177.9	54.4	246	235.7	71.9
7	06.7	02.0	67	64.1	19.6	127	121.5	37.1	187	178.8	54.7	247	236.8	72.2
8	07.7	02.3	68	65.0	19.9	128	122.4	37.4	188	179.8	55.0	248	237.9	72.5
9	08.6	02.6	69	66.0	20.2	129	123.4	37.7	189	180.7	55.3	249	239.1	72.8
10	09.6	02.9	70	66.9	20.5	130	124.3	38.0	190	181.7	55.6	250	240.2	73.0
11	10.5	03.2	71	67.9	20.8	131	125.3	38.3	191	182.7	55.9	251	240.6	73.3
12	11.5	03.5	72	68.9	20.9	132	126.2	38.6	192	183.6	56.1	252	241.6	73.6
13	12.4	03.8	73	69.8	21.3	133	127.2	38.9	193	184.6	56.4	253	241.9	74.0
14	13.4	04.1	74	70.8	21.6	134	128.1	39.2	194	185.5	56.7	254	242.9	74.1
15	14.3	04.4	75	71.7	21.9	135	129.1	39.5	195	186.5	57.0	255	243.9	74.4
16	15.3	04.7	76	72.7	22.2	136	130.1	39.8	196	187.4	57.3	256	244.8	74.7
17	16.3	05.0	77	73.6	22.5	137	131.0	40.1	197	188.4	57.6	257	245.8	75.1
18	17.2	05.3	78	74.6	22.8	138	132.0	40.3	198	189.3	57.9	258	246.7	75.3
19	18.2	05.6	79	75.5	23.1	139	132.9	40.6	199	190.3	58.2	259	247.7	75.6
20	19.1	05.8	80	76.5	23.4	140	133.9	40.9	200	191.3	58.5	260	248.6	75.9
21	20.1	06.1	81	77.5	23.7	141	134.8	41.2	201	192.2	58.8	261	249.6	76.2
22	21.0	06.4	82	78.4	24.0	142	135.8	41.5	202	193.2	59.1	262	250.6	76.6
23	22.0	06.7	83	79.4	24.3	143	136.7	41.8	203	194.1	59.4	263	251.5	76.9
24	22.9	07.0	84	80.3	24.6	144	137.7	42.1	204	195.1	59.6	264	252.5	77.1
25	23.9	07.3	85	81.3	24.9	145	138.6	42.4	205	196.0	59.9	265	253.4	77.4
26	24.8	07.6	86	82.2	25.1	146	139.6	42.7	206	197.0	60.2	266	254.4	77.7
27	25.8	07.9	87	83.2	25.4	147	140.5	43.0	207	198.0	60.5	267	255.3	78.1
28	26.7	08.2	88	84.1	25.7	148	141.5	43.3	208	199.0	60.8	268	256.3	78.4
29	27.7	08.5	89	85.1	26.0	149	142.4	43.6	209	200.0	61.1	269	257.2	78.6
30	28.6	08.8	90	86.1	26.3	150	143.4	43.9	210	201.0	61.4	270	258.2	78.9
31	29.6	09.1	91	87.0	26.6	151	144.3	44.1	211	201.9	61.7	271	259.2	79.2
32	30.5	09.4	92	88.0	26.9	152	145.3	44.4	212	202.9	62.0	272	260.1	79.5
33	31.5	09.6	93	88.9	27.2	153	146.2	44.7	213	203.8	62.3	273	261.1	79.7
34	32.4	09.9	94	89.9	27.5	154	147.2	45.0	214	204.8	62.6	274	262.0	80.0
35	33.4	10.2	95	90.8	27.8	155	148.1	45.3	215	205.7	62.9	275	263.0	80.3
36	34.3	10.5	96	91.8	28.1	156	149.1	45.6	216	206.7	63.2	276	263.9	80.6
37	35.3	10.8	97	92.7	28.4	157	150.1	45.9	217	207.6	63.4	277	264.9	81.0
38	36.2	11.1	98	93.7	28.7	158	151.0	46.2	218	208.6	63.7	278	265.8	81.2
39	37.2	11.4	99	94.6	29.0	159	152.0	46.5	219	209.5	64.0	279	266.8	81.5
40	38.1	11.7	100	95.6	29.2	160	153.0	46.8	220	210.5	64.3	280	267.7	81.7
41	39.1	12.0	101	96.5	29.5	161	154.0	47.1	221	211.4	64.6	281	268.7	82.0
42	40.0	12.3	102	97.5	29.8	162	154.9	47.4	222	212.4	64.9	282	269.6	82.3
43	41.0	12.6	103	98.4	30.1	163	155.9	47.7	223	213.3	65.2	283	270.6	82.6
44	42.0	12.9	104	99.4	30.4	164	156.8	48.0	224	214.3	65.5	284	271.5	82.9
45	43.0	13.2	105	100.3	30.7	165	157.8	48.2	225	215.2	65.8	285	272.5	83.2
46	44.0	13.4	106	101.3	31.0	166	158.7	48.5	226	216.2	66.1	286	273.4	83.5
47	45.0	13.7	107	102.2	31.3	167	159.7	48.8	227	217.1	66.4	287	274.4	83.9
48	46.0	14.0	108	103.2	31.6	168	160.6	49.1	228	218.1	66.7	288	275.3	84.1
49	47.0	14.3	109	104.1	31.9	169	161.6	49.4	229	219.0	67.0	289	276.3	84.4
50	48.0	14.6	110	105.1	32.2	170	162.5	49.7	230	220.0	67.2	290	277.2	84.7
51	49.0	14.9	111	106.0	32.5	171	163.5	50.0	231	220.9	67.5	291	278.2	85.0
52	50.0	15.2	112	107.0	32.7	172	164.4	50.3	232	221.9	67.8	292	279.1	85.4
53	51.0	15.5	113	108.0	33.0	173	165.4	50.6	233	222.8	68.1	293	280.1	85.7
54	52.0	15.8	114	109.0	33.3	174	166.3	50.9	234	223.8	68.4	294	281.0	86.0
55	53.0	16.1	115	110.0	33.6	175	167.3	51.2	235	224.7	68.7	295	282.0	86.1
56	54.0	16.4	116	111.0	33.9	176	168.2	51.5	236	225.7	69.0	296	283.0	86.4
57	55.0	16.7	117	112.0	34.2	177	169.2	51.7	237	226.6	69.3	297	284.0	86.8
58	56.0	17.0	118	113.0	34.5	178	170.1	52.0	238	227.6	69.6	298	285.0	87.0
59	57.0	17.2	119	114.0	34.8	179	171.1	52.3	239	228.5	69.9	299	286.0	87.3
60	58.0	17.5	120	115.0	35.1	180	172.0	52.6	240	229.5	70.2	300	286.9	87.7

for 73 Degrees.

&c

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 19 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.3	61	57.7	19.9	121	114.4	39.4	181	171.1	58.9	241	227.9	78.5
2	01.9	00.7	62	58.6	20.2	22	115.4	39.7	82	172.1	59.1	42	228.8	78.8
3	02.8	01.0	63	59.6	20.5	23	116.3	40.0	83	173.0	59.6	43	229.8	79.1
4	03.8	01.3	64	60.5	20.8	24	117.2	40.4	84	174.0	59.9	44	230.7	79.4
5	04.7	01.6	65	61.5	21.2	25	118.2	40.7	85	174.9	60.2	45	231.7	79.8
6	05.7	02.0	66	62.4	21.5	26	119.1	41.0	86	175.9	60.6	46	232.6	80.1
7	06.6	02.3	67	63.3	21.8	27	120.1	41.3	87	176.8	60.9	47	233.5	80.4
8	07.6	02.6	68	64.3	22.1	28	121.0	41.7	88	177.8	61.2	48	234.4	80.7
9	08.5	02.9	69	65.2	22.5	29	122.0	42.0	89	178.7	61.5	49	235.4	81.1
10	09.5	03.3	70	66.2	22.8	30	122.9	42.3	90	179.6	61.9	50	236.4	81.4
11	10.4	03.6	71	67.1	23.1	131	123.9	42.6	191	180.6	62.2	251	237.3	81.7
12	11.3	03.9	72	68.1	23.4	32	124.8	43.0	92	181.5	62.5	52	238.3	82.0
13	12.3	04.2	73	69.0	23.8	33	125.8	43.3	93	182.5	62.8	53	239.2	82.4
14	13.2	04.6	74	70.0	24.1	34	126.7	43.6	94	183.4	63.2	54	240.2	82.7
15	14.2	04.9	75	70.9	24.4	35	127.6	44.0	95	184.4	63.5	55	241.1	83.0
16	15.1	05.2	76	71.9	24.7	36	128.6	44.3	96	185.3	63.8	56	242.1	83.3
17	16.1	05.5	77	72.8	25.1	37	129.5	44.6	97	186.3	64.1	57	243.0	83.7
18	17.0	05.9	78	73.8	25.4	38	130.5	44.9	98	187.2	64.5	58	243.9	84.0
19	18.0	06.2	79	74.7	25.7	39	131.4	45.3	99	188.2	64.8	59	244.8	84.3
20	18.9	06.5	80	75.6	26.0	40	132.4	45.6	200	189.1	65.1	60	245.7	84.6
21	19.9	06.8	81	76.6	26.4	141	133.3	45.9	201	190.0	65.4	261	246.6	85.0
22	20.8	07.2	82	77.5	26.7	42	134.3	46.2	02	191.0	65.8	62	247.5	85.3
23	21.7	07.5	83	78.5	27.0	43	135.2	46.6	03	191.9	66.1	63	248.4	85.6
24	22.7	07.8	84	79.4	27.4	44	136.2	46.9	04	192.9	66.4	64	249.3	86.0
25	23.6	08.1	85	80.4	27.7	45	137.1	47.2	05	193.8	66.7	65	250.2	86.3
26	24.6	08.5	86	81.3	28.0	46	138.0	47.5	06	194.7	67.1	66	251.1	86.6
27	25.5	08.8	87	82.3	28.3	47	139.0	47.9	07	195.7	67.4	67	252.0	86.9
28	26.5	09.1	88	83.2	28.7	48	139.9	48.2	08	196.6	67.7	68	252.9	87.3
29	27.4	09.4	89	84.2	29.0	49	140.9	48.5	09	197.5	68.0	69	253.8	87.6
30	28.4	09.8	90	85.1	29.3	50	141.8	48.8	10	198.4	68.4	70	254.7	87.9
31	29.3	10.1	91	86.0	29.6	151	142.8	49.2	211	199.3	68.7	271	255.6	88.2
32	30.3	10.4	92	87.0	30.0	52	143.7	49.5	12	200.4	69.0	72	256.5	88.6
33	31.2	10.7	93	87.9	30.3	53	144.7	49.8	13	201.4	69.3	73	257.4	88.9
34	32.1	11.1	94	88.9	30.6	54	145.6	50.1	14	202.4	69.7	74	258.3	89.2
35	33.1	11.4	95	89.8	30.9	55	146.6	50.5	15	203.3	70.0	75	259.2	89.5
36	34.0	11.7	96	90.8	31.3	56	147.5	50.8	16	204.2	70.3	76	260.1	89.9
37	35.0	12.0	97	91.7	31.6	57	148.4	51.1	17	205.2	70.6	77	261.0	90.2
38	35.9	12.4	98	92.7	31.9	58	149.4	51.4	18	206.1	71.0	78	261.9	90.5
39	36.9	12.7	99	93.6	32.2	59	150.3	51.8	19	207.1	71.3	79	262.8	90.8
40	37.8	13.0	100	94.6	32.6	60	151.3	52.1	20	208.0	71.6	80	263.7	91.2
41	38.8	13.3	101	95.5	32.9	161	152.2	52.4	221	209.0	72.0	281	264.6	91.5
42	39.7	13.7	02	96.4	33.2	62	153.2	52.7	22	209.9	72.3	22	265.5	91.8
43	40.7	14.0	03	97.4	33.5	63	154.1	53.1	23	210.9	72.6	83	266.4	92.1
44	41.6	14.3	04	98.3	33.9	64	155.1	53.4	24	211.8	72.9	84	267.3	92.5
45	42.5	14.7	05	99.3	34.2	65	156.0	53.7	25	212.7	73.3	85	268.2	92.8
46	43.5	15.0	06	100.2	34.5	66	157.0	54.0	26	213.7	73.6	86	269.1	93.1
47	44.4	15.3	07	101.2	34.8	67	157.9	54.4	27	214.6	73.9	87	270.0	93.4
48	45.4	15.6	08	102.1	35.2	68	158.8	54.7	28	215.6	74.2	88	270.9	93.8
49	46.3	16.0	09	103.1	35.5	69	159.8	55.0	29	216.5	74.6	89	271.8	94.1
50	47.3	16.3	10	104.0	35.8	70	160.7	55.3	30	217.5	74.9	90	272.7	94.4
51	48.2	16.6	111	105.0	36.1	171	161.7	55.7	21	218.4	75.2	291	273.6	94.7
52	49.2	16.9	12	105.9	36.5	72	162.6	56.0	32	219.4	75.5	92	274.5	95.1
53	50.1	17.3	13	106.8	36.8	73	163.6	56.3	33	220.3	75.9	93	275.4	95.4
54	51.1	17.6	14	107.8	37.1	74	164.5	56.6	34	221.3	76.2	94	276.3	95.7
55	52.0	17.9	15	108.7	37.4	75	165.5	57.0	35	222.2	76.5	95	277.2	96.0
56	52.9	18.2	16	109.7	37.8	76	166.4	57.3	36	223.2	76.8	96	278.1	96.4
57	53.9	18.6	17	110.6	38.1	77	167.4	57.6	37	224.1	77.2	97	279.0	96.7
58	54.8	18.9	18	111.6	38.4	78	168.3	58.0	38	225.0	77.5	98	280.0	97.0
59	55.8	19.2	19	112.5	38.7	79	169.3	58.3	39	226.0	77.8	99	280.9	97.3
60	56.7	19.5	20	113.5	39.1	80	170.2	58.6	40	226.9	78.1	100	281.8	97.7

for 71 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 21 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.9	21.9	121	113.0	43.4	181	169.0	64.9	241	225.0	86.4
2	01.9	00.7	62	57.9	22.2	122	113.9	43.7	182	169.9	65.2	242	225.9	86.7
3	02.8	01.1	63	58.8	22.6	123	114.8	44.1	183	170.8	65.6	243	226.9	87.1
4	03.7	01.4	64	59.7	22.9	124	115.8	44.4	184	171.8	65.9	244	227.8	87.4
5	04.7	01.8	65	60.7	23.3	125	116.7	44.8	185	172.7	66.3	245	228.7	87.8
6	05.6	02.2	66	61.6	23.7	126	117.6	45.2	186	173.6	66.7	246	229.7	88.2
7	06.5	02.5	67	62.5	24.0	127	118.6	45.5	187	174.6	67.0	247	230.6	88.5
8	07.5	02.9	68	63.5	24.4	128	119.5	45.9	188	175.5	67.4	248	231.5	88.9
9	08.4	03.2	69	64.4	24.7	129	120.4	46.1	189	176.4	67.7	249	232.5	89.2
10	09.3	03.6	70	65.4	25.1	130	121.4	46.6	190	177.4	68.1	250	233.4	89.6
11	10.3	03.9	71	66.3	25.4	131	122.3	46.9	191	178.3	68.4	251	234.3	90.0
12	11.2	04.3	72	67.2	25.8	132	123.2	47.3	192	179.2	68.8	252	235.3	90.3
13	12.1	04.7	73	68.2	26.2	133	124.2	47.7	193	180.2	69.2	253	236.2	90.7
14	13.1	05.0	74	69.1	26.5	134	125.1	48.0	194	181.1	69.5	254	237.1	91.0
15	14.0	05.4	75	70.0	26.9	135	126.0	48.4	195	182.0	69.9	255	238.1	91.4
16	14.9	05.7	76	70.9	27.2	136	127.0	48.7	196	183.0	70.2	256	239.0	91.7
17	15.9	06.1	77	71.9	27.6	137	127.9	49.1	197	183.9	70.6	257	239.9	92.1
18	16.8	06.5	78	72.8	28.0	138	128.8	49.5	198	184.8	71.0	258	240.9	92.5
19	17.7	06.8	79	73.8	28.3	139	129.8	49.8	199	185.8	71.3	259	241.8	92.8
20	18.7	07.2	80	74.7	28.7	140	130.7	50.2	200	186.7	71.7	260	242.7	93.2
21	19.6	07.5	81	75.6	29.0	141	131.6	50.5	201	187.6	72.0	261	243.7	93.5
22	20.5	07.9	82	76.6	29.4	142	132.6	50.9	202	188.6	72.4	262	244.6	93.9
23	21.5	08.2	83	77.5	29.7	143	133.5	51.2	203	189.5	72.7	263	245.5	94.3
24	22.4	08.6	84	78.4	30.1	144	134.4	51.6	204	190.5	73.1	264	246.5	94.6
25	23.3	09.0	85	79.4	30.5	145	135.4	52.0	205	191.4	73.5	265	247.4	95.0
26	24.3	09.3	86	80.3	30.8	146	136.3	52.3	206	192.3	73.8	266	248.3	95.3
27	25.2	09.7	87	81.2	31.2	147	137.2	52.7	207	193.2	74.2	267	249.3	95.7
28	26.1	10.0	88	82.2	31.5	148	138.2	53.0	208	194.2	74.5	268	250.2	96.0
29	27.1	10.4	89	83.1	31.9	149	139.1	53.4	209	195.1	74.9	269	251.1	96.4
30	28.0	10.8	90	84.0	32.3	150	140.0	53.8	210	196.1	75.3	270	252.1	96.8
31	28.9	11.1	91	85.0	32.6	151	141.0	54.1	211	197.0	75.6	271	253.0	97.1
32	29.8	11.5	92	85.9	33.0	152	141.9	54.5	212	197.9	76.0	272	253.9	97.5
33	30.8	11.8	93	86.8	33.3	153	142.8	54.8	213	198.9	76.3	273	254.9	97.8
34	31.7	12.2	94	87.8	33.7	154	143.8	55.2	214	199.8	76.7	274	255.8	98.2
35	32.7	12.5	95	88.7	34.0	155	144.7	55.5	215	200.7	77.0	275	256.7	98.6
36	33.6	12.9	96	89.6	34.4	156	145.6	55.9	216	201.7	77.4	276	257.7	98.9
37	34.5	13.3	97	90.6	34.8	157	146.6	56.3	217	202.6	77.8	277	258.6	99.3
38	35.5	13.6	98	91.5	35.1	158	147.5	56.6	218	203.5	78.1	278	259.5	99.6
39	36.4	14.0	99	92.4	35.5	159	148.4	57.0	219	204.5	78.5	279	260.5	100.0
40	37.3	14.3	100	93.4	35.8	160	149.4	57.3	220	205.4	78.8	280	261.4	100.3
41	38.2	14.7	101	94.3	36.2	161	150.3	57.7	221	206.3	79.2	281	262.3	100.7
42	39.2	15.1	102	95.2	36.6	162	151.2	58.1	222	207.3	79.6	282	263.3	101.1
43	40.1	15.4	103	96.2	36.9	163	152.2	58.4	223	208.2	79.9	283	264.2	101.4
44	41.1	15.8	104	97.1	37.3	164	153.1	58.8	224	209.2	80.3	284	265.1	101.8
45	42.0	16.1	105	98.0	37.6	165	154.0	59.1	225	210.1	80.6	285	266.1	102.1
46	42.9	16.5	106	99.0	38.0	166	155.0	59.5	226	211.0	81.0	286	267.0	102.5
47	43.9	16.8	107	99.9	38.3	167	155.9	59.8	227	211.9	81.3	287	267.9	102.9
48	44.8	17.2	108	100.8	38.7	168	156.8	60.2	228	212.8	81.7	288	268.9	103.2
49	45.7	17.6	109	101.8	39.1	169	157.7	60.6	229	213.8	82.1	289	269.8	103.6
50	46.7	17.9	110	102.7	39.4	170	158.7	60.9	230	214.7	82.4	290	270.7	103.9
51	47.6	18.3	111	103.6	39.8	171	159.6	61.3	231	215.7	82.8	291	271.7	104.3
52	48.5	18.6	112	104.6	40.1	172	160.6	61.6	232	216.6	83.1	292	272.6	104.6
53	49.5	19.0	113	105.5	40.5	173	161.5	62.0	233	217.5	83.5	293	273.5	105.0
54	50.4	19.4	114	106.4	40.9	174	162.4	62.4	234	218.5	83.9	294	274.5	105.4
55	51.3	19.7	115	107.4	41.2	175	163.4	62.7	235	219.4	84.2	295	275.4	105.7
56	52.3	20.1	116	108.3	41.6	176	164.3	63.1	236	220.3	84.6	296	276.4	106.1
57	53.2	20.4	117	109.2	41.9	177	165.2	63.4	237	221.3	84.9	297	277.3	106.4
58	54.1	20.8	118	110.2	42.3	178	166.2	63.8	238	222.2	85.3	298	278.3	106.8
59	55.1	21.1	119	111.1	42.6	179	167.1	64.1	239	223.1	85.6	299	279.1	107.2
60	56.0	21.5	120	112.0	43.0	180	168.0	64.5	240	224.1	86.0	300	280.1	107.5
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 69 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 24 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1 00 00 4	61	55 7 24 8	121 110 5 49 2	181 165 4 71 6	241 229 2 98 0									
2 01 00 8	62	56 6 25 2	22 111 5 49 6	22 166 3 74 0	42 221 1 98 4									
3 02 01 2	63	57 6 25 6	23 112 4 50 0	43 167 2 74 1	43 222 0 98 8									
4 03 01 6	64	58 5 26 0	24 113 3 50 4	44 168 1 74 2	44 223 0 99 2									
5 04 02 0	65	59 4 26 4	25 114 2 50 8	45 169 0 74 2	45 224 0 99 7									
6 05 02 4	66	60 3 26 8	26 115 1 51 2	46 169 9 75 7	46 225 0 100 1									
7 06 03 8	67	61 2 27 3	27 116 0 51 7	47 170 8 76 1	47 226 0 100 5									
8 07 04 3	68	62 1 27 7	28 116 9 52 1	48 171 7 76 5	48 227 0 100 9									
9 08 04 7	69	63 0 28 1	29 117 8 52 5	49 172 6 76 9	49 228 0 101 3									
10 09 05 1	70	63 9 28 5	30 118 7 52 9	50 173 5 77 3	50 229 0 101 7									
11 10 05 5	71	64 8 28 9	31 119 6 53 3	51 174 4 77 7	51 230 0 102 1									
12 11 06 9	72	65 7 29 3	32 120 5 53 7	52 175 3 78 1	52 231 0 102 5									
13 12 07 3	73	66 6 29 7	33 121 4 54 1	53 176 2 78 5	53 232 0 102 9									
14 13 08 7	74	67 5 30 1	34 122 3 54 5	54 177 1 78 9	54 233 0 103 3									
15 14 09 1	75	68 4 30 5	35 123 2 54 9	55 178 0 79 3	55 234 0 103 7									
16 15 09 5	76	69 3 30 9	36 124 1 55 3	56 179 0 79 7	56 235 0 104 1									
17 16 10 9	77	70 2 31 3	37 125 0 55 7	57 180 0 80 1	57 236 0 104 5									
18 17 11 3	78	71 1 31 7	38 126 0 56 1	58 180 9 80 5	58 237 0 104 9									
19 18 11 7	79	72 0 32 1	39 127 0 56 5	59 181 8 80 9	59 238 0 105 3									
20 19 12 1	80	73 0 32 5	40 128 0 56 9	60 182 7 81 3	60 239 0 105 7									
21 20 12 5	81	74 0 33 9	41 129 0 57 3	61 183 6 81 8	61 240 0 106 1									
22 21 13 9	82	75 0 34 3	42 130 0 57 7	62 184 5 82 2	62 241 0 106 5									
23 22 14 3	83	76 0 34 7	43 131 0 58 1	63 185 4 82 6	63 242 0 106 9									
24 23 14 7	84	77 0 35 1	44 132 0 58 5	64 186 3 83 0	64 243 0 107 3									
25 24 15 1	85	78 0 35 5	45 133 0 58 9	65 187 2 83 4	65 244 0 107 7									
26 25 15 5	86	79 0 35 9	46 134 0 59 3	66 188 1 83 8	66 245 0 108 1									
27 26 16 9	87	80 0 36 3	47 135 0 59 7	67 189 0 84 2	67 246 0 108 5									
28 27 17 3	88	81 0 36 7	48 136 0 60 1	68 190 0 84 6	68 247 0 108 9									
29 28 17 7	89	82 0 37 1	49 137 0 60 5	69 190 9 85 0	69 248 0 109 3									
30 29 18 1	90	83 0 37 5	50 138 0 60 9	70 191 8 85 4	70 249 0 109 7									
31 30 18 5	91	84 0 37 9	51 139 0 61 3	71 192 7 85 8	71 250 0 110 1									
32 31 19 9	92	85 0 38 3	52 140 0 61 7	72 193 6 86 2	72 251 0 110 5									
33 32 20 3	93	86 0 38 7	53 141 0 62 1	73 194 5 86 6	73 252 0 110 9									
34 33 20 7	94	87 0 39 1	54 142 0 62 5	74 195 4 87 0	74 253 0 111 3									
35 34 21 1	95	88 0 39 5	55 143 0 62 9	75 196 3 87 4	75 254 0 111 7									
36 35 21 5	96	89 0 39 9	56 144 0 63 3	76 197 2 87 8	76 255 0 112 1									
37 36 22 9	97	90 0 40 3	57 145 0 63 7	77 198 1 88 2	77 256 0 112 5									
38 37 23 3	98	91 0 40 7	58 146 0 64 1	78 199 0 88 6	78 257 0 112 9									
39 38 23 7	99	92 0 41 1	59 147 0 64 5	79 200 0 89 0	79 258 0 113 3									
40 39 24 1	100	93 0 41 5	60 148 0 64 9	80 201 0 89 4	80 259 0 113 7									
41 40 24 5	101	94 0 41 9	61 149 0 65 3	81 202 0 89 8	81 260 0 114 1									
42 41 25 9	102	95 0 42 3	62 150 0 65 7	82 203 0 90 2	82 261 0 114 5									
43 42 26 3	103	96 0 42 7	63 151 0 66 1	83 204 0 90 6	83 262 0 114 9									
44 43 26 7	104	97 0 43 1	64 152 0 66 5	84 205 0 91 0	84 263 0 115 3									
45 44 27 1	105	98 0 43 5	65 153 0 66 9	85 206 0 91 4	85 264 0 115 7									
46 45 27 5	106	99 0 43 9	66 154 0 67 3	86 207 0 91 8	86 265 0 116 1									
47 46 28 9	107	100 0 44 3	67 155 0 67 7	87 208 0 92 2	87 266 0 116 5									
48 47 29 3	108	101 0 44 7	68 156 0 68 1	88 209 0 92 6	88 267 0 116 9									
49 48 29 7	109	102 0 45 1	69 157 0 68 5	89 210 0 93 0	89 268 0 117 3									
50 49 30 1	110	103 0 45 5	70 158 0 68 9	90 211 0 93 4	90 269 0 117 7									
51 50 30 5	111	104 0 45 9	71 159 0 69 3	91 212 0 93 8	91 270 0 118 1									
52 51 31 9	112	105 0 46 3	72 160 0 69 7	92 213 0 94 2	92 271 0 118 5									
53 52 32 3	113	106 0 46 7	73 161 0 70 1	93 214 0 94 6	93 272 0 118 9									
54 53 32 7	114	107 0 47 1	74 162 0 70 5	94 215 0 95 0	94 273 0 119 3									
55 54 33 1	115	108 0 47 5	75 163 0 70 9	95 216 0 95 4	95 274 0 119 7									
56 55 33 5	116	109 0 47 9	76 164 0 71 3	96 217 0 95 8	96 275 0 120 1									
57 56 34 9	117	110 0 48 3	77 165 0 71 7	97 218 0 96 2	97 276 0 120 5									
58 57 35 3	118	111 0 48 7	78 166 0 72 1	98 219 0 96 6	98 277 0 120 9									
59 58 35 7	119	112 0 49 1	79 167 0 72 5	99 220 0 97 0	99 278 0 121 3									
60 59 36 1	120	113 0 49 5	80 168 0 72 9	100 221 0 97 4	100 279 0 121 7									

Dist. De. Lat. Dist. De. Lat. Dist. De. Lat. Dist. De. Lat. Dist. De. Lat.

for 24 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 23 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1 00	0 00	4	6	56	2 23	121	111	4 47	181	166	6 70	241	221	8 94
2 01	0 00	8	6	57	1 21	122	112	3 47	182	167	5 71	242	222	8 94
3 02	0 01	2	6	58	0 24	123	113	2 48	183	168	5 71	243	223	8 94
4 03	0 01	6	6	58	9 25	124	114	1 48	184	169	4 71	244	224	8 95
5 04	0 02	0	6	59	8 25	125	115	1 48	185	170	3 72	245	225	8 95
6 05	0 02	4	6	60	7 25	126	116	0 49	186	171	2 72	246	226	8 96
7 06	0 02	8	6	61	7 26	127	117	9 49	187	172	1 73	247	227	8 96
8 07	0 03	1	6	62	6 26	128	118	8 49	188	173	1 73	248	228	8 96
9 08	0 03	5	6	63	5 27	129	119	7 50	189	174	0 73	249	229	8 97
10 09	0 03	9	7	64	4 27	130	119	7 50	190	174	0 74	250	230	8 97
11 10	0 04	3	7	65	4 27	131	120	6 51	191	175	8 74	251	231	9 98
12 11	0 04	7	7	66	3 28	132	121	5 51	192	176	7 75	252	232	9 98
13 12	0 05	1	7	67	2 28	133	122	4 52	193	177	6 75	253	232	9 98
14 12	0 05	5	7	68	1 28	134	123	3 52	194	178	5 75	254	233	9 99
15 13	0 05	9	7	69	0 29	135	124	3 52	195	179	5 76	255	234	9 99
16 14	0 06	3	7	70	0 29	136	125	2 53	196	180	4 76	256	235	9 100
17 15	0 06	7	7	70	9 30	137	126	1 53	197	181	3 77	257	236	9 100
18 16	0 07	0	7	71	8 30	138	127	0 53	198	182	3 77	258	237	9 100
19 17	0 07	4	7	72	7 30	139	128	0 54	199	183	2 77	259	238	9 101
20 18	0 07	8	8	73	6 31	140	128	9 54	200	184	1 78	260	239	9 101
21 19	0 08	2	8	74	5 31	141	129	8 55	201	185	0 78	261	240	9 102
22 20	0 08	6	8	75	5 32	142	130	7 55	202	185	9 79	262	241	9 102
23 21	0 09	0	8	76	4 32	143	131	6 55	203	186	9 79	263	242	9 102
24 22	0 09	4	8	77	3 32	144	132	5 56	204	187	8 79	264	243	9 103
25 23	0 09	8	8	78	2 33	145	133	5 56	205	188	7 80	265	243	9 103
26 24	0 10	2	8	79	2 33	146	134	4 57	206	189	6 80	266	244	9 104
27 24	0 10	6	8	80	1 34	147	135	3 57	207	190	5 80	267	245	9 104
28 25	0 10	0	8	81	0 34	148	136	2 57	208	191	5 81	268	246	9 104
29 26	0 11	4	8	81	9 34	149	137	2 58	209	192	4 81	269	247	9 105
30 27	0 11	8	9	82	8 35	150	138	1 58	210	193	3 82	270	248	9 105
31 28	0 12	1	9	83	7 35	151	139	0 59	211	194	2 82	271	249	9 105
32 29	0 12	5	9	84	7 35	152	139	9 59	212	195	1 82	272	250	9 106
33 30	0 12	9	9	85	6 36	153	140	8 59	213	196	1 83	273	251	9 106
34 31	0 13	3	9	86	5 36	154	141	7 60	214	197	0 83	274	252	9 107
35 32	0 13	7	9	87	4 37	155	142	7 60	215	197	9 84	275	253	9 107
36 33	0 14	1	9	88	4 37	156	143	6 61	216	198	8 84	276	254	9 107
37 34	0 14	5	9	89	3 37	157	144	5 61	217	199	7 84	277	255	9 108
38 35	0 14	9	9	90	2 38	158	145	4 61	218	200	7 85	278	255	9 108
39 36	0 15	2	9	91	1 38	159	146	4 62	219	201	6 85	279	256	9 109
40 36	0 15	6	10	92	1 39	160	147	3 62	220	202	5 86	280	257	9 109
41 37	0 16	0	10	93	0 39	161	148	2 62	221	203	4 86	281	258	9 109
42 38	0 16	4	10	93	9 39	162	149	1 63	222	204	4 86	282	259	9 110
43 39	0 16	8	10	94	8 40	163	150	0 63	223	205	3 87	283	260	9 110
44 40	0 17	2	10	95	7 40	164	151	0 64	224	206	2 87	284	261	9 111
45 41	0 17	6	10	96	7 41	165	151	9 64	225	207	1 87	285	262	9 111
46 42	0 18	0	10	97	6 41	166	152	8 64	226	208	0 88	286	263	9 111
47 43	0 18	4	10	98	5 41	167	153	7 65	227	209	0 88	287	264	9 112
48 44	0 18	8	10	99	4 42	168	154	6 65	228	209	9 89	288	265	9 112
49 45	0 19	1	10	100	3 42	169	155	6 66	229	210	8 89	289	266	9 112
50 46	0 19	5	10	101	3 43	170	156	5 66	230	211	7 89	290	266	9 113
51 46	0 19	9	11	102	2 43	171	157	4 66	231	212	6 90	291	267	9 113
52 47	0 20	3	12	103	1 43	172	158	3 67	232	213	5 90	292	268	9 114
53 48	0 20	7	13	104	0 44	173	159	2 67	233	214	5 91	293	269	9 114
54 49	0 21	1	14	104	9 44	174	160	2 68	234	215	4 91	294	270	9 114
55 50	0 21	5	15	105	9 44	175	161	1 68	235	216	3 91	295	271	9 115
56 51	0 21	9	16	106	8 45	176	162	0 68	236	217	2 92	296	272	9 115
57 52	0 22	3	17	107	7 45	177	162	9 69	237	218	2 92	297	273	9 116
58 53	0 22	7	18	108	6 46	178	163	8 69	238	219	1 93	298	274	9 116
59 54	0 23	1	19	109	5 46	179	164	8 69	239	220	0 93	299	275	9 116
60 55	0 23	4	20	110	5 46	180	165	7 70	240	220	9 93	300	276	9 117
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 67 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 26 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
54.8	26.7	121	108.8	53.0	181	162.7	79.3	241	216.6	103.6
55.7	27.2	22	109.7	53.5	82	163.8	79.8	42	217.5	106.1
56.6	27.6	23	110.6	53.9	83	164.5	80.2	43	218.4	106.5
57.5	28.1	24	111.5	54.4	84	165.4	80.7	44	219.3	107.0
58.4	28.5	25	112.3	54.8	85	166.3	81.1	45	220.2	107.4
59.3	28.9	26	113.2	55.2	86	167.2	81.5	46	221.1	107.8
60.2	29.4	27	114.1	55.7	87	168.1	82.0	47	222.0	108.3
61.1	29.8	28	115.0	56.1	88	169.0	82.4	48	222.9	108.7
62.0	30.2	29	115.9	56.5	89	169.9	82.9	49	223.8	109.2
62.9	30.7	30	116.8	57.0	90	170.8	83.3	50	224.7	109.6
63.8	31.1	131	117.7	57.4	191	171.7	83.7	251	225.6	110.0
64.7	31.6	32	118.6	57.9	92	172.6	84.2	52	226.5	110.5
65.6	32.0	33	119.5	58.3	93	173.5	84.6	53	227.4	110.9
66.5	32.4	34	120.4	58.7	94	174.4	85.0	54	228.3	111.3
67.4	32.9	35	121.3	59.2	95	175.3	85.5	55	229.2	111.8
68.3	33.3	36	122.2	59.6	96	176.2	85.9	56	230.1	112.2
69.2	33.8	37	123.1	60.1	97	177.1	86.4	57	231.0	112.7
70.1	34.2	38	124.0	60.5	98	178.0	86.8	58	231.9	113.1
71.0	34.6	39	124.9	60.9	99	178.9	87.2	59	232.8	113.5
71.9	35.1	40	125.8	61.4	200	179.8	87.7	60	233.7	114.0
72.8	35.5	141	126.7	61.8	201	180.7	88.1	61	234.6	114.4
73.7	35.9	42	127.6	62.2	02	181.6	88.6	62	235.5	114.9
74.6	36.4	43	128.5	62.7	03	182.5	89.0	63	236.4	115.3
75.5	36.8	44	129.4	63.1	04	183.4	89.4	64	237.3	115.7
76.4	37.3	45	130.3	63.6	05	184.3	89.9	65	238.2	116.2
77.3	37.7	46	131.2	64.0	06	185.2	90.3	66	239.1	116.6
78.2	38.1	47	132.1	64.4	07	186.1	90.7	67	240.0	117.0
79.1	38.6	48	133.0	64.9	08	186.9	91.2	68	240.9	117.5
80.0	39.0	49	133.9	65.3	09	187.8	91.6	69	241.8	117.9
80.9	39.5	50	134.8	65.8	10	188.7	92.1	70	242.7	118.4
81.8	39.9	151	135.7	66.2	211	189.6	92.5	271	243.6	118.8
82.7	40.3	52	136.6	66.6	12	190.5	92.9	77	244.5	119.2

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 25 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.3	25.8	121	109.7	51.1	181	164.0	76.5	241	218.4	101.9
2	01.8	00.8	62	56.2	26.2	22	110.6	51.6	82	164.9	76.9	42	219.3	102.3
3	02.7	01.3	63	57.1	26.6	23	111.5	52.0	83	165.9	77.4	43	220.2	102.7
4	03.6	01.7	64	58.0	27.0	24	112.4	52.4	84	166.8	77.8	44	221.1	103.1
5	04.5	02.1	65	58.9	27.5	25	113.3	52.8	85	167.7	78.2	45	222.0	103.5
6	05.4	02.5	66	59.8	27.9	26	114.2	53.2	86	168.6	78.6	46	223.0	104.0
7	06.3	03.0	67	60.7	28.3	27	115.1	53.7	87	169.5	79.0	47	223.9	104.4
8	07.2	03.4	68	61.6	28.7	28	116.0	54.1	88	170.4	79.5	48	224.8	104.8
9	08.1	03.8	69	62.5	29.2	29	116.9	54.5	89	171.3	79.9	49	225.7	105.2
10	09.1	04.2	70	63.4	29.6	30	117.8	54.9	90	172.2	80.3	50	226.6	105.7
11	10.0	04.6	71	64.3	30.0	31	118.7	55.4	91	173.1	80.7	51	227.5	106.1
12	10.9	05.1	72	65.2	30.4	32	119.6	55.8	92	174.0	81.1	52	228.4	106.5
13	11.8	05.5	73	66.1	30.9	33	120.5	56.2	93	174.9	81.6	53	229.3	106.9
14	12.7	05.9	74	67.0	31.3	34	121.4	56.6	94	175.8	82.0	54	230.2	107.3
15	13.6	06.3	75	67.9	31.7	35	122.3	57.1	95	176.7	82.4	55	231.1	107.8
16	14.5	06.8	76	68.8	32.1	36	123.2	57.5	96	177.6	82.8	56	232.0	108.2
17	15.4	07.2	77	69.7	32.5	37	124.1	57.9	97	178.5	83.3	57	232.9	108.6
18	16.3	07.6	78	70.6	33.0	38	125.0	58.3	98	179.4	83.7	58	233.8	109.0
19	17.2	08.0	79	71.5	33.4	39	126.0	58.7	99	180.3	84.1	59	234.7	109.5
20	18.1	08.5	80	72.4	33.8	40	126.9	59.2	200	181.2	84.5	60	235.6	109.9
21	19.0	08.9	81	73.4	34.2	41	127.8	59.6	201	182.1	84.9	61	236.5	110.3
22	19.9	09.3	82	74.3	34.7	42	128.7	60.0	202	183.0	85.4	62	237.4	110.7
23	20.8	09.7	83	75.2	35.1	43	129.6	60.4	203	183.9	85.8	63	238.3	111.1
24	21.7	10.1	84	76.1	35.5	44	130.5	60.9	204	184.8	86.2	64	239.2	111.6
25	22.6	10.6	85	77.0	35.9	45	131.4	61.3	205	185.7	86.6	65	240.1	112.0
26	23.5	11.0	86	77.9	36.3	46	132.3	61.7	206	186.6	87.1	66	241.0	112.4
27	24.4	11.4	87	78.8	36.8	47	133.2	62.1	207	187.5	87.5	67	241.9	112.8
28	25.3	11.8	88	79.7	37.2	48	134.1	62.5	208	188.4	87.9	68	242.8	113.3
29	26.2	12.3	89	80.6	37.6	49	135.0	63.0	209	189.3	88.3	69	243.7	113.7
30	27.1	12.7	90	81.5	38.0	50	135.9	63.4	210	190.2	88.7	70	244.6	114.1
31	28.1	13.1	91	82.4	38.5	51	136.8	63.8	211	191.1	89.2	71	245.5	114.5
32	29.0	13.5	92	83.3	38.9	52	137.7	64.2	212	192.0	89.6	72	246.4	115.0
33	29.9	13.9	93	84.2	39.3	53	138.6	64.7	213	192.9	90.0	73	247.3	115.4
34	30.8	14.4	94	85.1	39.7	54	139.5	65.1	214	193.8	90.4	74	248.2	115.8
35	31.7	14.8	95	86.0	40.1	55	140.4	65.5	215	194.7	90.9	75	249.1	116.2
36	32.6	15.2	96	86.9	40.6	56	141.3	65.9	216	195.6	91.3	76	250.0	116.6
37	33.5	15.6	97	87.8	41.0	57	142.2	66.4	217	196.5	91.7	77	250.9	117.1
38	34.4	16.1	98	88.7	41.4	58	143.1	66.8	218	197.4	92.1	78	251.8	117.5
39	35.3	16.5	99	89.6	41.8	59	144.0	67.2	219	198.3	92.6	79	252.7	117.9
40	36.2	16.9	100	90.5	42.3	60	144.9	67.6	220	199.2	93.0	80	253.6	118.3
41	37.1	17.3	101	91.4	42.7	61	145.8	68.0	221	200.1	93.4	81	254.5	118.8
42	38.1	17.7	102	92.3	43.1	62	146.7	68.5	222	201.0	93.8	82	255.4	119.2
43	39.0	18.2	103	93.2	43.5	63	147.6	68.9	223	201.9	94.2	83	256.3	119.6
44	39.9	18.6	104	94.1	44.0	64	148.5	69.3	224	202.8	94.7	84	257.2	120.0
45	40.8	19.0	105	95.0	44.4	65	149.4	69.7	225	203.7	95.1	85	258.1	120.4
46	41.7	19.4	106	95.9	44.8	66	150.3	70.2	226	204.6	95.5	86	259.0	120.9
47	42.6	19.9	107	96.8	45.2	67	151.2	70.6	227	205.5	95.9	87	260.0	121.3
48	43.5	20.3	108	97.7	45.6	68	152.1	71.0	228	206.4	96.4	88	260.9	121.7
49	44.4	20.7	109	98.6	46.1	69	153.0	71.4	229	207.3	96.8	89	261.8	122.1
50	45.3	21.1	110	99.5	46.5	70	153.9	71.8	230	208.2	97.2	90	262.7	122.6
51	46.2	21.6	111	100.4	46.9	71	154.8	72.3	231	209.1	97.6	91	263.6	123.0
52	47.1	22.0	112	101.3	47.3	72	155.7	72.7	232	210.0	98.0	92	264.5	123.4
53	48.0	22.4	113	102.2	47.8	73	156.6	73.1	233	210.9	98.4	93	265.4	123.8
54	48.9	22.8	114	103.1	48.2	74	157.5	73.5	234	211.8	98.8	94	266.3	124.2
55	49.8	23.2	115	104.0	48.6	75	158.4	74.0	235	212.7	99.2	95	267.2	124.7
56	50.7	23.7	116	104.9	49.0	76	159.3	74.4	236	213.6	99.6	96	268.1	125.1
57	51.6	24.1	117	105.8	49.4	77	160.2	74.8	237	214.5	100.0	97	269.0	125.5
58	52.5	24.5	118	106.7	49.9	78	161.1	75.2	238	215.4	100.4	98	270.0	125.9
59	53.4	24.9	119	107.6	50.3	79	162.0	75.6	239	216.3	100.8	99	271.0	126.4
60	54.4	25.4	120	108.5	50.7	80	162.9	76.1	240	217.2	101.2	100	272.0	126.8

for 65 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 28 Degrees.

Lat	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat	Dep.
53 9 28 6		121	106.8	56.8	181	159.8	85.0	241	212 8	113.1
54 7 29 1		22	107.7	57.3	82	160.7	85.4	42	213 7	113.6
5 6 29 6		23	108 6	57 7	83	161.6	85.9	43	214.6	114.1
56 5 30 0		24	109 5	58 2	84	162 5	86.4	44	215 4	114.6
57 4 30.5		25	110 4	58 7	85	163 3	86.9	45	216 3	115.0
6 58 3 31 0		26	111.3	59 2	86	164 2	87.3	46	217 2	115.5
59 2 31 5		27	112.1	59.6	87	165 1	87.8	47	218 1	116 0
60 0 31.9		28	113 0	60.1	88	166 0	88.3	48	219.0	116.4
60.9 32.4		29	113 9	60.6	89	166 9	88 7	49	219.9	116.9
61 8 32 9		30	114.8	61.0	90	167 8	89 2	50	220.7	117.4
62 7 33 3		131	115 7	61.5	191	168.6	89.7	251	221 6	117.8
63 6 33 8		32	116.5	62 0	92	169.5	90.1	52	222 5	118.3
64 5 34.3		33	117.4	62.4	93	170 4	90.6	53	223 4	118.8
6 5 34 7		34	118.3	62 9	94	171.3	91.1	54	224 3	119.2
65 2 35 2		35	119.2	63 4	95	172.2	91 5	55	225 2	119 7
66 1 35 7		36	120 1	63 8	96	173 1	92.0	56	226 0	120 2
66 0 36 1		37	121 0	64.3	97	173 9	92.5	57	226 9	120.7
66 9 36.6		38	121 8	64.8	98	174.8	93 0	58	227.8	121 1
67 8 37.1		39	122 7	65 3	99	175.7	93 4	59	228 7	121.6
67 0 37.6		40	123.6	65.7	200	176 6	93.9	60	229.6	122.1
71 5 38.0		141	124.5	66.2	201	177 5	94.4	261	230.4	122.5
72 4 38.5		42	125.4	66.7	02	178 4	94.8	62	231 3	123.0
73 3 39.0		43	126.3	67.1	03	179 2	95 3	63	232 2	123.5
74.2 39.4		44	127.1	67.6	04	180 1	95.8	64	233 1	123.9
75 1 39 9		45	128 0	68.1	05	181.0	96.2	65	234.0	124 1
75 9 40.4		46	128 9	68.5	06	181 9	96.7	66	234 9	124 7
76 8 40 8		47	129.8	69.0	07	182.8	97.2	67	235 7	125 3
77 7 41 3		48	130 7	69.5	08	183.7	97.7	68	236.6	125 8
78 6 41.8		49	131.6	70 0	09	184 5	98 1	69	237 5	126 3
79.5 42.3		50	132 4	70.4	10	185 4	98 6	70	238.4	126.8
80 4 42.7		151	133.3	70.9	211	186 3	99.1	271	239 3	127 2
81 3 43.2		51	134 2	71.3	12	187 2	99.6	72	240.2	127.7

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 27 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	0.9	00.5	61	34.4	27.7	121	107.8	54.9	181	161.3	82.1	241	214.7	109.4
2	1.8	00.9	62	35.1	28.1	122	108.7	55.4	182	162.2	82.6	242	215.6	109.8
3	2.7	01.4	63	35.8	28.6	123	109.5	55.8	183	163.1	83.1	243	216.5	110.3
4	3.6	01.8	64	36.0	29.1	124	110.5	56.3	184	163.9	83.5	244	217.4	110.8
5	4.4	02.3	65	36.9	29.5	125	111.4	56.7	185	164.8	84.0	245	218.3	111.2
6	5.3	02.7	66	37.8	30.0	126	112.3	57.2	186	165.7	84.4	246	219.2	111.7
7	6.2	03.2	67	38.7	30.4	127	113.2	57.7	187	166.6	84.9	247	220.1	112.1
8	7.1	03.6	68	39.6	30.9	128	114.0	58.1	188	167.5	85.4	248	221.0	112.6
9	8.0	04.1	69	40.5	31.3	129	114.9	58.6	189	168.4	85.8	249	221.9	113.0
10	8.9	04.5	70	41.4	31.8	130	115.8	59.0	190	169.3	86.3	250	222.8	113.5
11	9.8	05.0	71	42.3	32.2	131	116.7	59.5	191	170.2	86.7	251	223.7	114.0
12	10.7	05.4	72	43.2	32.7	132	117.6	59.9	192	171.1	87.2	252	224.6	114.4
13	11.6	05.9	73	44.1	33.1	133	118.5	60.4	193	172.0	87.6	253	225.5	114.9
14	12.5	06.4	74	45.0	33.6	134	119.4	60.8	194	172.9	88.1	254	226.4	115.3
15	13.4	06.8	75	45.9	34.0	135	120.3	61.3	195	173.8	88.5	255	227.3	115.8
16	14.3	07.3	76	46.8	34.5	136	121.2	61.7	196	174.7	89.0	256	228.2	116.2
17	15.2	07.7	77	47.7	35.0	137	122.1	62.2	197	175.6	89.4	257	229.1	116.7
18	16.1	08.2	78	48.6	35.4	138	123.0	62.7	198	176.5	89.9	258	230.0	117.1
19	17.0	08.6	79	49.5	35.9	139	123.9	63.1	199	177.4	90.3	259	230.9	117.6
20	17.9	09.1	80	50.4	36.3	140	124.8	63.6	200	178.3	90.8	260	231.8	118.0
21	18.8	09.5	81	51.3	36.8	141	125.7	64.0	201	179.2	91.3	261	232.7	118.5
22	19.7	10.0	82	52.2	37.2	142	126.6	64.5	202	180.1	91.7	262	233.6	118.9
23	20.6	10.4	83	53.1	37.7	143	127.5	64.9	203	181.0	92.2	263	234.5	119.4
24	21.5	10.9	84	54.0	38.1	144	128.4	65.4	204	181.9	92.6	264	235.4	119.9
25	22.4	11.3	85	54.9	38.6	145	129.3	65.8	205	182.8	93.1	265	236.3	120.3
26	23.3	11.8	86	55.8	39.0	146	130.2	66.3	206	183.7	93.5	266	237.2	120.8
27	24.2	12.3	87	56.7	39.5	147	131.1	66.7	207	184.6	94.0	267	238.1	121.2
28	25.1	12.7	88	57.6	40.0	148	132.0	67.2	208	185.5	94.4	268	239.0	121.7
29	26.0	13.2	89	58.5	40.4	149	132.9	67.6	209	186.4	94.9	269	240.0	122.1
30	26.9	13.6	90	59.4	40.9	150	133.8	68.1	210	187.3	95.3	270	240.9	122.6
31	27.8	14.1	91	60.3	41.4	151	134.7	68.6	211	188.2	95.8	271	241.8	123.0
32	28.7	14.5	92	61.2	41.8	152	135.6	69.0	212	189.1	96.2	272	242.7	123.5
33	29.6	15.0	93	62.1	42.2	153	136.5	69.5	213	190.0	96.7	273	243.6	123.9
34	30.5	15.4	94	63.0	42.7	154	137.4	69.9	214	190.9	97.2	274	244.5	124.4
35	31.4	15.9	95	63.9	43.1	155	138.3	70.4	215	191.8	97.6	275	245.4	124.8
36	32.3	16.3	96	64.8	43.6	156	139.2	70.8	216	192.7	98.1	276	246.3	125.3
37	33.2	16.8	97	65.7	44.0	157	140.1	71.3	217	193.6	98.5	277	247.2	125.8
38	34.1	17.3	98	66.6	44.5	158	141.0	71.7	218	194.5	99.0	278	248.1	126.2
39	35.0	17.7	99	67.5	44.9	159	141.9	72.2	219	195.4	99.4	279	249.0	126.7
40	35.9	18.2	100	68.4	45.4	160	142.8	72.6	220	196.3	99.9	280	250.0	127.1
41	36.8	18.6	101	69.3	45.9	161	143.7	73.1	221	197.2	100.3	281	250.9	127.6
42	37.7	19.1	102	70.2	46.3	162	144.6	73.5	222	198.1	100.8	282	251.8	128.0
43	38.6	19.5	103	71.1	46.8	163	145.5	74.0	223	199.0	101.2	283	252.7	128.5
44	39.5	20.0	104	72.0	47.2	164	146.4	74.5	224	200.0	101.7	284	253.6	128.9
45	40.4	20.4	105	72.9	47.7	165	147.3	74.9	225	200.9	102.1	285	254.5	129.4
46	41.3	20.9	106	73.8	48.1	166	148.2	75.4	226	201.8	102.6	286	255.4	129.8
47	42.2	21.3	107	74.7	48.6	167	149.1	75.8	227	202.7	103.1	287	256.3	130.3
48	43.1	21.8	108	75.6	49.0	168	150.0	76.3	228	203.6	103.5	288	257.2	130.7
49	44.0	22.2	109	76.5	49.5	169	150.9	76.7	229	204.5	104.0	289	258.1	131.2
50	44.9	22.7	110	77.4	49.9	170	151.8	77.2	230	205.4	104.4	290	259.0	131.7
51	45.8	23.2	111	78.3	50.4	171	152.7	77.6	231	206.3	104.9	291	259.9	132.1
52	46.7	23.6	112	79.2	50.8	172	153.6	78.1	232	207.2	105.3	292	260.8	132.6
53	47.6	24.1	113	80.1	51.3	173	154.5	78.5	233	208.1	105.8	293	261.7	133.0
54	48.5	24.5	114	81.0	51.8	174	155.4	79.0	234	209.0	106.2	294	262.6	133.5
55	49.4	25.0	115	81.9	52.2	175	156.3	79.4	235	210.0	106.7	295	263.5	133.9
56	50.3	25.4	116	82.8	52.7	176	157.2	79.9	236	210.9	107.1	296	264.4	134.4
57	51.2	25.9	117	83.7	53.1	177	158.1	80.4	237	211.8	107.6	297	265.3	134.8
58	52.1	26.3	118	84.6	53.6	178	159.0	80.8	238	212.7	108.0	298	266.2	135.3
59	53.0	26.8	119	85.5	54.0	179	159.9	81.3	239	213.6	108.5	299	267.1	135.7
60	53.9	27.2	120	86.4	54.5	180	160.8	81.7	240	214.5	109.0	300	268.0	136.2

for 63 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 30 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	
52 R	30.5		121	104.8	60.5	181	156.8	90.5	241	208.7	120.5
53	31.0		22	105.7	61.0	82	157.6	91.0	42	209.6	121.0
54	31.5		23	106.5	61.5	83	158.5	91.5	42	210.4	121.5
55	32.0		24	107.4	62.0	84	159.3	92.0	44	211.3	122.0
56	32.5		25	108.3	62.5	85	160.2	92.5	45	212.2	122.5
57	33.0		26	109.1	63.0	86	161.1	93.0	46	213.0	123.0
58	33.5		27	110.0	63.5	87	161.9	93.5	47	213.9	123.5
58	34.0		28	110.9	64.0	88	162.8	94.0	48	214.8	124.0
59	34.5		29	111.7	64.5	89	163.7	94.5	49	215.6	124.5
60	35.0		30	112.6	65.0	90	164.5	95.0	50	216.5	125.0
61	35.5		131	113.4	65.5	191	165.4	95.5	251	217.4	125.5
62	36.0		32	114.3	66.0	92	166.3	96.0	52	218.2	126.0
63	36.5		33	115.2	66.5	93	167.1	96.5	53	219.1	126.5
64	37.0		34	116.0	67.0	94	168.0	97.0	54	220.0	127.0
65	37.5		35	116.9	67.5	95	168.9	97.5	55	220.8	127.5
65	38.0		36	117.8	68.0	96	169.7	98.0	56	221.7	128.0
66	38.5		37	118.6	68.5	97	170.6	98.5	57	222.6	128.5
67	39.0		38	119.5	69.0	98	171.5	99.0	58	223.4	129.0
68	39.5		39	120.4	69.5	99	172.3	99.5	59	224.3	129.5
69	40.0		40	121.2	70.0	200	173.2	100.0	60	225.2	130.0
70	40.5		141	122.1	70.5	201	174.1	100.5	261	226.0	130.5
71	41.0		42	123.0	71.0	174.9	101.0		62	226.9	131.0
71	41.5		43	123.8	71.5	03	175.8	101.5	63	227.8	131.5
72	42.0		44	124.7	72.0	04	176.7	102.0	64	228.6	132.0
73	42.5		45	125.6	72.5	05	177.5	102.5	65	229.5	132.5
74	43.0		46	126.4	73.0	06	178.4	103.0	66	230.4	133.0
75	43.5		47	127.3	73.5	07	179.3	103.5	67	231.2	133.5
76	44.0		48	128.2	74.0	08	180.1	104.0	68	232.1	134.0
77	44.5		49	129.0	74.5	09	181.0	104.5	69	233.0	134.5
77	45 0		50	129.9	75.0	10	181.9	105.0	70	233.8	135.0
78	45.5		151	130.8	75.5	211	182.7	105.5	271	234.7	135.5
79	46 0		52	131.6	76.0	12	183.6	106.0	72	235.6	136.0

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 29 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.3	61	53.4	29.6	121	105.8	58.7	181	158.3	87.8	241	210.8	116.8
2	01.7	01.0	62	54.2	30.1	122	106.7	59.1	182	159.2	88.2	242	211.7	117.3
3	02.6	01.5	63	55.1	30.5	123	107.6	59.6	183	160.1	88.7	243	212.5	117.8
4	03.5	01.9	64	56.0	31.0	124	108.5	60.1	184	160.9	89.2	244	213.4	118.3
5	04.4	02.4	65	56.8	31.5	125	109.3	60.6	185	161.8	89.7	245	214.3	118.8
6	05.2	02.9	66	57.7	32.0	126	110.2	61.1	186	162.7	90.2	246	215.2	119.3
7	06.1	03.4	67	58.6	32.5	127	111.1	61.6	187	163.6	90.7	247	216.0	119.7
8	07.0	03.9	68	59.5	33.0	128	112.0	62.1	188	164.4	91.1	248	216.9	120.2
9	07.9	04.4	69	60.3	33.5	129	112.8	62.5	189	165.3	91.6	249	217.8	120.7
10	08.7	04.8	70	61.2	33.9	130	113.7	63.0	190	166.2	92.1	250	218.7	121.2
11	09.6	05.3	71	62.1	34.4	131	114.6	63.5	191	167.1	92.6	251	219.5	121.7
12	10.5	05.8	72	63.0	34.9	132	115.4	64.0	192	167.9	93.1	252	220.4	122.2
13	11.4	06.3	73	63.8	35.4	133	116.3	64.5	193	168.8	93.6	253	221.3	122.7
14	12.2	06.8	74	64.7	35.9	134	117.2	65.0	194	169.7	94.1	254	222.2	123.1
15	13.1	07.3	75	65.6	36.4	135	118.1	65.4	195	170.6	94.5	255	223.0	123.6
16	14.0	07.8	76	66.5	36.8	136	118.9	65.9	196	171.4	95.0	256	223.9	124.1
17	14.9	08.2	77	67.3	37.3	137	119.8	66.4	197	172.3	95.5	257	224.8	124.6
18	15.7	08.7	78	68.2	37.8	138	120.7	66.9	198	173.2	96.0	258	225.7	125.1
19	16.6	09.2	79	69.1	38.3	139	121.6	67.4	199	174.0	96.5	259	226.5	125.6
20	17.5	09.7	80	70.0	38.8	140	122.4	67.9	200	174.9	97.0	260	227.4	126.1
21	18.4	10.2	81	70.8	39.3	141	123.3	68.4	201	175.8	97.4	261	228.3	126.5
22	19.2	10.7	82	71.7	39.8	142	124.2	68.8	202	176.7	97.9	262	229.2	127.0
23	20.1	11.2	83	72.6	40.2	143	125.1	69.3	203	177.5	98.4	263	230.0	127.5
24	21.0	11.6	84	73.5	40.7	144	125.9	69.8	204	178.4	98.9	264	230.9	128.0
25	21.8	12.1	85	74.3	41.2	145	126.8	70.3	205	179.3	99.4	265	231.8	128.5
26	22.7	12.6	86	75.2	41.7	146	127.7	70.8	206	180.2	99.9	266	232.6	129.0
27	23.6	13.1	87	76.1	42.2	147	128.6	71.3	207	181.0	100.4	267	233.5	129.4
28	24.5	13.6	88	77.0	42.7	148	129.4	71.8	208	181.9	100.8	268	234.4	129.9
29	25.4	14.1	89	77.8	43.1	149	130.3	72.2	209	182.8	101.3	269	235.3	130.4
30	26.2	14.5	90	78.7	43.6	150	131.2	72.7	210	183.7	101.8	270	236.1	130.9
31	27.1	15.0	91	79.6	44.1	151	132.1	73.2	211	184.5	102.3	271	237.0	131.4
32	28.0	15.5	92	80.5	44.6	152	132.9	73.7	212	185.4	102.8	272	237.9	131.9
33	28.9	16.0	93	81.3	45.1	153	133.8	74.2	213	186.3	103.3	273	238.8	132.4
34	29.7	16.5	94	82.2	45.6	154	134.7	74.7	214	187.2	103.7	274	239.6	132.8
35	30.6	17.0	95	83.1	46.1	155	135.6	75.1	215	188.0	104.2	275	240.5	133.3
36	31.5	17.5	96	84.0	46.5	156	136.4	75.6	216	188.9	104.7	276	241.4	133.8
37	32.4	17.9	97	84.8	47.0	157	137.3	76.1	217	189.8	105.2	277	242.3	134.3
38	33.2	18.4	98	85.7	47.5	158	138.2	76.6	218	190.7	105.7	278	243.1	134.6
39	34.1	18.9	99	86.6	48.0	159	139.1	77.1	219	191.5	106.2	279	244.0	135.3
40	35.0	19.4	100	87.5	48.5	160	139.9	77.6	220	192.4	106.7	280	244.9	135.7
41	35.9	19.9	101	88.3	49.0	161	140.8	78.1	221	193.3	107.1	281	245.8	136.2
42	36.7	20.4	102	89.2	49.5	162	141.7	78.5	222	194.2	107.6	282	246.6	136.7
43	37.6	20.8	103	90.1	49.9	163	142.6	79.0	223	195.0	108.1	283	247.5	137.2
44	38.5	21.3	104	91.0	50.4	164	143.4	79.5	224	195.9	108.6	284	248.4	137.7
45	39.4	21.8	105	91.8	50.9	165	144.3	80.0	225	196.8	109.1	285	249.3	138.2
46	40.2	22.3	106	92.7	51.4	166	145.2	80.5	226	197.7	109.6	286	250.1	138.7
47	41.1	22.8	107	93.6	51.9	167	146.1	81.0	227	198.5	110.1	287	251.0	139.1
48	42.0	23.3	108	94.5	52.4	168	146.9	81.4	228	199.4	110.5	288	251.9	139.6
49	42.9	23.8	109	95.3	52.8	169	147.8	81.9	229	200.3	111.0	289	252.8	140.1
50	43.7	24.2	110	96.2	53.3	170	148.7	82.4	230	201.2	111.5	290	253.6	140.6
51	44.6	24.7	111	97.1	53.8	171	149.6	82.9	231	202.0	112.0	291	254.5	141.1
52	45.5	25.2	112	98.0	54.3	172	150.4	83.4	232	202.9	112.5	292	255.4	141.6
53	46.4	25.7	113	98.8	54.8	173	151.3	83.9	233	203.8	113.0	293	256.3	142.0
54	47.2	26.2	114	99.7	55.3	174	152.2	84.4	234	204.7	113.4	294	257.1	142.5
55	48.1	26.7	115	100.6	55.8	175	153.1	84.9	235	205.5	113.9	295	258.0	143.0
56	49.0	27.1	116	101.5	56.2	176	153.9	85.3	236	206.4	114.4	296	258.9	143.5
57	49.9	27.6	117	102.3	56.7	177	154.8	85.8	237	207.3	114.9	297	259.8	144.0
58	50.7	28.1	118	103.2	57.2	178	155.7	86.3	238	208.2	115.4	298	260.6	144.5
59	51.6	28.6	119	104.1	57.7	179	156.6	86.8	239	209.0	115.9	299	261.5	145.0
60	52.5	29.1	120	105.0	58.2	180	157.4	87.3	240	209.9	116.4	300	262.4	145.4
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 61 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 32 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
51 7 32 3		121	112 6 64.1		181	153.5	95 9	241	204 4	127.7
51 13 9		2	103 5 64.7		82	154 3	96.4	42	205.2	128.2
51 19 3 4		2	104 3 65.2		83	155.2	97 0	43	206.1	128.8
51 25 34 9		2	105 2 65.7		84	156.0	97.5	44	206.9	129.3
51 31 34 4		2	106 0 66.2		8	156.9	98.0	45	207 8	129.8
51 37 55 0		26	106 9 66.8		86	157 7	98.6	46	208.6	130.4
51 44 16 5		27	107 7 67 3		87	158.6	99.1	47	209.5	130.9
51 50 36 0		28	108 6 67 8		88	159.4	99.6	48	210 3	131.4
51 56 56 6		29	109 4 68 4		89	160 3	100 2	49	211.2	131 9
52 3 17 4		30	110 2 68.9		90	161.1	100.7	50	212.0	132.5
52 9 37 8		131	111 1 69.4		191	162 0	101.2	251	212 8	133.0
52 15 38 2		3	111 9 69.9		92	162.8	101.7	52	213 7	133.5
52 21 38 7		3	112 8 70 5		93	163 7	102 3	53	214 6	134.1
52 27 39 2		3	113 6 71 0		94	164 5	102.8	54	215 4	134.6
52 33 39 8		3	114 5 71.5		95	165.4	103.3	55	216 3	135.1
52 39 40 3		36	115 3 72.1		96	166.2	103.9	56	217.1	135.7
52 45 40 8		37	116 2 72.6		97	167 1	104.4	57	217.9	136.2
52 51 41 3		38	117 0 73 1		98	167.9	104.9	58	218.8	136 7
52 57 41 9		39	117 9 73.7		99	168.8	105 5	59	219.6	137.2
53 3 42 4		40	118 8 74.2		200	169.6	106.0	60	220.5	137.8
53 9 42 9		141	119 6 74 7		201	170 5	106 5	261	221.3	138.3
53 15 43 5		42	120 4 75.2		0	171 4	107 0	62	222.2	138.8
53 21 44 0		43	121 3 75 8		03	172.2	107.6	63	223.0	139 4
53 27 44 5		44	122.1 76 3		04	173.0	108.1	64	223.9	139.9
53 33 45 0		45	123.0 76.8		05	173.8	108 6	65	224.7	140.4
53 39 45 6		46	123.8 77 4		06	174.7	109.2	66	225 6	141.0
53 45 46 1		47	124.7 77.9		07	175 5	109 7	67	226.4	141.5
53 51 46 6		48	125.5 78 4		08	176.4	110.2	68	227.3	142.0
53 57 47 2		49	126.4 79.0		09	177.2	110.8	69	228.1	142.5
54 3 47 7		50	127.2 79.5		10	178.1	111.3	70	229.0	143.1
54 9 48.2		151	128.1 80 0		211	178.9	111 8	271	229.8	143.6
54 15 48.8		5	128 0 80 5		1	179 2	112.3	72	230 7	144.1

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 31 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	52.3	31.4	121	103.7	62.1	181	155.1	93.2	241	206.6	124.1
2	01.7	01.0	62	53.1	31.9	22	104.6	62.8	82	156.0	93.7	42	207.4	124.6
3	02.6	01.5	63	54.0	32.4	23	105.4	63.3	83	156.9	94.1	43	208.3	125.2
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.9	33.0	24	106.3	63.9	84	157.7	94.5	44	209.1	125.7
5	04.3	02.6	65	55.7	33.5	25	107.1	64.4	85	158.6	95.3	45	210.0	126.2
6	05.1	03.1	66	56.6	34.0	26	108.0	64.9	86	159.4	95.8	46	210.9	126.7
7	06.0	03.6	67	57.4	34.5	27	108.9	65.4	87	160.3	96.1	47	211.7	127.2
8	06.9	04.1	68	58.3	35.0	28	109.7	65.9	88	161.1	96.8	48	212.6	127.7
9	07.7	04.6	69	59.1	35.5	29	110.6	66.4	89	162.0	97.3	49	213.4	128.2
10	08.6	05.2	70	60.0	36.1	30	111.4	67.0	90	162.9	97.9	50	214.3	128.8
11	09.4	05.7	71	60.9	36.6	131	112.3	67.5	191	163.7	98.4	251	215.1	129.3
12	10.3	06.2	72	61.7	37.1	32	113.1	68.0	92	164.6	98.9	252	216.0	129.8
13	11.1	06.7	73	62.6	37.6	33	114.0	68.5	93	165.4	99.4	253	216.9	130.3
14	12.0	07.2	74	63.4	38.1	34	114.9	69.0	94	166.3	99.9	254	217.7	130.8
15	12.9	07.7	75	64.3	38.6	35	115.7	69.5	95	167.1	100.4	255	218.6	131.3
16	13.7	08.2	76	65.1	39.1	36	116.6	70.0	96	168.0	100.9	256	219.4	131.8
17	14.6	08.8	77	66.0	39.7	37	117.4	70.6	97	168.9	101.5	257	220.2	132.4
18	15.4	09.3	78	66.9	40.2	38	118.3	71.1	98	169.7	102.0	258	221.1	132.9
19	16.3	09.8	79	67.7	40.7	39	119.1	71.6	99	170.6	102.5	259	222.0	133.4
20	17.1	10.3	80	68.6	41.2	40	120.0	72.1	200	171.4	103.0	260	222.9	133.9
21	18.0	10.8	81	69.4	41.7	141	120.9	72.6	201	172.3	103.5	261	223.7	134.4
22	18.9	11.3	82	70.3	42.2	42	121.7	73.1	02	173.1	104.0	262	224.6	134.9
23	19.7	11.8	83	71.1	42.7	43	122.6	73.7	03	174.0	104.6	263	225.4	135.5
24	20.6	12.4	84	72.0	43.3	44	123.4	74.2	04	174.9	105.1	264	226.3	136.0
25	21.4	12.9	85	72.9	43.8	45	124.3	74.7	05	175.7	105.6	265	227.1	136.5
26	22.3	13.4	86	73.7	44.3	46	125.1	75.2	06	176.6	106.1	266	228.0	137.0
27	23.1	13.9	87	74.6	44.8	47	126.0	75.7	07	177.4	106.6	267	228.9	137.5
28	24.0	14.4	88	75.4	45.3	48	126.9	76.2	08	178.3	107.1	268	229.7	138.0
29	24.9	14.9	89	76.3	45.8	49	127.7	76.7	09	179.1	107.6	269	230.6	138.5
30	25.7	15.5	90	77.1	46.4	50	128.6	77.3	10	180.0	108.2	270	231.4	139.1
31	26.6	16.0	91	78.0	46.9	151	129.4	77.8	211	180.9	108.7	271	232.2	139.6
32	27.4	16.5	92	78.9	47.4	52	130.3	78.3	12	181.7	109.2	272	233.1	140.1
33	28.3	17.0	93	79.7	47.9	53	131.1	78.8	13	182.6	109.7	273	234.0	140.6
34	29.1	17.5	94	80.6	48.4	54	132.0	79.3	14	183.4	110.2	274	234.9	141.1
35	30.0	18.0	95	81.4	48.9	55	132.9	79.8	15	184.3	110.7	275	235.7	141.6
36	30.9	18.5	96	82.3	49.4	56	133.7	80.3	16	185.1	111.2	276	236.6	142.2
37	31.7	19.1	97	83.1	50.0	57	134.6	80.9	17	186.0	111.8	277	237.4	142.7
38	32.6	19.6	98	84.0	50.5	58	135.4	81.4	18	186.9	112.3	278	238.3	143.2
39	33.4	20.1	99	84.9	51.0	59	136.3	81.9	19	187.7	112.8	279	239.1	143.7
40	34.3	20.6	100	85.7	51.5	60	137.1	82.4	20	188.6	113.3	280	240.0	144.2
41	35.1	21.1	101	86.6	52.0	161	138.0	82.9	221	189.4	113.8	281	240.9	144.7
42	36.0	21.6	02	87.4	52.5	62	138.9	83.4	22	190.2	114.3	282	241.7	145.2
43	36.9	22.1	03	88.3	53.0	63	139.7	84.0	23	191.1	114.8	283	242.6	145.8
44	37.7	22.7	04	89.1	53.6	64	140.6	84.5	24	192.0	115.4	284	243.4	146.3
45	38.6	23.2	05	90.0	54.1	65	141.4	85.0	25	192.9	115.9	285	244.3	146.8
46	39.4	23.7	06	90.9	54.6	66	142.3	85.5	26	193.7	116.4	286	245.1	147.3
47	40.3	24.2	07	91.7	55.1	67	143.1	86.0	27	194.6	116.9	287	246.0	147.8
48	41.1	24.7	08	92.6	55.6	68	144.0	86.5	28	195.4	117.4	288	246.9	148.3
49	42.0	25.2	09	93.4	56.1	69	144.9	87.0	29	196.3	117.9	289	247.7	148.8
50	42.9	25.7	10	94.3	56.7	70	145.7	87.6	30	197.1	118.4	290	248.6	149.4
51	43.7	26.3	111	95.1	57.2	171	146.6	88.1	31	198.0	118.9	291	249.4	149.9
52	44.6	26.8	12	96.0	57.7	72	147.4	88.6	32	198.9	119.4	292	250.3	150.4
53	45.4	27.3	13	96.9	58.2	73	148.3	89.1	33	199.7	119.9	293	251.1	150.9
54	46.3	27.8	14	97.7	58.7	74	149.1	89.6	34	200.6	120.4	294	252.0	151.4
55	47.1	28.3	15	98.6	59.2	75	150.0	90.1	35	201.4	120.9	295	252.9	151.9
56	48.0	28.8	16	99.4	59.7	76	150.9	90.6	36	202.3	121.4	296	253.7	152.5
57	48.9	29.4	17	100.3	60.3	77	151.7	91.2	37	203.1	121.9	297	254.6	153.0
58	49.7	29.9	18	101.1	60.8	78	152.6	91.7	38	204.0	122.4	298	255.4	153.5
59	50.6	30.4	19	102.0	61.3	79	153.4	92.2	39	204.9	123.0	299	256.3	154.0
60	51.4	30.9	20	102.9	61.8	80	154.3	92.7	40	205.7	123.6	300	257.1	154.5
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 59 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 34 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
30 6 34 1		121 100.3	67 7		181 150.1	101.2		241 199.8	134 8	
31 4 34 7		22 101.1	68 2		82 150 9	101.8		42 200.6	135.3	
32 2 35 2		23 102.0	68.8		83 151.7	102.3		43 201.5	135.9	
33 1 35 8		24 102.8	69.3		84 152.5	102.9		44 202.3	136.4	
34 9 36.3		25 103.6	69.9		85 153.4	103.5		45 203.1	137.0	
35 7 36 9		26 104 5	70.5		86 154.2	104.0		46 203.9	137.6	
36 5 37.5		27 105.3	71 0		87 155.0	104.6		47 204.8	138.1	
37 4 38 0		28 106.1	71.6		88 155.9	105.1		48 205.6	138.7	
38 3 38 6		29 106.9	72.1		89 156.7	105.7		49 206.4	139.2	
39 2 39 1		30 107.8	72.7		90 157.5	106.2		50 207.3	139.8	
40 1 39.7		31 108.6	73.3		91 158.3	106.8		51 208.1	140.4	
41 0 40.3		32 109.4	73.8		92 159.2	107.4		52 208.9	140.9	
42 0 40.8		33 110.3	74.4		93 160.0	107.9		53 209.7	141.5	
43 0 41.4		34 111.1	74.9		94 160 8	108.5		54 210.5	142.0	
44 0 41.9		35 111.9	75.5		95 161.7	109.0		55 211.4	142.6	
45 0 42.5		36 112.7	76.1		96 162.5	109.6		56 212.2	143.2	
46 0 43.1		37 113.6	76.6		97 163.3	110.2		57 213.1	143.7	
47 0 43 6		38 114.4	77.2		98 164.1	110.7		58 213.9	144.3	
48 0 44 2		39 115.2	77.7		99 165.0	111.3		59 214.7	144.8	
49 0 44.7		40 116.1	78.3		200 165.8	111.8		60 215.5	145.4	
50 0 45 3		41 116.9	78.8		201 166.6	112.4		61 216.4	145.9	
51 0 45 9		42 117.7	79.4		02 167.5	113.0		62 217.2	146.5	
52 0 46 4		43 118 6	80.0		03 168.3	113.5		63 218.0	147.1	
53 0 47.0		44 119.4	80.5		04 169.1	114.1		64 218.9	147.6	
54 0 47.5		45 120.2	81.1		05 170.0	114.6		65 219.7	148.2	
55 0 48.1		46 121.0	81.6		06 170.8	115.2		66 220 5	148.7	
56 0 48 6		47 121.9	82.2		07 171.6	115.8		67 221.4	149 3	
57 0 49.2		48 122.7	82.8		08 172.4	116.3		68 222.2	149 9	
58 0 49.8		49 123 5	83.3		09 173.3	116.9		69 223.0	150.4	
59 0 50.3		50 124 4	83 9		10 174.1	117.4		70 223.8	151.0	
60 0 50.9		51 125.2	84.4		211 174 9	118.0		71 224 7	151 5	
61 0 51.4		52 126 0	85 0		12 175 8	118 5		72 225.5	152 1	
								73 226 4	152 7	

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 33 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.5	61	51.2	33.2	121	101.5	65.9	181	151.8	98.6	241	202.1	131.3
2	01.7	01.1	62	52.0	33.8	122	102.3	66.4	182	152.6	99.1	242	203.0	131.8
3	02.5	01.6	63	52.8	34.3	123	103.2	67.0	183	153.5	99.7	243	203.8	132.3
4	03.4	02.2	64	53.7	34.9	124	104.0	67.5	184	154.3	100.2	244	204.6	132.9
5	04.2	02.7	65	54.5	35.4	125	104.8	68.1	185	155.2	100.8	245	205.5	133.4
6	05.0	03.3	66	55.4	35.9	126	105.7	68.6	186	156.0	101.3	246	206.3	134.0
7	05.9	03.8	67	56.2	36.5	127	106.5	69.2	187	156.8	101.8	247	207.2	134.5
8	06.7	04.4	68	57.0	37.0	128	107.3	69.7	188	157.7	102.4	248	208.0	135.1
9	07.5	04.9	69	57.9	37.6	129	108.2	70.3	189	158.5	102.9	249	208.8	135.6
10	08.4	05.4	70	58.7	38.1	130	109.0	70.8	190	159.3	103.5	250	209.7	136.2
11	09.2	06.0	71	59.5	38.7	131	109.9	71.3	191	160.2	104.0	251	210.5	136.7
12	10.1	06.5	72	60.4	39.2	132	110.7	71.9	192	161.0	104.6	252	211.3	137.2
13	10.9	07.1	73	61.2	39.8	133	111.5	72.4	193	161.9	105.1	253	212.2	137.8
14	11.7	07.6	74	62.1	40.3	134	112.4	73.0	194	162.7	105.7	254	213.0	138.3
15	12.6	08.2	75	62.9	40.8	135	113.2	73.5	195	163.5	106.2	255	213.9	138.9
16	13.4	08.7	76	63.7	41.4	136	114.1	74.1	196	164.4	106.7	256	214.7	139.4
17	14.3	09.3	77	64.6	41.9	137	114.9	74.6	197	165.2	107.3	257	215.5	140.0
18	15.1	09.8	78	65.4	42.5	138	115.7	75.2	198	166.0	107.8	258	216.4	140.5
19	15.9	10.3	79	66.3	43.0	139	116.6	75.7	199	166.9	108.4	259	217.2	141.1
20	16.8	10.9	80	67.1	43.6	140	117.4	76.2	200	167.7	108.9	260	218.1	141.6
21	17.6	11.4	81	67.9	44.1	141	118.3	76.8	201	168.6	109.5	261	218.9	142.2
22	18.5	12.0	82	68.8	44.7	142	119.1	77.3	202	169.4	110.0	262	219.7	142.7
23	19.3	12.5	83	69.6	45.2	143	119.9	77.9	203	170.3	110.6	263	220.6	143.2
24	20.1	13.1	84	70.4	45.7	144	120.8	78.4	204	171.1	111.1	264	221.4	143.8
25	21.0	13.6	85	71.3	46.3	145	121.6	79.0	205	171.9	111.7	265	222.2	144.3
26	21.8	14.2	86	72.1	46.8	146	122.4	79.5	206	172.8	112.2	266	223.1	144.9
27	22.6	14.7	87	73.0	47.4	147	123.3	80.1	207	173.6	112.7	267	223.9	145.4
28	23.5	15.2	88	73.8	47.9	148	124.1	80.6	208	174.4	113.3	268	224.8	146.0
29	24.3	15.8	89	74.6	48.5	149	125.0	81.2	209	175.3	113.8	269	225.6	146.5
30	25.2	16.3	90	75.5	49.0	150	125.8	81.7	210	176.1	114.4	270	226.5	147.1
31	26.0	16.9	91	76.3	49.6	151	126.6	82.2	211	177.0	114.9	271	227.3	147.6
32	26.8	17.4	92	77.2	50.1	152	127.5	82.8	212	177.8	115.5	272	228.1	148.1
33	27.7	18.0	93	78.0	50.7	153	128.3	83.3	213	178.6	116.0	273	229.0	148.7
34	28.5	18.5	94	78.8	51.2	154	129.2	83.9	214	179.5	116.6	274	229.8	149.2
35	29.4	19.1	95	79.7	51.7	155	130.0	84.4	215	180.3	117.1	275	230.6	149.8
36	30.2	19.6	96	80.5	52.3	156	130.8	85.0	216	181.2	117.6	276	231.5	150.3
37	31.0	20.2	97	81.4	52.8	157	131.7	85.5	217	182.0	118.2	277	232.3	150.9
38	31.9	20.7	98	82.2	53.4	158	132.5	86.1	218	182.8	118.7	278	233.2	151.4
39	32.7	21.2	99	83.0	53.9	159	133.3	86.6	219	183.7	119.3	279	234.0	152.0
40	33.5	21.8	100	83.9	54.5	160	134.2	87.1	220	184.5	119.8	280	234.8	152.4
41	34.4	22.3	101	84.7	55.0	161	135.0	87.7	221	185.3	120.4	281	235.7	153.0
42	35.2	22.9	102	85.5	55.6	162	135.9	88.2	222	186.2	120.9	282	236.5	153.6
43	36.1	23.4	103	86.4	56.1	163	136.7	88.8	223	187.0	121.5	283	237.4	154.1
44	36.9	24.0	104	87.2	56.6	164	137.5	89.3	224	187.9	122.0	284	238.2	154.7
45	37.7	24.5	105	88.1	57.2	165	138.4	89.9	225	188.7	122.5	285	239.0	155.2
46	38.6	25.1	106	88.9	57.7	166	139.2	90.4	226	189.5	123.1	286	239.9	155.8
47	39.4	25.6	107	89.7	58.3	167	140.1	91.0	227	190.4	123.6	287	240.7	156.3
48	40.3	26.1	108	90.6	58.8	168	140.9	91.5	228	191.2	124.2	288	241.6	156.9
49	41.1	26.7	109	91.4	59.4	169	141.7	92.0	229	192.1	124.7	289	242.4	157.4
50	41.9	27.2	110	92.3	59.9	170	142.6	92.6	230	192.9	125.2	290	243.3	157.9
51	42.8	27.8	111	93.1	60.5	171	143.4	93.1	231	193.7	125.8	291	244.1	158.5
52	43.6	28.3	112	93.9	61.0	172	144.3	93.7	232	194.6	126.4	292	244.9	159.0
53	44.4	28.9	113	94.8	61.5	173	145.1	94.2	233	195.4	126.9	293	245.7	159.6
54	45.3	29.4	114	95.6	62.1	174	145.9	94.8	234	196.2	127.4	294	246.6	160.1
55	46.1	30.0	115	96.4	62.6	175	146.8	95.3	235	197.1	128.0	295	247.4	160.7
56	47.0	30.5	116	97.3	63.2	176	147.6	95.9	236	197.9	128.5	296	248.2	161.2
57	47.8	31.0	117	98.1	63.7	177	148.4	96.4	237	198.8	129.1	297	249.1	161.8
58	48.6	31.6	118	99.0	64.3	178	149.3	96.9	238	199.6	129.6	298	249.9	162.3
59	49.5	32.1	119	99.8	64.8	179	150.1	97.5	239	200.4	130.2	299	250.8	162.8
60	50.3	32.7	120	100.6	65.4	180	151.0	98.0	240	201.3	130.7	300	251.6	163.4
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 57 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 36 Degrees.

	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
61	49 4	35.9	121	97.9	71.1	181	146.4	106.4	241	195.0	141.7
62	50 2	36.4	22	98.7	71.7	82	147.2	107.0	42	195.8	142.2
63	51.0	37.0	23	99.5	72.3	83	148.1	107.6	43	196.6	142.8
64	51.8	37.6	24	100.3	72.9	84	148.9	108.2	44	197.4	143.4
65	52.6	38.2	25	101.1	73.5	85	149.7	108.7	45	198.2	144.0
66	53.4	38.8	26	101.9	74.1	86	150.5	109.3	46	199.0	144.6
67	54 2	39.4	27	102 7	74.6	87	151.3	109.9	47	199.8	145.2
68	55 0	40.0	28	103 6	75.2	88	152 1	110.5	48	200 6	145.8
69	55 8	40.6	29	104.4	75 8	89	152.9	111.1	49	201.4	146.4
70	56 6	41.1	30	105 2	76.4	90	153 7	111.7	50	202.3	146.9
71	57.4	41.7	131	106.0	77.0	191	154.5	112.3	251	203.1	147.5
72	58.2	42.3	32	106.8	77.6	92	155.3	112.9	52	203.9	148.1
73	59.1	42.9	33	107 6	78.2	93	156.1	113.4	53	204 7	148.7
74	59.9	43.5	34	108.4	78 8	94	156.9	114 0	54	205 5	149.3
75	60 7	44.1	35	109.2	79.4	95	157.8	114.6	55	206.3	149.9
76	61.5	44 7	36	110 0	79.9	96	158.6	115.2	56	207.1	150.5
77	62.3	45 3	37	110 8	80.5	97	159.4	115 8	57	207 9	151.1
78	63.1	45 8	38	111.6	81.1	98	160.2	116.4	58	208 7	151.6
79	63.9	46.4	39	112.5	81.7	99	161.0	117.0	59	209 5	152.2
80	64 7	47.0	40	113 3	82.3	200	161 8	117.6	60	210.3	152.8
81	65 5	47.6	141	114 1	83.9	201	162 6	118.1	261	211.2	153.4
82	66 4	48 2	42	114 9	83.5	02	163 4	118 7	62	212.0	154.0
83	67 148 2		43	115 7	84.1	03	164 2	119.3	63	212.8	154.6
84	68 0	49 4	44	116 5	84.6	04	165.0	119.9	64	213.6	155.2
85	68 8	50.0	45	117 3	85.2	05	165.8	120.5	65	214.4	155 8
86	69 6	50.5	46	118 1	85 8	06	166.7	121.1	66	215 2	156 4
87	70.4	51 1	47	118.9	86.4	07	167 5	121.7	67	216.0	156 9
88	71.2	51 7	48	119 7	87 0	08	168 3	122.3	68	216.8	157.5
89	72 0	52 3	49	120.5	87.6	09	169.1	122.8	69	217.6	158.1
90	72 8	52 9	50	121.4	88 2	10	169 9	123.4	70	218.4	158.7
91	73 6	53.5	151	122.2	88.8	211	170.7	124.0	271	219.2	159.3
	74 4	4 1	52	123 0	89	12	171 1	124 6	72	220 0	159 9

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 35 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	50.0	35.0	121	99.1	69.4	181	149.3	103.8	241	197.4	144.2
2	01.6	01.1	62	50.8	35.6	22	99.9	70.0	82	149.1	104.4	42	194.2	138.8
3	02.3	01.7	63	51.6	36.1	23	100.8	70.5	83	149.9	105.0	43	199.1	139.4
4	03.3	02.3	64	52.4	36.7	24	101.6	71.1	84	150.7	105.5	44	199.9	140.0
5	04.1	02.9	65	53.2	37.3	25	102.4	71.7	85	151.5	106.1	45	200.7	140.5
6	04.9	03.4	66	54.1	37.9	26	103.2	72.3	86	152.4	106.7	46	201.5	141.1
7	05.7	04.0	67	54.9	38.4	27	104.0	72.8	87	153.2	107.3	47	202.3	141.7
8	06.6	04.6	68	55.7	39.0	28	104.9	73.4	88	154.0	107.8	48	203.1	142.2
9	07.4	05.2	69	56.5	39.6	29	105.7	74.0	89	154.8	108.4	49	204.0	142.8
10	08.2	05.7	70	57.3	40.2	30	106.5	74.6	90	155.6	109.0	50	204.8	143.4
11	09.0	06.3	71	58.2	40.7	31	107.3	75.1	191	156.5	109.5	21	205.6	144.0
12	09.8	06.9	72	59.0	41.3	32	108.1	75.7	92	157.3	110.1	32	206.4	144.5
13	10.6	07.5	73	59.8	41.9	33	108.9	76.3	93	158.1	110.7	33	207.2	145.1
14	11.3	08.0	74	60.6	42.4	34	109.8	76.8	94	158.9	111.3	34	208.1	145.7
15	12.3	08.6	75	61.4	43.0	35	110.6	77.4	95	159.7	111.8	35	208.9	146.3
16	13.1	09.2	76	62.2	43.6	36	111.4	78.0	96	160.6	112.4	36	209.7	146.8
17	13.9	09.8	77	63.1	44.2	37	112.2	78.6	97	161.4	113.0	37	210.5	147.4
18	14.7	10.3	78	63.9	44.7	38	113.0	79.2	98	162.2	113.6	38	211.3	148.0
19	15.6	10.9	79	64.7	45.3	39	113.8	79.7	99	163.0	114.1	39	212.2	148.5
20	16.4	11.5	80	65.5	45.9	40	114.7	80.3	200	163.8	114.7	60	213.0	149.1
21	17.2	12.0	81	66.4	46.5	141	115.5	80.9	201	164.6	115.3	61	213.8	149.7
22	18.0	12.6	82	67.2	47.0	12	116.3	81.4	02	165.5	115.9	62	214.6	150.3
23	18.8	13.2	83	68.0	47.6	43	117.1	82.0	03	166.3	116.4	63	215.4	150.9
24	19.7	13.8	84	68.8	48.2	44	118.0	82.6	04	167.1	117.0	64	216.1	151.4
25	20.5	14.3	85	69.6	48.8	45	118.8	83.2	05	167.9	117.6	65	217.1	152.0
26	21.3	14.9	86	70.4	49.3	46	119.6	83.7	06	168.7	118.2	66	217.9	152.6
27	22.1	15.5	87	71.3	49.9	47	120.4	84.3	07	169.5	118.7	67	218.7	153.1
28	22.9	16.1	88	72.1	50.5	48	121.2	84.9	08	170.4	119.3	68	219.5	153.7
29	23.8	16.6	89	72.9	51.0	49	122.1	85.5	09	171.2	119.9	69	220.4	154.3
30	24.6	17.2	90	73.7	51.6	50	122.9	86.0	10	172.0	120.5	70	221.2	154.9
31	25.4	17.8	91	74.5	52.2	151	123.7	86.6	211	172.8	121.0	21	221.0	155.4
32	26.2	18.4	92	75.4	52.8	52	124.5	87.2	12	173.7	121.6	72	222.8	156.0
33	27.0	18.9	93	76.2	53.3	53	125.3	87.8	13	174.5	122.2	73	223.6	156.6
34	27.9	19.5	94	77.0	53.9	54	126.1	88.3	14	175.3	122.7	74	224.4	157.2
35	28.7	20.1	95	77.8	54.5	55	127.0	88.9	15	176.1	123.3	75	225.3	157.7
36	29.5	20.6	96	78.6	55.1	56	127.8	89.5	16	176.9	123.9	76	226.1	158.3
37	30.3	21.2	97	79.5	55.6	57	128.6	90.1	17	177.8	124.5	77	226.9	158.9
38	31.1	21.8	98	80.3	56.2	58	129.4	90.6	18	178.6	125.0	78	227.7	159.5
39	31.9	22.4	99	81.1	56.8	59	130.2	91.2	19	179.4	125.6	79	228.5	160.0
40	32.8	23.9	100	81.9	57.4	60	131.1	91.7	20	180.2	126.2	80	229.4	160.6
41	33.6	24.5	101	82.7	57.9	161	131.9	92.3	211	181.0	126.7	211	230.2	161.2
42	34.4	25.1	02	83.5	58.5	62	132.7	92.9	22	181.9	127.3	22	231.0	161.7
43	35.2	25.7	03	84.4	59.1	63	133.5	93.5	23	182.7	127.8	23	231.8	162.3
44	36.0	26.2	04	85.2	59.7	64	134.3	94.1	24	183.5	128.5	24	232.6	162.9
45	36.9	26.8	05	86.0	60.2	65	135.2	94.6	25	184.3	129.1	25	233.3	163.5
46	37.7	27.4	06	86.8	60.8	66	136.0	95.2	26	185.1	129.6	26	234.1	164.0
47	38.5	27.0	07	87.6	61.4	67	136.8	95.8	27	185.9	130.2	27	234.9	164.6
48	39.3	27.5	08	88.5	61.9	68	137.6	96.4	28	186.8	130.8	28	235.7	165.2
49	40.1	28.1	09	89.3	62.5	69	138.4	96.9	29	187.6	131.3	29	236.5	165.8
50	41.0	28.7	10	90.1	63.1	70	139.3	97.5	30	188.4	131.9	30	237.3	166.3
51	41.8	29.2	111	90.9	63.7	171	140.1	98.1	311	189.2	132.5	211	238.1	166.9
52	42.6	29.8	12	91.7	64.2	72	140.9	98.7	32	190.0	133.1	32	239.0	167.5
53	43.4	30.4	13	92.6	64.8	73	141.7	99.2	33	190.9	133.6	33	240.0	168.1
54	44.2	31.0	14	93.4	65.4	74	142.5	99.8	34	191.7	134.2	34	240.8	168.6
55	45.1	31.5	15	94.2	66.0	75	143.4	100.4	35	192.5	134.8	35	241.6	169.2
56	45.9	32.1	16	95.0	66.5	76	144.2	100.9	36	193.3	135.4	36	242.5	169.8
57	46.7	32.7	17	95.8	67.1	77	145.0	101.5	37	194.1	135.9	37	243.3	170.4
58	47.5	33.3	18	96.7	67.7	78	145.8	102.1	38	195.0	136.5	38	244.1	170.9
59	48.3	33.8	19	97.5	68.3	79	146.6	102.7	39	195.8	137.1	39	244.9	171.5
60	49.1	34.4	20	98.3	68.8	80	147.4	103.2	40	196.6	137.7	40	245.7	172.1
Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.	Dist. Dep. Lat.

for 35 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 38 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	48.1	37.6	121	95.3	74.5	181	142.6	111.4	241	189.9	148.4
2	01.6	01.2	62	48.5	38.2	22	96.1	75.1	82	133.2	112.1	42	130.7	149.0
3	02.4	01.8	63	49.0	38.8	23	96.5	75.7	83	144.2	112.7	43	131.1	149.6
4	03.2	02.5	64	49.4	39.4	24	97.7	76.3	84	145.0	113.3	44	132.3	150.2
5	03.9	03.1	65	51.2	40.0	25	98.5	77.0	85	145.8	113.9	45	133.1	150.8
6	04.7	03.7	66	52.0	40.6	26	99.2	77.6	86	146.5	114.5	46	133.9	151.5
7	05.5	04.3	67	52.8	41.2	27	100.1	78.2	87	147.4	115.1	47	134.6	152.1
8	06.3	04.9	68	53.6	41.9	28	100.9	78.8	88	148.1	115.7	48	135.4	152.7
9	07.1	05.6	69	54.4	42.5	29	101.7	79.4	89	148.9	116.4	49	136.2	153.3
10	07.9	06.2	70	55.2	43.1	30	102.4	80.0	90	149.7	117.0	50	137.0	153.9
11	08.7	06.8	71	55.9	43.7	31	103.2	80.7	91	150.5	117.6	51	137.8	154.5
12	09.5	07.4	72	56.7	44.3	32	104.0	81.3	92	151.3	118.2	52	138.6	155.1
13	10.2	08.0	73	57.5	44.9	33	104.8	81.9	93	152.1	118.8	53	139.4	155.8
14	11.0	08.6	74	58.3	45.6	34	105.6	82.5	94	152.9	119.4	54	140.2	156.4
15	11.8	09.2	75	59.1	46.2	35	106.4	83.1	95	153.7	120.1	55	140.9	157.0
16	12.6	09.9	76	59.9	46.8	36	107.2	83.7	96	154.5	120.7	56	141.7	157.6
17	13.4	10.5	77	60.7	47.4	37	108.0	84.3	97	155.2	121.3	57	142.5	158.2
18	14.2	11.1	78	61.5	48.0	38	108.7	85.0	98	156.0	121.9	58	143.3	158.8
19	15.0	11.7	79	62.3	48.6	39	109.5	85.6	99	156.8	122.5	59	144.1	159.5
20	15.8	12.3	80	63.0	49.3	40	110.3	86.2	200	157.6	123.1	60	144.9	160.1
21	16.5	12.9	81	63.8	49.9	41	111.1	86.8	201	158.4	123.7	61	145.7	160.7
22	17.3	13.5	82	64.6	50.5	42	111.9	87.4	202	159.2	124.4	62	146.5	161.3
23	18.1	14.2	83	65.4	51.1	43	112.7	88.0	203	160.0	125.0	63	147.2	161.9
24	18.9	14.8	84	66.2	51.7	44	113.5	88.7	204	160.8	125.6	64	148.0	162.5
25	19.7	15.4	85	67.0	52.3	45	114.3	89.3	205	161.5	126.2	65	148.8	163.1
26	20.5	16.0	86	67.8	52.9	46	115.0	89.9	206	162.3	126.8	66	149.6	163.8
27	21.3	16.6	87	68.6	53.6	47	115.8	90.5	207	163.1	127.4	67	150.4	164.4
28	22.1	17.2	88	69.3	54.2	48	116.6	91.1	208	163.9	128.1	68	151.2	165.0
29	22.9	17.9	89	70.1	54.8	49	117.4	91.7	209	164.7	128.7	69	152.0	165.6
30	23.6	18.5	90	70.9	55.4	50	118.2	92.3	210	165.5	129.3	70	152.8	166.2
31	24.4	19.1	91	71.7	56.0	51	119.0	93.0	211	166.3	129.9	71	153.6	166.8
32	25.2	19.7	92	72.5	56.6	52	119.8	93.6	212	167.1	130.5	72	154.3	167.5
33	26.0	20.3	93	73.3	57.3	53	120.6	94.2	213	167.8	131.1	73	155.1	168.1
34	26.8	20.9	94	74.1	57.9	54	121.4	94.8	214	168.6	131.8	74	155.9	168.7
35	27.6	21.5	95	74.9	58.5	55	122.1	95.4	215	169.4	132.4	75	156.7	169.3
36	28.4	22.2	96	75.6	59.1	56	122.9	96.0	216	170.2	133.0	76	157.5	169.9
37	29.2	22.8	97	76.4	59.7	57	123.7	96.7	217	171.0	133.6	77	158.3	170.5
38	29.9	23.4	98	77.2	60.3	58	124.5	97.3	218	171.8	134.2	78	159.1	171.2
39	30.7	24.0	99	78.0	61.0	59	125.2	97.9	219	172.6	134.8	79	159.9	171.8
40	31.5	24.6	100	78.8	61.6	60	126.1	98.5	220	173.4	135.5	80	160.6	172.4
41	32.3	25.2	101	79.6	62.2	61	126.9	99.1	221	174.2	136.1	81	161.4	173.0
42	33.1	25.9	102	80.4	62.8	62	127.7	99.7	222	174.9	136.7	82	162.2	173.6
43	33.9	26.5	103	81.2	63.4	63	128.4	100.4	223	175.7	137.3	83	163.0	174.2
44	34.7	27.1	104	82.0	64.0	64	129.2	101.0	224	176.5	137.9	84	163.8	174.8
45	35.5	27.7	105	82.7	64.6	65	130.0	101.6	225	177.3	138.5	85	164.6	175.5
46	36.3	28.3	106	83.5	65.3	66	130.8	102.2	226	178.1	139.1	86	165.4	176.1
47	37.1	28.9	107	84.3	65.9	67	131.6	102.8	227	178.9	139.8	87	166.2	176.7
48	37.9	29.6	108	85.1	66.5	68	132.4	103.4	228	179.7	140.4	88	167.0	177.3
49	38.7	30.2	109	85.9	67.1	69	133.2	104.0	229	180.5	141.0	89	167.8	177.9
50	39.5	30.8	110	86.7	67.7	70	134.0	104.7	230	181.3	141.6	90	168.6	178.5
51	40.3	31.4	111	87.5	68.3	71	134.7	105.3	231	182.0	142.2	91	169.4	179.2
52	41.1	32.0	112	88.3	69.0	72	135.5	105.9	232	182.8	142.8	92	170.2	179.8
53	41.9	32.6	113	89.0	69.6	73	136.3	106.5	233	183.6	143.4	93	171.0	180.4
54	42.7	33.2	114	89.8	70.2	74	137.1	107.1	234	184.4	144.1	94	171.8	181.0
55	43.5	33.9	115	90.6	70.8	75	137.9	107.7	235	185.2	144.7	95	172.6	181.6
56	44.3	34.5	116	91.4	71.4	76	138.7	108.4	236	186.0	145.3	96	173.4	182.2
57	45.1	35.1	117	92.2	72.0	77	139.5	109.0	237	186.8	145.9	97	174.2	182.9
58	45.9	35.7	118	93.0	72.6	78	140.3	109.6	238	187.6	146.5	98	175.0	183.5
59	46.7	36.3	119	93.8	73.3	79	141.1	110.2	239	188.4	147.1	99	175.8	184.1
60	47.5	36.9	120	94.6	73.9	80	141.8	110.8	240	189.2	147.8	100	176.6	184.7
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

At 32 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 37 Degrees.

Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep
1	00.8	00.6	61	45.7	36.7	121	90.6	72.8	181	134.7	106.5	241	192.5	145.0
2	01.6	01.2	62	46.3	37.3	122	91.2	73.4	182	135.4	107.3	242	193.3	145.6
3	02.4	01.8	63	46.9	37.9	123	91.8	74.0	183	136.2	108.1	243	194.1	146.2
4	03.2	02.4	64	47.5	38.5	124	92.4	74.6	184	136.9	108.7	244	194.9	146.8
5	04.0	03.0	65	48.1	39.1	125	93.0	75.2	185	137.7	109.3	245	195.7	147.4
6	04.8	03.6	66	48.7	39.7	126	93.6	75.8	186	138.5	110.0	246	196.5	148.0
7	05.6	04.2	67	49.3	40.3	127	94.2	76.4	187	139.3	110.6	247	197.3	148.6
8	06.4	04.8	68	49.9	40.9	128	94.8	77.0	188	140.1	111.2	248	198.1	149.2
9	07.2	05.4	69	50.5	41.5	129	95.4	77.6	189	140.9	111.8	249	198.9	149.8
10	08.0	06.0	70	51.1	42.1	130	96.0	78.2	190	141.7	112.4	250	199.7	150.5
11	08.8	06.6	71	51.7	42.7	131	96.6	78.8	191	142.5	113.0	251	200.5	151.1
12	09.6	07.2	72	52.3	43.3	132	97.2	79.4	192	143.3	113.6	252	201.3	151.7
13	10.4	07.8	73	52.9	43.9	133	97.8	80.0	193	144.1	114.2	253	202.1	152.3
14	11.2	08.4	74	53.5	44.5	134	98.4	80.6	194	144.9	114.8	254	202.9	152.9
15	12.0	09.0	75	54.1	45.1	135	99.0	81.2	195	145.7	115.4	255	203.7	153.5
16	12.8	09.6	76	54.7	45.7	136	99.6	81.8	196	146.5	116.0	256	204.5	154.1
17	13.6	10.2	77	55.3	46.3	137	100.2	82.4	197	147.3	116.6	257	205.3	154.7
18	14.4	10.8	78	55.9	46.9	138	100.8	83.0	198	148.1	117.2	258	206.1	155.3
19	15.2	11.4	79	56.5	47.5	139	101.4	83.6	199	148.9	117.8	259	206.9	155.9
20	16.0	12.0	80	57.1	48.1	140	102.0	84.2	200	149.7	118.4	260	207.7	156.5
21	16.8	12.6	81	57.7	48.7	141	102.6	84.8	201	150.5	119.0	261	208.5	157.1
22	17.6	13.2	82	58.3	49.3	142	103.2	85.4	202	151.3	119.6	262	209.3	157.7
23	18.4	13.8	83	58.9	49.9	143	103.8	86.0	203	152.1	120.2	263	210.1	158.3
24	19.2	14.4	84	59.5	50.5	144	104.4	86.6	204	152.9	120.8	264	210.9	158.9
25	20.0	15.0	85	60.1	51.1	145	105.0	87.2	205	153.7	121.4	265	211.7	159.5
26	20.8	15.6	86	60.7	51.7	146	105.6	87.8	206	154.5	122.0	266	212.5	160.1
27	21.6	16.2	87	61.3	52.3	147	106.2	88.4	207	155.3	122.6	267	213.3	160.7
28	22.4	16.8	88	61.9	52.9	148	106.8	89.0	208	156.1	123.2	268	214.1	161.3
29	23.2	17.4	89	62.5	53.5	149	107.4	89.6	209	156.9	123.8	269	214.9	161.9
30	24.0	18.0	90	63.1	54.1	150	108.0	90.2	210	157.7	124.4	270	215.7	162.5
31	24.8	18.6	91	63.7	54.7	151	108.6	90.8	211	158.5	125.0	271	216.5	163.1
32	25.6	19.2	92	64.3	55.3	152	109.2	91.4	212	159.3	125.6	272	217.3	163.7
33	26.4	19.8	93	64.9	55.9	153	109.8	92.0	213	160.1	126.2	273	218.1	164.3
34	27.2	20.4	94	65.5	56.5	154	110.4	92.6	214	160.9	126.8	274	218.9	164.9
35	28.0	21.0	95	66.1	57.1	155	111.0	93.2	215	161.7	127.4	275	219.7	165.5
36	28.8	21.6	96	66.7	57.7	156	111.6	93.8	216	162.5	128.0	276	220.5	166.1
37	29.6	22.2	97	67.3	58.3	157	112.2	94.4	217	163.3	128.6	277	221.3	166.7
38	30.4	22.8	98	67.9	58.9	158	112.8	95.0	218	164.1	129.2	278	222.1	167.3
39	31.2	23.4	99	68.5	59.5	159	113.4	95.6	219	164.9	129.8	279	222.9	167.9
40	32.0	24.0	100	69.1	60.1	160	114.0	96.2	220	165.7	130.4	280	223.7	168.5
41	32.8	24.6	101	69.7	60.7	161	114.6	96.8	221	166.5	131.0	281	224.5	169.1
42	33.6	25.2	102	70.3	61.3	162	115.2	97.4	222	167.3	131.6	282	225.3	169.7
43	34.4	25.8	103	70.9	61.9	163	115.8	98.0	223	168.1	132.2	283	226.1	170.3
44	35.2	26.4	104	71.5	62.5	164	116.4	98.6	224	168.9	132.8	284	226.9	170.9
45	36.0	27.0	105	72.1	63.1	165	117.0	99.2	225	169.7	133.4	285	227.7	171.5
46	36.8	27.6	106	72.7	63.7	166	117.6	99.8	226	170.5	134.0	286	228.5	172.1
47	37.6	28.2	107	73.3	64.3	167	118.2	100.4	227	171.3	134.6	287	229.3	172.7
48	38.4	28.8	108	73.9	64.9	168	118.8	101.0	228	172.1	135.2	288	230.1	173.3
49	39.2	29.4	109	74.5	65.5	169	119.4	101.6	229	172.9	135.8	289	230.9	173.9
50	40.0	30.0	110	75.1	66.1	170	120.0	102.2	230	173.7	136.4	290	231.7	174.5
51	40.8	30.6	111	75.7	66.7	171	120.6	102.8	231	174.5	137.0	291	232.5	175.1
52	41.6	31.2	112	76.3	67.3	172	121.2	103.4	232	175.3	137.6	292	233.3	175.7
53	42.4	31.8	113	76.9	67.9	173	121.8	104.0	233	176.1	138.2	293	234.1	176.3
54	43.2	32.4	114	77.5	68.5	174	122.4	104.6	234	176.9	138.8	294	234.9	176.9
55	44.0	33.0	115	78.1	69.1	175	123.0	105.2	235	177.7	139.4	295	235.7	177.5
56	44.8	33.6	116	78.7	69.7	176	123.6	105.8	236	178.5	140.0	296	236.5	178.1
57	45.6	34.2	117	79.3	70.3	177	124.2	106.4	237	179.3	140.6	297	237.3	178.7
58	46.4	34.8	118	79.9	70.9	178	124.8	107.0	238	180.1	141.2	298	238.1	179.3
59	47.2	35.4	119	80.5	71.5	179	125.4	107.6	239	180.9	141.8	299	238.9	179.9
60	48.0	36.0	120	81.1	72.1	180	126.0	108.2	240	181.7	142.4	300	239.7	180.5

for 33 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 40 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1 00	00 6		61	46 7	43.2	121	92.7	77.8	181	138.7	116.3	241	184.6	154.9
2 01	01 3		62	47.5	49.9	22	93.5	78.4	82	139.4	117.0	42	185.4	155.6
3 02	01.9		63	48.3	40.5	23	94.2	79.1	83	140.2	117.6	43	186.1	156.2
4 03	02.6		64	49.0	41.1	24	95.0	79.7	84	141.0	118.3	44	186.9	156.8
5 03	03.2		65	49.8	41.8	25	95.7	80.3	85	141.7	118.9	45	187.7	157.5
6 04	03.9		66	50.6	42.4	26	96.5	81.0	86	142.5	119.6	46	188.4	158.1
7 05	04.5		67	51.3	43.1	27	97.3	81.6	87	143.2	120.2	47	189.2	158.8
8 06	05.1		68	52.1	43.7	28	98.1	82.3	88	144.0	120.8	48	190.0	159.4
9 06	05.8		69	52.9	44.4	29	98.8	82.9	89	144.8	121.5	49	190.7	160.1
10 07	06.4		70	53.6	45.0	30	99.6	83.6	90	145.5	122.1	50	191.5	160.7
11 08	07.1		71	54.4	45.6	131	100.4	84.2	191	146.3	122.8	251	192.3	161.3
12 09	07.7		72	55.2	46.3	32	101.1	84.8	92	147.1	123.4	52	193.0	162.0
13 10	08.4		73	55.9	46.9	33	101.9	85.5	93	147.8	124.1	53	193.8	162.6
14 10	09.0		74	56.7	47.6	34	102.6	86.1	94	148.6	124.7	54	194.6	163.3
15 11	09.6		75	57.5	48.2	35	103.4	86.8	95	149.4	125.3	55	195.3	163.9
16 12	10.3		76	58.2	48.9	36	104.2	87.4	96	150.1	126.0	56	196.1	164.6
17 13	10.9		77	58.9	49.5	37	104.9	88.1	97	150.9	126.6	57	196.9	165.2
18 13	11.6		78	59.6	50.1	38	105.7	88.7	98	151.7	127.3	58	197.6	165.9
19 14	12.2		79	60.5	50.8	39	106.5	89.3	99	152.4	127.9	59	198.4	166.5
20 15	12.9		80	61.3	51.4	40	107.2	90.0	200	153.2	128.6	60	199.2	167.1
21 16	13.5		81	62.0	52.1	141	108.0	90.6	201	154.0	129.2	261	199.9	167.8
22 16	14.1		82	62.8	52.7	42	108.8	91.3	02	154.7	129.8	62	200.7	168.4
23 17	14.8		83	63.6	53.1	43	109.5	91.9	03	155.5	130.5	63	201.5	169.1
24 18	15.4		84	64.3	53.0	44	110.3	92.6	04	156.3	131.1	64	202.2	169.7
25 19	16.1		85	65.1	53.6	45	111.1	93.2	05	157.0	131.8	65	203.0	170.3
26 19	16.7		86	65.8	54.3	46	111.8	93.8	06	157.8	132.4	66	203.8	171.0
27 20	17.4		87	66.5	54.9	47	112.6	94.5	07	158.6	133.1	67	204.5	171.6
28 21	18.0		88	67.4	55.6	48	113.4	95.1	08	159.4	133.7	68	205.3	172.3
29 22	18.6		89	68.2	56.2	49	114.1	95.8	09	160.1	134.3	69	206.1	172.9
30 23	019.3		90	68.9	56.9	50	114.9	96.4	10	160.9	135.0	70	206.8	173.6
31 23	7 19.9		91	69.7	57.5	151	115.7	97.1	211	161.6	135.6	271	207.6	174.2
32 24	8 20.6		92	70.5	58.1	62	116.4	97.7	12	162.4	136.3	72	208.4	174.8
33 25	2 21.2		93	71.2	58.8	33	117.2	98.3	13	163.2	136.9	73	209.1	175.5
34 26	6 21.9		94	72.0	59.4	34	118.0	99.0	14	163.9	137.6	74	209.9	176.1
35 26	8 22.5		95	72.8	60.1	55	118.7	99.6	15	164.7	138.2	75	210.6	176.8
36 27	6 23.1		96	73.5	60.7	56	119.5	100.3	16	165.5	138.8	76	211.4	177.4
37 27	3 23.8		97	74.3	61.4	57	120.3	100.9	17	166.2	139.5	77	212.2	178.1
38 29	1 24.4		98	75.1	62.0	58	121.1	101.6	18	167.0	140.1	78	213.0	178.7
39 29	9 25.1		99	75.8	62.6	59	121.8	102.2	19	167.8	140.8	79	213.7	179.3
40 30	0 25.7		100	76.6	63.3	60	122.6	102.8	20	168.5	141.4	80	214.5	180.0
41 31	4 26.4		101	77.4	64.0	161	123.4	103.5	221	169.3	142.1	281	215.3	180.6
42 32	2 27.0		02	78.1	64.6	62	124.1	104.1	22	170.1	142.7	82	216.0	181.3
43 32	9 27.6		03	78.9	65.2	63	124.9	104.8	23	170.8	143.3	83	216.8	181.9
44 33	7 28.3		04	79.7	65.8	64	125.6	105.4	24	171.6	144.0	84	217.6	182.6
45 34	1 28.9		05	80.5	66.5	65	126.4	106.1	25	172.4	144.6	85	218.4	183.2
46 35	2 29.6		06	81.2	67.1	66	127.2	106.7	26	173.1	145.3	86	219.1	183.8
47 36	0 30.2		07	82.0	67.8	67	127.9	107.3	27	173.9	145.9	87	219.9	184.5
48 36	8 30.9		08	82.7	68.4	68	128.7	108.0	28	174.7	146.6	88	220.7	185.1
49 37	5 31.5		09	83.5	69.1	69	129.5	108.6	29	175.4	147.2	89	221.4	185.8
50 38	3 32.1		10	84.3	69.7	70	130.2	109.3	30	176.2	147.8	90	222.2	186.4
51 39	1 32.8		111	85.0	70.3	171	131.0	109.9	231	177.0	148.5	231	223.0	187.1
52 39	8 33.4		12	85.8	71.0	72	131.8	110.6	32	177.7	149.1	92	223.7	187.7
53 40	6 34.1		13	86.6	71.6	73	132.6	111.2	33	178.5	149.8	93	224.5	188.3
54 41	4 34.7		14	87.4	72.3	74	133.3	111.8	34	179.3	150.4	94	225.3	189.0
55 42	1 35.4		15	88.2	72.9	75	134.1	112.5	35	180.1	151.1	95	226.0	189.6
56 42	9 36.0		16	89.0	73.6	76	134.9	113.1	36	180.9	151.7	96	226.8	190.3
57 43	7 36.6		17	89.8	74.2	77	135.7	113.8	37	181.7	152.3	97	227.6	190.9
58 44	4 37.3		18	90.6	74.8	78	136.5	114.4	38	182.5	153.0	98	228.4	191.6
59 45	2 37.9		19	91.4	75.5	79	137.3	115.1	39	183.3	153.6	99	229.2	192.2
60 46	0 38.6		20	92.2	76.1	80	138.1	115.7	40	184.1	154.3	300	230.0	192.8
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 39 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
100.8	100.6	61	47.4	38.4	121	94.0	76.1	181	140.7	113.9	241	187.3	151.7
201.6	01.3	62	48.2	39.0	22	94.8	76.8	82	141.1	114.5	42	188.1	152.3
302.3	01.9	63	49.0	39.6	23	95.6	77.4	83	142.2	115.2	43	188.8	152.9
403.1	02.5	64	49.7	40.3	24	96.4	78.1	84	143.0	115.8	44	189.6	153.6
503.9	03.1	65	50.5	40.9	25	97.1	78.7	85	143.8	116.4	45	190.4	154.2
604.7	03.8	66	51.3	41.5	26	97.9	79.3	86	144.5	117.1	46	191.1	154.8
705.4	04.4	67	52.1	42.2	27	98.7	79.9	87	145.3	117.7	47	192.0	155.4
806.2	05.0	68	52.8	42.8	28	99.5	80.6	88	146.1	118.3	48	192.7	156.1
907.0	05.7	69	53.6	43.4	29	100.1	81.2	89	146.9	118.9	49	193.5	156.7
1007.8	06.3	70	54.4	44.1	30	101.0	81.8	90	147.7	119.6	50	194.3	157.3
1108.5	06.9	71	55.2	44.7	131	101.8	82.4	191	148.4	120.2	251	195.1	158.0
1209.3	07.6	72	56.0	45.3	32	102.6	83.1	92	149.2	120.8	52	195.8	158.6
1310.1	08.2	73	56.7	45.9	33	103.4	83.7	93	150.0	121.5	53	196.6	159.2
1410.9	08.8	74	57.5	46.6	34	104.1	84.3	94	150.8	122.1	54	197.4	159.8
1511.7	09.4	75	58.3	47.2	35	104.9	85.0	95	151.5	122.7	55	198.2	160.5
1612.4	10.1	76	59.1	47.8	36	105.7	85.6	96	152.3	123.3	56	199.0	161.1
1713.2	10.7	77	59.9	48.5	37	106.5	86.2	97	153.1	124.0	57	199.7	161.7
1814.0	011.3	78	60.7	49.1	38	107.2	86.8	98	153.9	124.6	58	200.5	162.4
1914.8	012.0	79	61.4	49.7	39	108.0	87.5	99	154.7	125.2	59	201.3	163.0
2015.5	012.6	80	62.2	50.3	40	108.8	88.1	100	155.4	125.9	60	202.1	163.6
2116.3	013.2	81	62.9	51.0	141	109.0	88.7	201	156.2	126.5	261	202.8	164.3
2217.1	013.8	82	63.7	51.6	42	110.4	89.4	02	157.0	127.1	62	203.6	164.9
2317.9	014.5	83	64.5	52.2	43	111.1	90.0	03	157.8	127.8	63	204.4	165.5
2418.7	015.1	84	65.3	52.9	44	111.9	90.6	04	158.5	128.4	64	205.2	166.1
2519.4	015.7	85	66.1	53.5	45	112.7	91.3	05	159.3	129.0	65	205.9	166.8
2620.2	016.4	86	66.8	54.1	46	113.5	91.9	06	160.1	129.6	66	206.7	167.4
2721.0	017.0	87	67.6	54.8	47	114.2	92.5	07	160.9	130.3	67	207.5	168.0
2821.8	017.6	88	68.4	55.4	48	115.0	93.1	08	161.6	130.9	68	208.3	168.7
2922.5	018.3	89	69.2	56.0	49	115.8	93.8	09	162.4	131.5	69	209.1	169.3
3023.3	018.9	90	69.9	56.6	50	116.6	94.4	10	163.2	132.2	70	209.8	169.9
3124.1	019.5	91	70.7	57.3	151	117.3	95.0	211	164.0	132.8	271	210.6	170.5
3224.9	020.1	92	71.5	57.9	52	118.1	95.7	12	164.8	133.4	72	211.4	171.2
3325.6	020.8	93	72.3	58.5	53	118.9	96.3	13	165.5	134.0	73	212.2	171.8
3426.4	021.4	94	73.1	59.2	54	119.7	96.9	14	166.3	134.7	74	212.9	172.4
3527.2	022.0	95	73.8	59.8	55	120.5	97.5	15	167.1	135.3	75	213.7	173.1
3628.0	022.7	96	74.6	60.4	56	121.2	98.2	16	167.9	135.9	76	214.5	173.7
3728.8	023.3	97	75.4	61.0	57	122.0	98.8	17	168.6	136.6	77	215.3	174.3
3829.5	023.9	98	76.2	61.7	58	122.8	99.4	18	169.4	137.2	78	216.1	175.0
3930.3	024.5	99	76.9	62.3	59	123.6	100.1	19	170.2	137.8	79	216.9	175.6
4031.1	025.2	100	77.7	62.9	60	124.3	100.7	20	171.0	138.5	80	217.7	176.2
4131.9	025.8	101	78.5	63.6	161	125.1	101.4	211	171.7	139.1	281	218.5	176.8
4232.6	026.4	02	79.3	64.2	62	125.9	101.9	22	172.5	139.7	22	219.3	177.5
4333.4	027.1	03	80.1	64.8	63	126.7	102.6	23	173.3	140.1	23	219.9	178.1
4434.2	027.7	04	80.8	65.4	64	127.5	103.2	24	174.1	141.0	24	220.7	178.7
4535.0	028.3	05	81.6	66.1	65	128.2	103.8	25	174.9	141.6	25	221.5	179.4
4635.8	028.9	06	82.4	66.7	66	129.0	104.5	26	175.6	142.2	26	222.3	180.0
4736.6	029.6	07	83.2	67.3	67	129.8	105.1	27	176.4	142.9	27	223.1	180.6
4837.4	030.2	08	83.9	67.9	68	130.6	105.7	28	177.2	143.5	28	223.9	181.2
4938.2	030.8	09	84.7	68.6	69	131.3	106.4	29	178.0	144.1	29	224.7	181.9
5039.0	031.5	10	85.5	69.2	70	132.1	107.0	30	178.7	144.7	30	225.5	182.5
5139.8	032.1	111	86.3	69.9	171	132.9	107.6	211	179.5	145.4	291	226.3	183.1
5240.6	032.7	12	87.1	70.5	72	133.7	108.2	32	180.3	146.0	32	226.9	183.7
5341.4	033.4	13	87.9	71.1	73	134.4	108.9	33	181.1	146.6	33	227.7	184.4
5442.2	034.0	14	88.7	71.7	74	135.2	109.5	34	181.9	147.3	34	228.5	185.0
5543.0	034.6	15	89.5	72.3	75	136.0	110.1	35	182.7	147.9	35	229.3	185.6
5643.8	035.2	16	90.3	73.0	76	136.8	110.8	36	183.5	148.5	36	230.1	186.2
5744.6	035.9	17	91.1	73.6	77	137.6	111.4	37	184.3	149.1	37	230.9	186.8
5845.4	036.5	18	91.9	74.3	78	138.4	112.0	38	185.1	149.8	38	231.7	187.4
5946.2	037.1	19	92.7	74.9	79	139.2	112.6	39	185.9	150.4	39	232.5	188.0
6047.0	037.8	20	93.5	75.5	80	139.9	113.3	40	186.7	151.1	40	233.3	188.6

for 51 Degrees.

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 42 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
15	4 2	121	89 9	81.0	181	134.5	121.1	241	179.1	161.3
16	4 4.5	122	90.1	81.6	182	135.3	121.8	42	179.8	161.9
17	4 7	123	91.4	82.3	183	136 0	122.5	43	180.6	162.6
18	4 9.5	124	92 3	83.0	184	136 7	123.1	44	181.3	163.3
19	5 11.5	125	92 5	83.6	185	137.5	123.8	45	182.1	163.9
20	5 14.2	126	93 8	84.3	186	138.2	124.5	46	182.8	164.6
21	5 17.5	127	94.1	85 0	187	139.0	125.1	47	183.6	165.3
22	5 20.5	128	95.1	85.6	188	139 7	125.8	48	184.3	165.9
23	5 23.2	129	95.9	86.3	189	140.5	126.5	49	185.1	166.6
24	5 26 8	130	96.8	87.0	190	141 2	127.1	50	185.8	167.3
25	5 29 5	131	97 4	87 7	191	141 9	127.8	51	186.5	168.0
26	5 32 2	132	98.1	88 3	192	142.7	128 5	52	187 3	168.6
27	5 35 8	133	98.8	89.0	193	143.4	129 1	53	188.0	169.3
28	5 38.5	134	99 6	89 7	194	144.2	129.8	54	188.8	170 0
29	5 41.2	135	100.3	90.3	195	144 9	130.5	55	189 5	170.6
30	5 44 8	136	101.1	91 0	196	145.7	131 1	56	190 2	171.3
31	5 47 5	137	101.8	91.7	197	146.4	131 8	57	191.0	172.0
32	5 50 1	138	102 6	92.3	198	147.1	132.5	58	191 7	172.6
33	5 52 7	139	103 3	93 0	199	147 9	133.2	59	192.5	173.3
34	5 55 3	140	104 0	93 7	200	148.6	133 8	60	193.2	174.0
35	5 57 2	141	104 8	94.3	201	149 4	134.5	61	194.0	174.6
36	5 59 9	142	105 5	95 0	202	150.1	135.2	62	194.7	175.3
37	6 01.7	143	106.3	95 7	203	150 9	135.8	63	195.4	176 0
38	6 04 2	144	107 0	96.4	204	151.6	136 5	64	196.2	176.7
39	6 06.9	145	107.8	97 0	205	152.3	137 2	65	196.9	177 3
40	6 09.5	146	108.5	97.7	206	153.1	137.8	66	197.7	178 0
41	6 12 2	147	109.2	98.4	207	153 8	138.5	67	198.4	178.7
42	6 14 9	148	110 0	99.0	208	154.6	139.2	68	199.2	179.3
43	6 17 6	149	110 7	99.7	209	155 3	139.8	69	199 9	180.0
44	6 20 2	150	111 4	100.4	210	156 1	140.5	70	200 6	180.7
45	6 22 9	151	112.2	101 0	211	156.8	141.2	71	201.4	181.3
46	6 25 6	152	113 0	101.7	212	157 3	141 9	72	202 1	182 0

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 41 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.2	00.7	61	46.0	40.0	121	91.3	79.4	181	136.6	118.7	241	181.9	158.1
2	01.5	01.3	62	46.8	40.7	22	92.1	80.6	22	137.4	119.4	42	182.6	158.6
3	02.3	02.0	63	47.5	41.3	23	92.8	80.7	23	138.1	120.1	43	183.4	159.3
4	03.0	02.6	64	48.3	42.0	24	93.6	81.4	24	138.9	120.7	44	184.1	160.1
5	03.8	03.3	65	49.1	42.6	25	94.4	82.0	25	139.6	121.4	45	184.9	160.7
6	04.5	03.9	66	49.8	43.1	26	95.1	82.7	26	140.4	122.0	46	185.7	161.4
7	05.3	04.6	67	50.6	44.0	27	95.8	83.3	27	141.1	122.7	47	186.4	162.0
8	06.1	05.2	68	51.3	44.6	28	96.6	84.0	28	141.9	123.3	48	187.2	162.7
9	06.8	05.9	69	52.1	45.3	29	97.4	84.6	29	142.6	124.0	49	187.9	163.4
10	07.5	06.6	70	52.8	45.9	30	98.1	85.3	30	143.4	124.7	50	188.7	164.0
11	08.3	07.2	71	53.6	46.6	31	98.9	85.9	31	144.1	125.3	51	189.4	164.6
12	09.1	07.9	72	54.3	47.2	32	99.6	86.6	32	144.9	126.0	52	190.2	165.3
13	09.8	08.5	73	55.1	47.9	33	100.4	87.3	33	145.7	126.6	53	190.9	166.0
14	10.6	09.2	74	55.8	48.5	34	101.1	87.9	34	146.4	127.3	54	191.7	166.6
15	11.3	09.8	75	56.6	49.2	35	101.9	88.6	35	147.2	127.9	55	192.4	167.3
16	12.1	10.5	76	57.4	49.9	36	102.6	89.2	36	147.9	128.6	56	193.2	168.0
17	12.8	11.2	77	58.1	50.5	37	103.4	89.9	37	148.7	129.2	57	194.0	168.6
18	13.6	11.8	78	58.9	51.2	38	104.1	90.5	38	149.4	129.9	58	194.7	169.3
19	14.3	12.5	79	59.6	51.8	39	104.9	91.2	39	150.2	130.6	59	195.5	169.9
20	15.1	13.1	80	60.4	52.5	40	105.7	91.8	40	150.9	131.2	60	196.2	170.5
21	15.8	13.8	81	61.1	53.1	41	106.4	92.5	41	151.7	131.9	61	197.0	171.2
22	16.6	14.4	82	61.9	53.8	42	107.2	93.2	42	152.5	132.5	62	197.7	171.9
23	17.4	15.1	83	62.6	54.5	43	107.9	93.8	43	153.2	133.2	63	198.5	172.5
24	18.1	15.7	84	63.4	55.1	44	108.7	94.5	44	154.0	133.8	64	199.2	173.2
25	18.9	16.4	85	64.2	55.8	45	109.4	95.1	45	154.7	134.5	65	200.0	173.9
26	19.6	17.1	86	64.9	56.4	46	110.2	95.8	46	155.5	135.1	66	200.8	174.5
27	20.4	17.7	87	65.7	57.1	47	110.9	96.4	47	156.2	135.8	67	201.5	175.2
28	21.1	18.4	88	66.4	57.7	48	111.7	97.1	48	157.0	136.5	68	202.3	175.8
29	21.9	19.0	89	67.2	58.4	49	112.5	97.8	49	157.7	137.1	69	203.0	176.5
30	22.6	19.7	90	67.9	59.0	50	113.2	98.4	50	158.5	137.8	70	203.8	177.1
31	23.4	20.3	91	68.7	59.7	51	114.0	99.1	51	159.2	138.4	71	204.5	177.8
32	24.2	21.0	92	69.4	60.3	52	114.7	99.7	52	160.0	139.1	72	205.3	178.4
33	24.9	21.6	93	70.2	61.0	53	115.5	100.4	53	160.8	139.7	73	206.0	179.1
34	25.7	22.3	94	70.9	61.7	54	116.2	101.0	54	161.5	140.4	74	206.8	179.8
35	26.4	23.0	95	71.7	62.3	55	117.0	101.7	55	162.3	141.1	75	207.5	180.4
36	27.2	23.6	96	72.5	63.0	56	117.7	102.3	56	163.0	141.7	76	208.3	181.1
37	27.9	24.3	97	73.2	63.6	57	118.5	103.0	57	163.8	142.4	77	209.1	181.7
38	28.7	24.9	98	74.0	64.3	58	119.2	103.7	58	164.5	143.0	78	209.8	182.4
39	29.4	25.6	99	74.7	64.9	59	120.0	104.3	59	165.3	143.7	79	210.6	183.0
40	30.2	26.2	100	75.5	65.6	60	120.8	105.0	60	166.0	144.3	80	211.3	183.7
41	30.9	26.9	101	76.2	66.3	61	121.5	105.6	61	166.8	145.0	81	212.1	184.4
42	31.7	27.6	102	77.0	66.9	62	122.3	106.3	62	167.5	145.6	82	212.8	185.0
43	32.5	28.2	103	77.7	67.6	63	123.0	106.9	63	168.3	146.3	83	213.6	185.7
44	33.2	28.9	104	78.5	68.2	64	123.8	107.6	64	169.1	147.0	84	214.3	186.3
45	34.0	29.5	105	79.2	68.9	65	124.5	108.2	65	169.8	147.6	85	215.1	187.0
46	34.7	30.2	106	80.0	69.5	66	125.3	108.9	66	170.6	148.3	86	215.8	187.6
47	35.5	30.8	107	80.8	70.2	67	126.0	109.5	67	171.3	148.9	87	216.6	188.3
48	36.2	31.5	108	81.5	70.9	68	126.8	110.2	68	172.1	149.6	88	217.4	188.9
49	37.0	32.1	109	82.3	71.5	69	127.5	110.9	69	172.8	150.2	89	218.1	189.6
50	37.7	32.8	110	83.0	72.2	70	128.3	111.5	70	173.6	150.8	90	218.9	190.3
51	38.5	33.5	111	83.8	72.8	71	129.1	112.2	71	174.3	151.5	91	219.6	190.9
52	39.2	34.1	112	84.5	73.5	72	129.8	112.8	72	175.1	152.2	92	220.4	191.6
53	40.0	34.8	113	85.3	74.1	73	130.6	113.5	73	175.8	152.9	93	221.1	192.2
54	40.8	35.4	114	86.0	74.8	74	131.3	114.2	74	176.6	153.5	94	221.9	192.9
55	41.5	36.1	115	86.8	75.4	75	132.1	114.9	75	177.4	154.2	95	222.6	193.5
56	42.3	36.7	116	87.5	76.1	76	132.8	115.5	76	178.1	154.9	96	223.4	194.2
57	43.0	37.4	117	88.3	76.8	77	133.6	116.1	77	178.9	155.6	97	224.1	194.8
58	43.8	38.1	118	89.0	77.4	78	134.3	116.8	78	179.6	156.3	98	224.9	195.5
59	44.5	38.7	119	89.8	78.1	79	135.1	117.4	79	180.4	157.0	99	225.7	196.2
60	45.3	39.4	120	90.6	78.7	80	135.8	118.1	80	181.1	157.7	100	226.4	196.8

for 49 Degrees

Difference of Latitude and Departure for 44 Degrees.

Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
43	42.4	121	87.0	84.1	181	180.2	125.7	241	173.4	167.4
44	43.1	22	87.8	84.7	82	130.9	126.4	42	174.1	168.1
45	43.8	23	88.5	85.4	83	131.6	127.1	43	174.8	168.8
46	44.5	24	89.2	86.1	84	132.4	127.8	44	175.5	169.5
47	45.2	25	89.9	86.8	85	133.1	128.5	45	176.2	170.2
48	46.5	26	90.6	87.5	86	133.8	129.2	46	177.0	170.9
49	47.2	27	91.4	88.2	87	134.5	129.9	47	177.7	171.6
50	48.6	28	92.1	88.9	88	135.2	130.6	48	178.4	172.3
51	49.9	29	92.8	89.6	89	136.0	131.3	49	179.1	173.0
52	50.4	30	93.5	90.3	90	136.7	132.0	50	179.8	173.7
53	51.3	31	94.2	91.0	91	137.4	132.7	51	180.6	174.4
54	52.0	32	95.0	91.7	92	138.1	133.4	52	181.3	175.1
55	52.7	33	95.7	92.4	93	138.8	134.1	53	182.0	175.7
56	53.4	34	96.4	93.1	94	139.6	134.8	54	182.7	176.4
57	54.0	35	97.1	93.8	95	140.3	135.5	55	183.4	177.1
58	54.7	36	97.8	94.5	96	141.0	136.2	56	184.2	177.8
59	55.3	37	98.5	95.2	97	141.7	136.8	57	184.9	178.5
60	56.1	38	99.3	95.9	98	142.4	137.5	58	185.6	179.2
61	56.8	39	100.0	96.6	99	143.1	138.2	59	186.3	179.9
62	57.5	40	100.7	97.3	200	143.9	138.9	60	187.0	180.6
63	58.3	41	101.4	97.9	201	144.6	139.6	61	187.7	181.3
64	59.0	42	102.1	98.6	02	145.3	140.3	62	188.5	182.0
65	59.7	43	102.9	99.3	03	146.0	141.0	63	189.2	182.7
66	60.4	44	103.6	100.0	04	146.7	141.7	64	189.9	183.4
67	61.0	45	104.3	100.7	05	147.5	142.4	65	190.6	184.1
68	61.8	46	105.0	101.4	06	148.2	143.1	66	191.3	184.8
69	62.5	47	105.7	102.1	07	148.9	143.8	67	192.1	185.5
70	63.3	48	106.5	102.8	08	149.6	144.5	68	192.8	186.2
71	64.0	49	107.2	103.5	09	150.3	145.2	69	193.5	186.9
72	64.7	50	107.9	104.2	10	151.1	145.9	70	194.2	187.6
73	65.5	51	108.6	104.9	211	151.8	146.6	71	194.9	188.3
74	66.2	52	109.3	105.6	12	152.5	147.3	72	195.7	188.9

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 45 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.1	43.1	121	85.6	85.6	181	128.0	128.0	241	170.4	170.4
2	01.4	01.4	62	43.8	43.8	122	86.3	86.3	182	128.7	128.7	242	171.1	171.1
3	02.1	02.1	63	44.5	44.5	123	87.0	87.0	183	129.4	129.4	243	171.8	171.8
4	02.8	02.8	64	45.2	45.2	124	87.7	87.7	184	130.1	130.1	244	172.5	172.5
5	03.5	03.5	65	45.9	45.9	125	88.4	88.4	185	130.8	130.8	245	173.2	173.2
6	04.2	04.2	66	46.6	46.6	126	89.1	89.1	186	131.5	131.5	246	173.9	173.9
7	04.9	04.9	67	47.3	47.3	127	89.8	89.8	187	132.2	132.2	247	174.6	174.6
8	05.7	05.7	68	48.1	48.1	128	90.5	90.5	188	132.9	132.9	248	175.4	175.4
9	06.4	06.4	69	48.8	48.8	129	91.2	91.2	189	133.6	133.6	249	176.1	176.1
10	07.1	07.1	70	49.5	49.5	130	91.9	91.9	190	134.4	134.4	250	176.8	176.8
11	07.8	07.8	71	50.2	50.2	131	92.6	92.6	191	135.1	135.1	251	177.5	177.5
12	08.5	08.5	72	50.9	50.9	132	93.3	93.3	192	135.8	135.8	252	178.2	178.2
13	09.2	09.2	73	51.6	51.6	133	94.0	94.0	193	136.5	136.5	253	178.9	178.9
14	09.9	09.9	74	52.3	52.3	134	94.8	94.8	194	137.2	137.2	254	179.6	179.6
15	10.6	10.6	75	53.0	53.0	135	95.5	95.5	195	137.9	137.9	255	180.3	180.3
16	11.3	11.3	76	53.7	53.7	136	96.2	96.2	196	138.6	138.6	256	181.0	181.0
17	12.0	12.0	77	54.4	54.4	137	96.9	96.9	197	139.3	139.3	257	181.7	181.7
18	12.7	12.7	78	55.2	55.2	138	97.6	97.6	198	140.0	140.0	258	182.4	182.4
19	13.4	13.4	79	55.9	55.9	139	98.3	98.3	199	140.7	140.7	259	183.1	183.1
20	14.1	14.1	80	56.6	56.6	140	99.0	99.0	200	141.4	141.4	260	183.8	183.8
21	14.8	14.8	81	57.3	57.3	141	99.7	99.7	201	142.1	142.1	261	184.6	184.6
22	15.6	15.6	82	58.0	58.0	142	100.4	100.4	202	142.8	142.8	262	185.3	185.3
23	16.3	16.3	83	58.7	58.7	143	101.1	101.1	203	143.5	143.5	263	186.0	186.0
24	17.0	17.0	84	59.4	59.4	144	101.8	101.8	204	144.2	144.2	264	186.7	186.7
25	17.7	17.7	85	60.1	60.1	145	102.5	102.5	205	145.0	145.0	265	187.4	187.4
26	18.4	18.4	86	60.8	60.8	146	103.2	103.2	206	145.7	145.7	266	188.1	188.1
27	19.1	19.1	87	61.5	61.5	147	103.9	103.9	207	146.4	146.4	267	188.8	188.8
28	19.8	19.8	88	62.2	62.2	148	104.7	104.7	208	147.1	147.1	268	189.5	189.5
29	20.5	20.5	89	62.9	62.9	149	105.4	105.4	209	147.8	147.8	269	190.2	190.2
30	21.2	21.2	90	63.6	63.6	150	106.1	106.1	210	148.5	148.5	270	190.9	190.9
31	21.9	21.9	91	64.3	64.3	151	106.8	106.8	211	149.2	149.2	271	191.6	191.6
32	22.6	22.6	92	65.1	65.1	152	107.5	107.5	212	149.9	149.9	272	192.3	192.3
33	23.3	23.3	93	65.8	65.8	153	108.2	108.2	213	150.6	150.6	273	193.0	193.0
34	24.0	24.0	94	66.5	66.5	154	108.9	108.9	214	151.3	151.3	274	193.7	193.7
35	24.7	24.7	95	67.2	67.2	155	109.6	109.6	215	152.0	152.0	275	194.5	194.5
36	25.5	25.5	96	67.9	67.9	156	110.3	110.3	216	152.7	152.7	276	195.2	195.2
37	26.2	26.2	97	68.6	68.6	157	111.0	111.0	217	153.4	153.4	277	195.9	195.9
38	26.9	26.9	98	69.3	69.3	158	111.7	111.7	218	154.1	154.1	278	196.6	196.6
39	27.6	27.6	99	70.0	70.0	159	112.4	112.4	219	154.8	154.8	279	197.3	197.3
40	28.3	28.3	100	70.7	70.7	160	113.1	113.1	220	155.5	155.5	280	198.0	198.0
41	29.0	29.0	101	71.4	71.4	161	113.8	113.8	221	156.2	156.2	281	198.7	198.7
42	29.7	29.7	102	72.1	72.1	162	114.6	114.6	222	157.0	157.0	282	199.4	199.4
43	30.4	30.4	103	72.8	72.8	163	115.3	115.3	223	157.7	157.7	283	200.1	200.1
44	31.1	31.1	104	73.5	73.5	164	116.0	116.0	224	158.4	158.4	284	200.8	200.8
45	31.8	31.8	105	74.2	74.2	165	116.7	116.7	225	159.1	159.1	285	201.5	201.5
46	32.5	32.5	106	75.0	75.0	166	117.4	117.4	226	159.8	159.8	286	202.2	202.2
47	33.2	33.2	107	75.7	75.7	167	118.1	118.1	227	160.5	160.5	287	202.9	202.9
48	33.9	33.9	108	76.4	76.4	168	118.8	118.8	228	161.2	161.2	288	203.6	203.6
49	34.6	34.6	109	77.1	77.1	169	119.5	119.5	229	161.9	161.9	289	204.4	204.4
50	35.4	35.4	110	77.8	77.8	170	120.2	120.2	230	162.6	162.6	290	205.1	205.1
51	36.1	36.1	111	78.5	78.5	171	120.9	120.9	231	163.3	163.3	291	205.8	205.8
52	36.8	36.8	112	79.2	79.2	172	121.6	121.6	232	164.0	164.0	292	206.5	206.5
53	37.5	37.5	113	79.9	79.9	173	122.3	122.3	233	164.7	164.7	293	207.2	207.2
54	38.2	38.2	114	80.6	80.6	174	123.0	123.0	234	165.4	165.4	294	207.9	207.9
55	38.9	38.9	115	81.3	81.3	175	123.7	123.7	235	166.1	166.1	295	208.6	208.6
56	39.6	39.6	116	82.0	82.0	176	124.4	124.4	236	166.8	166.8	296	209.3	209.3
57	40.3	40.3	117	82.7	82.7	177	125.1	125.1	237	167.5	167.5	297	210.0	210.0
58	41.0	41.0	118	83.4	83.4	178	125.8	125.8	238	168.2	168.2	298	210.7	210.7
59	41.7	41.7	119	84.1	84.1	179	126.5	126.5	239	168.9	168.9	299	211.4	211.4
60	42.4	42.4	120	84.9	84.9	180	127.3	127.3	240	169.7	169.7	300	212.1	212.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 45 Degrees.

TABLE III.

Trigonometric Sines, Tangents, and Secants, to every Point
and Quarter-Point of the Compass.

Co-sines	Tangents	Co-tang	Secant.	Co-secant.	Points.
10.00000	0.00000	Infinite.	10.00000	Infinite.	8
9.99947	8.64321	11.30421	10.00052	11.30421	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
9.99779	8.93461	11.00660	10.00210	11.00870	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.99497	9.17125	10.82375	10.00473	10.83318	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
9.99157	9.28666	10.70134	10.00844	10.70474	7
9.98679	9.39878	10.60122	10.01321	10.61448	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
9.98088	9.48144	10.51806	10.01912	10.53718	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.97344	9.53665	10.44635	10.02616	10.47231	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
9.96562	9.61722	10.38278	10.03458	10.41710	6
9.95616	9.67485	10.32517	10.04384	10.36201	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
9.94543	9.72796	10.27204	10.05457	10.32061	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.93333	9.77770	10.22230	10.06665	10.28395	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
9.91985	9.82489	10.17511	10.08015	10.25526	5
9.90483	9.87020	10.12980	10.09517	10.22497	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
9.88819	9.91417	10.08583	10.11181	10.19764	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.86979	9.95720	10.04271	10.13021	10.17292	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
9.84948	10.00000	10.00000	10.15052	10.15052	4

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 45 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.1	43.1	121	85.1	85.6	181	128.0	128.0	241	170.4	170.4
2	01.4	01.4	62	43.8	43.8	122	86.3	86.3	182	128.7	128.7	242	171.1	171.1
3	02.1	02.1	63	44.5	44.5	123	87.0	87.0	183	129.4	129.4	243	171.8	171.8
4	02.8	02.8	64	45.3	45.3	124	87.7	87.7	184	130.1	130.1	244	172.5	172.5
5	03.5	03.5	65	46.0	46.0	125	88.4	88.4	185	130.8	130.8	245	173.2	173.2
6	04.2	04.2	66	46.7	46.7	126	89.1	89.1	186	131.5	131.5	246	173.9	173.9
7	04.9	04.9	67	47.4	47.4	127	89.8	89.8	187	132.2	132.2	247	174.7	174.7
8	05.7	05.7	68	48.1	48.1	128	90.5	90.5	188	132.9	132.9	248	175.4	175.4
9	06.4	06.4	69	48.8	48.8	129	91.2	91.2	189	133.6	133.6	249	176.1	176.1
10	07.1	07.1	70	49.5	49.5	130	91.9	91.9	190	134.4	134.4	250	176.8	176.8
11	07.8	07.8	71	50.2	50.2	131	92.6	92.6	191	135.1	135.1	251	177.5	177.5
12	08.5	08.5	72	50.9	50.9	132	93.3	93.3	192	135.8	135.8	252	178.2	178.2
13	09.2	09.2	73	51.6	51.6	133	94.0	94.0	193	136.5	136.5	253	178.9	178.9
14	09.9	09.9	74	52.3	52.3	134	94.8	94.8	194	137.2	137.2	254	179.6	179.6
15	10.6	10.6	75	53.0	53.0	135	95.5	95.5	195	137.9	137.9	255	180.3	180.3
16	11.3	11.3	76	53.7	53.7	136	96.2	96.2	196	138.6	138.6	256	181.0	181.0
17	12.0	12.0	77	54.4	54.4	137	96.9	96.9	197	139.3	139.3	257	181.7	181.7
18	12.7	12.7	78	55.2	55.2	138	97.6	97.6	198	140.0	140.0	258	182.4	182.4
19	13.4	13.4	79	55.9	55.9	139	98.3	98.3	199	140.7	140.7	259	183.1	183.1
20	14.1	14.1	80	56.6	56.6	140	99.0	99.0	200	141.4	141.4	260	183.8	183.8
21	14.8	14.8	81	57.3	57.3	141	99.7	99.7	201	142.1	142.1	261	184.6	184.6
22	15.6	15.6	82	58.0	58.0	142	100.4	100.4	202	142.8	142.8	262	185.3	185.3
23	16.3	16.3	83	58.7	58.7	143	101.1	101.1	203	143.5	143.5	263	186.0	186.0
24	17.0	17.0	84	59.4	59.4	144	101.8	101.8	204	144.2	144.2	264	186.7	186.7
25	17.7	17.7	85	60.1	60.1	145	102.5	102.5	205	144.9	144.9	265	187.4	187.4
26	18.4	18.4	86	60.8	60.8	146	103.2	103.2	206	145.7	145.7	266	188.1	188.1
27	19.1	19.1	87	61.5	61.5	147	103.9	103.9	207	146.4	146.4	267	188.8	188.8
28	19.8	19.8	88	62.2	62.2	148	104.7	104.7	208	147.1	147.1	268	189.5	189.5
29	20.5	20.5	89	62.9	62.9	149	105.4	105.4	209	147.8	147.8	269	190.2	190.2
30	21.2	21.2	90	63.6	63.6	150	106.1	106.1	210	148.5	148.5	270	190.9	190.9
31	21.9	21.9	91	64.3	64.3	151	106.8	106.8	211	149.2	149.2	271	191.6	191.6
32	22.6	22.6	92	65.1	65.1	152	107.5	107.5	212	149.9	149.9	272	192.3	192.3
33	23.3	23.3	93	65.8	65.8	153	108.2	108.2	213	150.6	150.6	273	193.0	193.0
34	24.0	24.0	94	66.5	66.5	154	108.9	108.9	214	151.3	151.3	274	193.7	193.7
35	24.7	24.7	95	67.2	67.2	155	109.6	109.6	215	152.0	152.0	275	194.5	194.5
36	25.5	25.5	96	67.9	67.9	156	110.3	110.3	216	152.7	152.7	276	195.2	195.2
37	26.2	26.2	97	68.6	68.6	157	111.0	111.0	217	153.4	153.4	277	195.9	195.9
38	26.9	26.9	98	69.3	69.3	158	111.7	111.7	218	154.1	154.1	278	196.6	196.6
39	27.6	27.6	99	70.0	70.0	159	112.4	112.4	219	154.9	154.9	279	197.3	197.3
40	28.3	28.3	100	70.7	70.7	160	113.1	113.1	220	155.6	155.6	280	198.0	198.0
41	29.0	29.0	101	71.4	71.4	161	113.8	113.8	221	156.3	156.3	281	198.7	198.7
42	29.7	29.7	102	72.1	72.1	162	114.6	114.6	222	157.0	157.0	282	199.4	199.4
43	30.4	30.4	103	72.8	72.8	163	115.3	115.3	223	157.7	157.7	283	200.1	200.1
44	31.1	31.1	104	73.5	73.5	164	116.0	116.0	224	158.4	158.4	284	200.8	200.8
45	31.8	31.8	105	74.2	74.2	165	116.7	116.7	225	159.1	159.1	285	201.5	201.5
46	32.5	32.5	106	75.0	75.0	166	117.4	117.4	226	159.8	159.8	286	202.2	202.2
47	33.2	33.2	107	75.7	75.7	167	118.1	118.1	227	160.5	160.5	287	202.9	202.9
48	33.9	33.9	108	76.4	76.4	168	118.8	118.8	228	161.2	161.2	288	203.6	203.6
49	34.6	34.6	109	77.1	77.1	169	119.5	119.5	229	161.9	161.9	289	204.4	204.4
50	35.4	35.4	110	77.8	77.8	170	120.2	120.2	230	162.6	162.6	290	205.1	205.1
51	36.1	36.1	111	78.5	78.5	171	120.9	120.9	231	163.3	163.3	291	205.8	205.8
52	36.8	36.8	112	79.2	79.2	172	121.6	121.6	232	164.0	164.0	292	206.5	206.5
53	37.5	37.5	113	79.9	79.9	173	122.3	122.3	233	164.8	164.8	293	207.2	207.2
54	38.2	38.2	114	80.6	80.6	174	123.0	123.0	234	165.5	165.5	294	207.9	207.9
55	38.9	38.9	115	81.3	81.3	175	123.7	123.7	235	166.2	166.2	295	208.6	208.6
56	39.6	39.6	116	82.0	82.0	176	124.5	124.5	236	166.9	166.9	296	209.3	209.3
57	40.3	40.3	117	82.7	82.7	177	125.2	125.2	237	167.6	167.6	297	210.0	210.0
58	41.0	41.0	118	83.4	83.4	178	125.9	125.9	238	168.3	168.3	298	210.7	210.7
59	41.7	41.7	119	84.1	84.1	179	126.6	126.6	239	169.0	169.0	299	211.4	211.4
60	42.4	42.4	120	84.9	84.9	180	127.3	127.3	240	169.7	169.7	300	212.1	212.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 45 Degrees.

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.20456	2.20498	2.20540	2.20582	2.20624	2.20666	2.20708	2.20750
20737	20763	20790	20817	20844	20871	20898	20925
21005	21032	21059	21085	21112	21139	21165	21192
21274	21299	21325	21352	21378	21405	21431	21458
21537	21563	21590	21617	21643	21669	21696	21722
21801	21827	21854	21880	21906	21932	21958	21985
22063	22089	22115	22141	22167	22194	22220	22246
22324	22350	22376	22401	22427	22453	22479	22505
22583	22608	22634	22660	22686	22712	22737	22763
22840	22866	22891	22917	22943	22969	22994	23019
23096	23121	23147	23172	23198	23223	23249	23274
23350	23376	23401	23426	23452	23477	23502	23528
23603	23629	23654	23679	23704	23729	23754	23779
23855	23880	23905	23930	23955	23980	24005	24030
24105	24130	24155	24180	24204	24229	24254	24279
24353	24378	24403	24428	24452	24477	24502	24527
24601	24625	24650	24674	24699	24724	24748	24773
24846	24871	24895	24920	24944	24969	24993	25018
25091	25115	25139	25164	25188	25212	25237	25261
25334	25358	25382	25406	25431	25455	25479	25503
25577	25600	25624	25648	25672	25696	25720	25744
25816	25840	25864	25888	25912	25935	25959	25983
26055	26079	26102	26126	26150	26174	26198	26221
26293	26316	26340	26364	26387	26411	26435	26458
26529	26553	26576	26600	26623	26647	26670	26694
26761	26784	26807	26831	26854	26878	26901	26925
26998	27021	27045	27068	27091	27114	27138	27161
27231	27254	27277	27300	27323	27346	27370	27393
27462	27485	27508	27531	27554	27577	27600	27623

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N°	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100	2.00000	2.00043	2.00087	2.00130	2.00174	2.00217	2.00260	2.00303	2.00346	2.00389
01	0011	0015	0019	0023	0027	0031	0035	0039	0043	0047
02	0051	0055	0059	0063	0067	0071	0075	0079	0083	0087
03	0091	0095	0099	0103	0107	0111	0115	0119	0123	0127
04	0131	0135	0139	0143	0147	0151	0155	0159	0163	0167
05	0171	0175	0179	0183	0187	0191	0195	0199	0203	0207
06	0211	0215	0219	0223	0227	0231	0235	0239	0243	0247
07	0251	0255	0259	0263	0267	0271	0275	0279	0283	0287
08	0291	0295	0299	0303	0307	0311	0315	0319	0323	0327
09	0331	0335	0339	0343	0347	0351	0355	0359	0363	0367
110	2.04139	2.04179	2.04219	2.04259	2.04297	2.04336	2.04376	2.04415	2.04453	2.04493
11	04532	04571	04610	04650	04689	04727	04766	04805	04843	04883
12	04922	04961	04999	05038	05077	05115	05154	05192	05231	05269
13	05308	05346	05385	05423	05461	05500	05538	05576	05614	05652
14	05690	05728	05767	05805	05843	05881	05918	05956	05994	06032
15	06070	06108	06145	06183	06221	06258	06296	06333	06371	06408
16	06446	06483	06521	06558	06593	06633	06670	06707	06744	06781
17	06819	06856	06893	06930	06967	07004	07041	07078	07115	07151
18	07188	07225	07262	07298	07335	07372	07408	07445	07482	07518
19	07555	07591	07628	07664	07700	07737	07773	07809	07846	07882
120	2.07918	2.07954	2.07990	2.08027	2.08063	2.08099	2.08135	2.08171	2.08207	2.08243
21	08279	08314	08350	08386	08422	08458	08493	08529	08564	08600
22	08636	08672	08707	08743	08778	08814	08849	08884	08920	08955
23	08991	09026	09061	09096	09132	09167	09202	09237	09272	09307
24	09342	09377	09412	09447	09482	09517	09552	09587	09621	09656
25	09691	09726	09760	09795	09830	09864	09899	09934	09968	10003
26	10037	10072	10106	10140	10175	10209	10243	10278	10312	10346
27	10380	10415	10449	10483	10517	10551	10585	10619	10653	10687
28	10721	10755	10789	10823	10857	10891	10924	10958	10992	11025
29	11059	11093	11126	11160	11193	11227	11261	11294	11327	11361
130	2.11391	2.11428	2.11461	2.11494	2.11528	2.11561	2.11594	2.11628	2.11661	2.11694
31	11727	11760	11793	11826	11859	11893	11926	11959	11992	12024
32	12057	12090	12123	12156	12189	12222	12254	12287	12320	12352
33	12385	12418	12450	12483	12516	12548	12581	12613	12646	12678
34	12710	12743	12775	12808	12840	12872	12905	12937	12969	13001
35	13033	13066	13098	13130	13162	13194	13226	13258	13290	13322
36	13354	13386	13418	13450	13481	13513	13545	13577	13609	13640
37	13672	13704	13735	13767	13799	13830	13862	13893	13925	13956
38	13988	14019	14051	14082	14114	14145	14176	14208	14239	14270
39	14301	14333	14364	14395	14426	14457	14488	14520	14551	14582
140	2.14613	2.14644	2.14675	2.14706	2.14737	2.14768	2.14799	2.14829	2.14860	2.14891
41	14922	14953	14983	15014	15045	15076	15106	15137	15168	15198
42	15229	15259	15290	15320	15351	15381	15412	15442	15473	15503
43	15534	15564	15594	15625	15655	15685	15715	15746	15776	15806
44	15836	15866	15897	15927	15957	15987	16017	16047	16077	16107
45	16137	16167	16197	16227	16256	16286	16316	16346	16376	16406
46	16435	16465	16495	16524	16554	16584	16613	16643	16673	16702
47	16732	16761	16791	16820	16850	16879	16908	16938	16967	16997
48	17026	17056	17085	17114	17143	17173	17202	17231	17261	17290
49	17319	17348	17377	17406	17435	17464	17493	17522	17551	17580
150	2.17609	2.17638	2.17667	2.17696	2.17725	2.17754	2.17782	2.17811	2.17840	2.17869
51	17898	17926	17955	17984	18013	18041	18070	18099	18127	18156
52	18184	18213	18241	18270	18298	18327	18355	18384	18412	18441
53	18469	18497	18526	18554	18583	18611	18639	18667	18696	18724
54	18752	18780	18808	18837	18865	18893	18921	18949	18977	19005
55	19033	19061	19089	19117	19145	19173	19201	19229	19257	19285
56	19312	19340	19368	19396	19424	19451	19479	19507	19535	19562
57	19590	19618	19645	19673	19700	19728	19755	19783	19811	19838
58	19866	19893	19921	19948	19976	20003	20030	20058	20085	20112
59	20140	20167	20194	20221	20249	20276	20303	20330	20357	20385

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.0456	2.2047	2.20520	2.20348	2.20575	2.20602	2.20629	2.20656
20747	21763	20790	20817	20844	20871	20898	20925
21005	21032	21059	21085	21112	21139	21165	21192
21272	21298	21325	21352	21378	21405	21431	21458
21531	21564	21590	21617	21643	21669	21696	21722
21801	21827	21854	21880	21906	21932	21958	21985
22063	22089	22115	22141	22167	22194	22220	22246
22324	22350	22376	22401	22427	22453	22479	22505
22583	22608	22634	22660	22686	22712	22737	22763
22840	22866	22891	22917	22943	22968	22994	23019
23096	23121	23147	23172	23198	23223	23249	23274
23350	23376	23401	23426	23452	23477	23502	23528
23603	23629	23654	23679	23704	23729	23754	23779
23855	23880	23905	23930	23955	23980	24005	24030
24105	24130	24155	24180	24204	24229	24254	24279
24353	24378	24403	24428	24452	24477	24502	24527
24601	24625	24650	24674	24699	24724	24748	24773
24846	24871	24895	24920	24944	24969	24993	25018
25091	25115	25139	25164	25188	25212	25237	25261
25334	25358	25382	25406	25431	25455	25479	25503
25577	25600	25624	25648	25672	25696	25720	25744
25816	25840	25864	25888	25912	25935	25959	25983
26055	26079	26102	26126	26150	26174	26198	26221
26293	26316	26340	26364	26387	26411	26435	26458
26529	26553	26576	26600	26624	26647	26670	26694
26761	26788	26811	26834	26858	26881	26905	26928
26998	27021	27045	27068	27091	27114	27138	27161
27231	27254	27277	27300	27323	27346	27370	27393
27452	27475	27498	27521	27544	27567	27590	27613

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
820	2.91381	2.91387	2.91392	2.91397	2.91403	2.91408	2.91413	2.91418	2.91423	2.91429
21	91384	91440	91445	91450	91455	91461	91466	91471	91477	91482
22	91487	91492	91498	91503	91508	91514	91519	91524	91529	91535
23	91540	91545	91551	91556	91561	91566	91572	91577	91582	91587
24	91593	91598	91604	91609	91614	91619	91624	91630	91635	91640
25	91645	91651	91656	91661	91666	91672	91677	91682	91687	91692
26	91698	91703	91708	91713	91719	91724	91730	91735	91740	91745
27	91751	91756	91761	91766	91772	91777	91782	91787	91793	91798
28	91803	91808	91814	91819	91824	91829	91834	91839	91845	91850
29	91855	91861	91866	91871	91876	91882	91887	91892	91897	91903
830	2.91908	2.91913	2.91918	2.91924	2.91929	2.91934	2.91939	2.91944	2.91950	2.91955
31	91960	91965	91971	91976	91981	91986	91991	91997	92002	92007
32	92012	92018	92023	92028	92033	92038	92044	92049	92054	92059
33	92065	92070	92075	92080	92085	92091	92096	92101	92106	92111
34	92117	92122	92127	92132	92137	92143	92148	92153	92158	92163
35	92169	92174	92179	92184	92189	92195	92200	92205	92210	92215
36	92221	92226	92231	92236	92241	92247	92252	92257	92262	92267
37	92273	92278	92283	92288	92293	92298	92304	92309	92314	92319
38	92324	92330	92335	92340	92345	92350	92355	92361	92366	92371
39	92376	92381	92387	92392	92397	92402	92407	92412	92418	92423
840	2.92428	2.92433	2.92438	2.92443	2.92448	2.92453	2.92459	2.92464	2.92469	2.92474
41	92480	92485	92490	92495	92500	92505	92511	92516	92521	92526
42	92531	92536	92542	92547	92552	92557	92562	92567	92572	92577
43	92583	92588	92593	92598	92603	92609	92614	92619	92624	92629
44	92634	92639	92645	92650	92655	92660	92665	92670	92675	92680
45	92686	92691	92696	92701	92706	92711	92716	92722	92727	92732
46	92737	92742	92747	92752	92758	92763	92768	92773	92778	92783
47	92788	92793	92799	92804	92809	92814	92819	92824	92829	92834
48	92840	92845	92850	92855	92860	92865	92870	92875	92880	92886
49	92891	92896	92901	92906	92911	92916	92921	92927	92932	92937
850	2.92942	2.92947	2.92952	2.92957	2.92962	2.92967	2.92973	2.92978	2.92983	2.92988
51	92993	92998	93003	93008	93013	93018	93023	93029	93034	93039
52	93044	93049	93054	93059	93064	93069	93075	93080	93085	93090
53	93095	93100	93105	93110	93115	93120	93125	93131	93136	93141
54	93146	93151	93156	93161	93166	93171	93176	93181	93186	93192
55	93197	93202	93207	93212	93217	93222	93227	93232	93237	93242
56	93247	93252	93258	93263	93268	93273	93278	93283	93288	93293
57	93298	93303	93308	93313	93318	93323	93328	93333	93339	93344
58	93349	93354	93359	93364	93369	93374	93379	93384	93389	93394
59	93399	93404	93409	93414	93420	93425	93430	93435	93440	93445
860	2.93450	2.93455	2.93460	2.93465	2.93470	2.93475	2.93480	2.93485	2.93490	2.93495
61	93500	93505	93510	93515	93520	93526	93531	93536	93541	93546
62	93551	93556	93561	93566	93571	93576	93581	93586	93591	93596
63	93601	93606	93611	93616	93621	93626	93631	93636	93641	93646
64	93651	93656	93661	93666	93671	93676	93682	93687	93692	93697
65	93702	93707	93712	93717	93722	93727	93732	93737	93742	93747
66	93752	93757	93762	93767	93772	93777	93782	93787	93792	93797
67	93802	93807	93812	93817	93822	93827	93832	93837	93842	93847
68	93852	93857	93862	93867	93872	93877	93882	93887	93892	93897
69	93902	93907	93912	93917	93922	93927	93932	93937	93942	93947
870	2.93952	2.93957	2.93962	2.93967	2.93972	2.93977	2.93982	2.93987	2.93992	2.93997
71	94002	94007	94012	94017	94022	94027	94032	94037	94042	94047
72	94052	94057	94062	94067	94072	94077	94082	94086	94091	94096
73	94101	94106	94111	94116	94121	94126	94131	94136	94141	94146
74	94151	94156	94161	94166	94171	94176	94181	94186	94191	94196
75	94201	94206	94211	94216	94221	94226	94231	94236	94240	94245
76	94250	94255	94260	94265	94270	94275	94280	94285	94290	94295
77	94300	94305	94310	94315	94320	94325	94330	94335	94340	94345
78	94349	94354	94359	94364	94369	94374	94379	94384	94389	94394
79	94399	94404	94409	94414	94419	94424	94429	94433	94438	94443

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	2.44747	2.44762	2.44778	2.44793	2.44809	2.44824	2.44840	2.44855
12	44902	44917	44932	44948	44963	44979	44994	45010
13	45036	45051	45066	45082	45097	45113	45128	45143
14	45209	45225	45240	45255	45271	45286	45301	45317
15	45362	45378	45393	45408	45423	45439	45454	45469
16	45515	45530	45545	45561	45576	45591	45606	45621
17	45667	45682	45697	45712	45728	45743	45758	45773
18	45818	45834	45849	45864	45879	45894	45909	45924
19	45969	45984	46000	46015	46030	46045	46060	46075
20	46120	46135	46150	46165	46180	46195	46210	46225
21	2.46270	2.46285	2.46300	2.46315	2.46330	2.46345	2.46360	2.46374
22	46419	46434	46449	46464	46479	46494	46509	46523
23	46568	46583	46598	46613	46627	46642	46657	46672
24	46716	46731	46746	46761	46776	46790	46805	46820
25	46864	46879	46894	46909	46923	46938	46953	46967
26	47012	47026	47041	47056	47070	47085	47100	47114
27	47159	47173	47188	47202	47217	47232	47246	47261
28	47305	47319	47334	47349	47363	47378	47392	47407
29	47451	47465	47480	47494	47509	47524	47538	47553
30	47596	47611	47625	47640	47654	47669	47683	47698
31	2.47741	2.47756	2.47770	2.47784	2.47799	2.47813	2.47828	2.47842
32	47885	47900	47914	47929	47943	47958	47972	47986
33	48029	48044	48058	48073	48087	48101	48115	48130
34	48173	48187	48202	48216	48230	48244	48259	48273
35	48316	48330	48344	48359	48373	48387	48401	48415
36	48458	48473	48487	48501	48515	48530	48544	48558
37	48601	48615	48629	48643	48657	48671	48685	48699
38	48742	48756	48770	48784	48799	48813	48827	48841
39	48883	48897	48911	48926	48940	48954	48968	48982
40	49024	49038	49052	49066	49080	49094	49108	49122

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
940	2.97313	2.97317	2.97322	2.97327	2.97331	2.97336	2.97340	2.97345	2.97350	2.97354
41	97358	97361	97365	97370	97374	97378	97382	97387	97391	97396
42	97400	97404	97408	97412	97416	97420	97424	97428	97432	97437
43	97441	97445	97449	97453	97457	97461	97465	97469	97473	97477
44	97481	97485	97489	97493	97497	97501	97505	97509	97513	97517
45	97521	97525	97529	97533	97537	97541	97545	97549	97553	97557
46	97561	97565	97569	97573	97577	97581	97585	97589	97593	97597
47	97601	97605	97609	97613	97617	97621	97625	97629	97633	97637
48	97641	97645	97649	97653	97657	97661	97665	97669	97673	97677
49	97681	97685	97689	97693	97697	97701	97705	97709	97713	97717
50	97721	97725	97729	97733	97737	97741	97745	97749	97753	97757
51	2.97761	2.97765	2.97769	2.97773	2.97777	2.97781	2.97785	2.97789	2.97793	2.97797
52	97801	97805	97809	97813	97817	97821	97825	97829	97833	97837
53	97841	97845	97849	97853	97857	97861	97865	97869	97873	97877
54	97881	97885	97889	97893	97897	97901	97905	97909	97913	97917
55	97921	97925	97929	97933	97937	97941	97945	97949	97953	97957
56	97961	97965	97969	97973	97977	97981	97985	97989	97993	97997
57	98001	98005	98009	98013	98017	98021	98025	98029	98033	98037
58	98041	98045	98049	98053	98057	98061	98065	98069	98073	98077
59	98081	98085	98089	98093	98097	98101	98105	98109	98113	98117
60	98121	98125	98129	98133	98137	98141	98145	98149	98153	98157
61	98161	98165	98169	98173	98177	98181	98185	98189	98193	98197
62	98201	98205	98209	98213	98217	98221	98225	98229	98233	98237
63	98241	98245	98249	98253	98257	98261	98265	98269	98273	98277
64	98281	98285	98289	98293	98297	98301	98305	98309	98313	98317
65	98321	98325	98329	98333	98337	98341	98345	98349	98353	98357
66	98361	98365	98369	98373	98377	98381	98385	98389	98393	98397
67	98401	98405	98409	98413	98417	98421	98425	98429	98433	98437
68	98441	98445	98449	98453	98457	98461	98465	98469	98473	98477
69	98481	98485	98489	98493	98497	98501	98505	98509	98513	98517
70	2.98521	2.98525	2.98529	2.98533	2.98537	2.98541	2.98545	2.98549	2.98553	2.98557
71	98561	98565	98569	98573	98577	98581	98585	98589	98593	98597
72	98601	98605	98609	98613	98617	98621	98625	98629	98633	98637
73	98641	98645	98649	98653	98657	98661	98665	98669	98673	98677
74	98681	98685	98689	98693	98697	98701	98705	98709	98713	98717
75	98721	98725	98729	98733	98737	98741	98745	98749	98753	98757
76	98761	98765	98769	98773	98777	98781	98785	98789	98793	98797
77	98801	98805	98809	98813	98817	98821	98825	98829	98833	98837
78	98841	98845	98849	98853	98857	98861	98865	98869	98873	98877
79	98881	98885	98889	98893	98897	98901	98905	98909	98913	98917
80	2.98921	2.98925	2.98929	2.98933	2.98937	2.98941	2.98945	2.98949	2.98953	2.98957
81	98961	98965	98969	98973	98977	98981	98985	98989	98993	98997
82	99001	99005	99009	99013	99017	99021	99025	99029	99033	99037
83	99041	99045	99049	99053	99057	99061	99065	99069	99073	99077
84	99081	99085	99089	99093	99097	99101	99105	99109	99113	99117
85	99121	99125	99129	99133	99137	99141	99145	99149	99153	99157
86	99161	99165	99169	99173	99177	99181	99185	99189	99193	99197
87	99201	99205	99209	99213	99217	99221	99225	99229	99233	99237
88	99241	99245	99249	99253	99257	99261	99265	99269	99273	99277
89	99281	99285	99289	99293	99297	99301	99305	99309	99313	99317
90	2.99321	2.99325	2.99329	2.99333	2.99337	2.99341	2.99345	2.99349	2.99353	2.99357
91	99361	99365	99369	99373	99377	99381	99385	99389	99393	99397
92	99401	99405	99409	99413	99417	99421	99425	99429	99433	99437
93	99441	99445	99449	99453	99457	99461	99465	99469	99473	99477
94	99481	99485	99489	99493	99497	99501	99505	99509	99513	99517
95	99521	99525	99529	99533	99537	99541	99545	99549	99553	99557
96	99561	99565	99569	99573	99577	99581	99585	99589	99593	99597
97	99601	99605	99609	99613	99617	99621	99625	99629	99633	99637
98	99641	99645	99649	99653	99657	99661	99665	99669	99673	99677
99	99681	99685	99689	99693	99697	99701	99705	99709	99713	99717

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 0 DEGS.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
00000	00.00000	Infinite.	10.00000	Infinite.	60
00000	6.46373	13.53627	10.00000	13.53627	59
00000	76476	23524	00000	23524	58
00000	94085	05915	00000	05915	57
00000	7.06579	12.93421	00000	12.93421	56
00000	16270	83730	00000	83730	55
00000	24188	75812	00000	75812	54
00000	30882	69118	00000	69118	53
00000	36682	63318	00000	63318	52
00000	41797	58203	00000	58203	51
00000	46373	53627	00000	53627	50
00000	7.50512	12.49488	10.00000	12.49488	49
00000	54291	45709	00000	45709	48
00000	57767	42233	00000	42233	47
00000	60986	39014	00000	39015	46
00000	64982	36018	00000	36018	45
99999	66785	33215	00001	33216	44
99999	69418	30582	00001	30583	43
99999	71900	28100	00001	28100	42
99999	74248	25752	00001	25752	41
99999	76476	23524	00001	23525	40
99999	7.78595	12.21405	10.00001	12.21406	39
99999	80615	19385	00001	19385	38
99999	82546	17454	00001	17455	37
99999	84394	15606	00001	15607	36
99999	86167	13833	00001	13834	35
99999	87871	12129	00001	12130	34
99999	89510	10490	00001	10491	33
99999	91089	08911	00001	08912	32
99999	92613	07387	00001	07388	31
99999	94086	05914	00002	05915	30
99999	95509	04491	00002	04492	29
99999	96882	03118	00002	03119	28
99999	98203	01797	00002	01798	27
99999	99476	00524	00002	00525	26
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	25
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	24
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	23
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	22
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	21
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	20
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	19
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	18
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	17
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	16
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	15
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	14
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	13
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	12
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	11
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	10
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	9
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	8
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	7
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	6
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	5
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	4
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	3
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	2
99999	10000	00000	00002	00001	1

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 1 DEG.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	2.24126	9.99993	8.24192	11.75808	10.00007	11.75814	60
1	24903	99993	24910	75090	00007	75097	59
2	25609	99993	25616	74384	00007	74391	58
3	26304	99993	26312	73678	00007	73686	57
4	26988	99993	26996	73004	00007	73012	56
5	27661	99992	27669	72331	00008	72339	55
6	28324	99992	28332	71668	00008	71676	54
7	28977	99992	28986	71014	00008	71023	53
8	29621	99992	29629	70371	00008	70379	52
9	30255	99991	30263	69737	00009	69745	51
10	8.30879	9.99991	8.30888	11.69112	10.00009	11.69121	50
11	31495	99991	31503	68495	00009	68503	49
12	32103	99991	32112	67889	00009	67897	48
13	32702	99990	32711	67289	00010	67298	47
14	33292	99990	33302	66698	00010	66708	46
15	33875	99990	33886	66114	00010	66125	45
16	34450	99989	34461	65539	00011	65550	44
17	35018	99989	35029	64971	00011	64982	43
18	35578	99989	35590	64410	00011	64422	42
19	36132	99989	36143	63857	00011	63868	41
20	8.36678	9.99988	8.36689	11.63311	10.00012	11.63322	40
21	37217	99988	37229	62771	00012	62783	39
22	37750	99988	37762	62238	00012	62250	38
23	38276	99987	38289	61711	00013	61724	37
24	38796	99987	38809	61191	00013	61204	36
25	39310	99987	39323	60677	00013	60690	35
26	39818	99986	39832	60168	00014	60182	34
27	40320	99986	40334	59666	00014	59680	33
28	40816	99986	40830	59170	00014	59184	32
29	41307	99985	41321	58679	00015	58693	31
30	8.41792	9.99985	8.41807	11.58193	10.00015	11.58208	30
31	42272	99985	42287	57713	00015	57728	29
32	42746	99984	42762	57238	00016	57254	28
33	43216	99984	43232	56768	00016	56784	27
34	43680	99984	43696	56304	00016	56320	26
35	44139	99983	44156	55844	00017	55861	25
36	44594	99983	44611	55389	00017	55406	24
37	45044	99983	45061	54939	00017	54956	23
38	45489	99982	45507	54493	00018	54510	22
39	45930	99982	45948	54052	00018	54070	21
40	8.46367	9.99982	8.46385	11.53615	10.00018	11.53633	20
41	46799	99981	46817	53183	00019	53201	19
42	47226	99981	47245	52755	00019	52774	18
43	47650	99981	47669	52331	00019	52350	17
44	48069	99980	48089	51911	00020	51931	16
45	48485	99980	48505	51495	00020	51515	15
46	48896	99979	48917	51083	00021	51104	14
47	49304	99979	49325	50675	00021	50696	13
48	49708	99979	49729	50271	00021	50292	12
49	50108	99978	50130	49870	00022	49892	11
50	8.50505	9.99978	8.50527	11.49473	10.00022	11.49495	10
51	50897	99977	50920	49080	00023	49103	9
52	51287	99977	51310	48690	00023	48713	8
53	51673	99977	51696	48304	00023	48327	7
54	52055	99976	52079	47921	00024	47945	6
55	52434	99976	52459	47541	00024	47566	5
56	52810	99975	52835	47165	00025	47190	4
57	53183	99975	53208	46792	00025	46817	3
58	53552	99974	53578	46422	00026	46448	2
59	53919	99974	53945	46055	00026	46081	1
60	54282	99974	54308	45692	00026	45718	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

88 Degrees.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 2 DEGS.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
3.99974	8 54308	11 45692	10 00026	11.45718	60
99973	54664	45331	00027	45358	59
99973	55027	44973	00027	45001	58
99972	55382	44618	00028	44646	57
99972	55734	44266	00028	44295	56
99971	56083	43917	00029	43946	55
99971	56429	43571	00029	43590	54
99970	56773	43227	00030	43237	53
99970	57114	42886	00030	42896	52
99969	57452	42548	00031	42579	51
9.99969	8 57788	11.42212	10 00031	11 42243	50
99968	58121	41879	00032	41911	49
99968	58451	41549	00032	41581	48
99968	58779	41221	00032	41253	47
99967	59105	40895	00033	40928	46
99967	59428	40572	00033	40605	45
99966	59749	40251	00034	40285	44
99966	60068	39932	00034	39967	43
99965	60384	39616	00035	39651	42
99965	60698	39302	00035	39338	41
9 99964	8 61009	11 39091	10.99936	11 39027	40
99964	61319	38781	00036	38718	39
99963	61626	38474	00037	38411	38
99962	61931	38169	00038	38106	37
99962	62231	37866	00038	37804	36
99961	62535	37565	00039	37503	35
99961	62831	37266	00039	37205	34
99960	63131	36969	00040	36909	33
99960	63426	36671	00040	36615	32
99959	63718	36372	00041	36322	31
9.99959	8 64009	11 36091	10 00041	11 36012	30
99958	64298	35792	00042	35744	29

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 3 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.71880	9.99940	8.71940	11.28060	10.00060	11.28120	60
1	72120	99940	72181	27919	00060	27880	59
2	72360	99939	72420	27580	00061	27640	58
3	72597	99938	72659	27341	00062	27403	57
4	72834	99938	72896	27104	00063	27166	56
5	73069	99937	73132	26868	00063	26931	55
6	73303	99936	73366	26634	00064	26697	54
7	73535	99936	73609	26400	00064	26463	53
8	73767	99935	73842	26169	00065	26234	52
9	73997	99934	74063	25937	00066	26003	51
10	8.74226	9.99934	8.74292	11.25704	10.00066	11.25774	50
11	74454	99933	74521	25479	00067	25546	49
12	74680	99932	74749	25252	00068	25320	48
13	74906	99932	74974	25026	00068	25094	47
14	75130	99931	75199	24801	00069	24870	46
15	75353	99930	75423	24577	00070	24647	45
16	75575	99929	75645	24355	00071	24425	44
17	75796	99929	75867	24133	00071	24204	43
18	76015	99928	76087	23913	00072	23985	42
19	76234	99927	76306	23694	00073	23766	41
20	8.76451	9.99927	8.76525	11.23475	10.00073	11.23549	40
21	76667	99926	76742	23458	00074	23532	39
22	76883	99925	76958	23242	00075	23317	38
23	77097	99924	77173	23027	00076	23103	37
24	77310	99924	77387	22813	00076	22890	36
25	77522	99923	77600	22600	00077	22678	35
26	77733	99922	77811	22389	00078	22467	34
27	77943	99921	78022	22179	00079	22257	33
28	78152	99921	78232	21968	00079	22048	32
29	78361	99920	78441	21759	00080	21839	31
30	8.78568	9.99919	8.78649	11.21351	10.00081	11.21432	30
31	78774	99918	78855	21145	00082	21226	29
32	78979	99917	79061	20939	00083	21021	28
33	79183	99917	79266	20734	00083	20817	27
34	79386	99916	79470	20530	00084	20614	26
35	79588	99915	79673	20327	00085	20412	25
36	79789	99914	79875	20125	00086	20211	24
37	79990	99913	80076	19924	00087	20010	23
38	80192	99913	80277	19723	00087	19811	22
39	80393	99912	80476	19524	00088	19612	21
40	8.80585	9.99911	8.80674	11.19326	10.00089	11.19415	20
41	80782	99910	80872	19128	00090	19413	19
42	80978	99909	81068	18932	00091	19222	18
43	81173	99909	81264	18736	00091	19037	17
44	81367	99908	81459	18541	00092	18851	16
45	81560	99907	81654	18347	00093	18666	15
46	81752	99906	81846	18154	00094	18481	14
47	81944	99905	82038	17962	00095	18296	13
48	82134	99904	82230	17770	00096	18112	12
49	82324	99904	82420	17579	00096	17927	11
50	8.82513	9.99903	8.82610	11.17400	10.00097	11.17497	10
51	82701	99902	82799	17291	00098	17749	9
52	82888	99901	82987	17105	00099	17562	8
53	83073	99900	83175	16925	00100	17375	7
54	83256	99899	83361	16739	00101	17187	6
55	83436	99898	83547	16553	00102	16999	5
56	83610	99898	83732	16368	00102	16810	4
57	83783	99897	83915	16184	00103	16621	3
58	83956	99896	84100	15999	00104	16431	2
59	84127	99895	84282	15718	00105	16243	1
60	84358	99894	84464	15536	00106	16052	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 4 DEGS.

Sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
99894	8 24464	11.15536	10.00106	11.15642	60
99893	84646	15354	00107	15461	59
99892	84826	15174	00108	15282	58
99891	85006	14994	00109	15103	57
99890	85185	14815	00109	14925	56
99889	85363	14637	00110	14748	55
99888	85540	14460	00111	14571	54
99887	85717	14283	00112	14395	53
99886	85893	14107	00113	14220	52
99885	86069	13931	00114	14045	51
99884	86243	11.13757	10.00115	11.13872	50
99883	86417	13583	00116	13699	49
99882	86591	13409	00117	13526	48
99881	86763	13237	00118	13355	47
99880	86935	13065	00119	13184	46
99879	87106	12894	00120	13013	45
99878	87277	12723	00121	12844	44
99877	87447	12553	00121	12675	43
99876	87616	12384	00122	12506	42
99875	87785	12215	00123	12339	41
99874	87953	11.12047	10.00124	11.12171	40
99873	88120	11880	00125	12006	39
99872	88287	11713	00126	11839	38
99871	88453	11547	00127	11674	37
99870	88619	11382	00128	11510	36
99869	88783	11217	00129	11346	35
99868	88948	11052	00130	11183	34
99867	89111	10889	00131	11020	33
99866	89274	10726	00132	10858	32
99865	89437	10563	00133	10696	31
9866	8 89598	11 10492	10 00134	11 10536	30

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 5 DECS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.94030	9.99834	8.94195	11.05805	10.00166	11.05970	60
1	94174	99833	94340		00167	05826	59
2	94317	99832	94485	05515	00168	05683	58
3	94461	99831	94630	05370	00169	05539	57
4	94603	99830	94773	05227	00170	05397	56
5	94746	99829	94917	05083	00171	05254	55
6	94887	99828	95060	04940	00172	05113	54
7	95029	99827	95202	04798	00173	04971	53
8	95170	99825	95344	04656	00175	04830	52
9	95310	99824	95486	04514	00176	04690	51
10	8.95450	9.99823	8.95627	11.04373	10.00177	11.04550	50
11	95589	99822	95767	04233	00178	04411	49
12	95728	99821	95908	04092	00179	04272	48
13	95867	99820	96047	03953	00180	04133	47
14	96005	99819	96187	03813	00181	03995	46
15	96143	99817	96325	03675	00183	03857	45
16	96280	99816	96464	03536	00184	03720	44
17	96417	99815	96602		00185	03583	43
18	96553	99814	96739	03261	00186	03447	42
19	96689	99813	96877	03123	00187	03311	41
20	8.96825	9.99812	8.97013	11.02987	10.00188	11.03175	40
21	96960	99810	97150	02850	00190	03040	
22	97095	99809	97285	02715	00191	02905	38
23	97229	99808	97421	02579	00192	02771	37
24	97363	99807	97556		00193	02637	
25	97496	99806	97691	02309	00194	02504	35
26	97629	99804	97825	02175	00196	02371	34
27	97762		97959	02041	00197	02238	33
28	97894	99802	98092	01908	00198	02106	32
29	98026		98225	01775	00199	01974	31
30	8.98157	9.99800	8.98358	11.01645	10.00200	11.01843	
31	98288		98490	01510	00202	01712	29
32	98419	99797	98622	01378	00203	01581	28
33	98549	99796	98753	01247		01451	27
34	98679	99795	98884	01116	00205	01321	26
35	98808	99793	99015	00985	00207	01192	25
36	98937	99792	99145	00855	00208	01063	24
37	99066	99791	99275	00725		00934	23
38	99194	99790		00595	00210	00806	22
39	99322	99788	99534	00466	00212	00678	21
40	8.99450	9.99787	8.99662	11.00338	10.00213	11.00550	
41	99577	99786	99791	00209		00423	19
42	99704	99786		00081	00215	00296	18
43	99830	99783	9.00046	10.99954	00217	00170	17
44	99956	99782	00174	99826	00218	00044	16
45	9.00082	99781	00301	99699	00219	10.99918	15
46	00207	99780	00427	99573	00220	99793	14
47	00332	99778	00553	99447	00222	99668	13
48	00456	99777	00679	99321	00223	99544	12
49	00581	99776		99195	00224	99419	11
50	9.00704	9.99775	9.00930	10.99070	10.00225	10.99296	10
51	00828	99773	01055	98945	00227	99172	9
52	00951	99772	01179	98821	00228	99049	8
53	01074	99771	01303	98697	00229	98926	7
54	01196	99769	01427	98573	00231	98804	6
55	01318	99768	01550	98450		98682	5
56	01440	99767	01673	98327	00233	98560	4
57	01561	99765	01796	98204		98439	3
58	01682	99764	01918	98082		98318	2
59	01803	99763	02040	97960	00237	98197	1
60	01923	99761	02162	97838	00239	98077	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINEs, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 6 DEGS.

Co sine	Tangent.	Co tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
9761	0.02162	10.97838	10.00239	10.98077	60
9760	02283	97717	00240	97957	59
9759	02404	97596	00241	97837	58
9757	02525	97475	00243	97717	57
9756	02646	97355	00244	97598	56
9755	02766	97234	00245	97480	55
9753	02885	97115	00247	97361	54
9752	03005	96995	00248	97243	53
9751	03124	96876	00249	97126	52
9749	03242	96758	00251	97008	51
9748	9 03361	10.96639	10 00252	10.96891	50
9747	01479	96521	00253	96774	49
9745	03597	96403	00255	96658	48
9744	03714	96286	00256	96542	47
9742	03832	96168	00258	96426	46
9741	03948	96052	00259	96310	45
9740	04065	95935	00260	96195	44
9738	04181	95819	00262	96080	43
9737	04297	95703	00263	95966	42
9736	04413	95587	00264	95851	41
9734	9 04528	10 95472	10.00266	10.95738	40
9733	04643	95357	00267	95624	39
9731	04758	95242	00269	95510	38
9730	04873	95127	00270	95397	37
9728	04987	95013	00272	95285	36
9727	05101	94899	00273	95172	35
9726	05214	94786	00274	95060	34
9724	05328	94672	00276	94948	33
9723	05441	94559	00277	94836	32
9721	05553	94447	00279	94725	31
9720	9.05666	10 94334	10.00280	10 94614	30
9718	05778	94222	00282	94503	29

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 7 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.08589	9.99675	9.08914	10.91086	10.00325	10.91411	60
1	08692	99674	09019	90981	00326	91408	59
2	08795	69672	09123	90877	00328	91205	58
3	08897	99670	09227	90773	00330	91103	57
4	08999	99669	09330	90670	00331	91001	56
5	09101	99667	09434	90566	00333	90899	55
6	09202	99666	09537	90463	00334	90798	54
7	09304	99664	09640	90360	00336	90696	53
8	09405	99662	09742	90258	00337	90595	52
9	09506	99661	09845	90155	00339	90494	51
10	9.09606	9.99659	9.09947	10.90053	10.00341	10.90394	50
11	09707	99658	10019	89951	00342	90293	49
12	09807	99656	10150	89850	00344	90193	48
13	09907	99655	10252	89748	00345	90093	47
14	10006	99653	10353	89647	00347	89994	46
15	10106	99651	10454	89546	00349	89894	45
16	10205	99650	10555	89445	00350	89795	44
17	10304	99648	10656	89344	00352	89696	43
18	10402	99647	10756	89244	00353	89598	42
19	10501	99645	10856	89144	00355	89499	41
20	9.10599	9.99643	9.10956	10.89044	10.00357	10.89401	40
21	10697	99642	11056	88944	00358	89303	39
22	10795	99640	11155	88845	00360	89205	38
23	10893	99638	11254	88746	00362	89107	37
24	10990	99637	11353	88647	00363	89010	36
25	11087	99635	11452	88548	00365	88913	35
26	11184	99633	11551	88449	00367	88816	34
27	11281	99632	11649	88351	00368	88719	33
28	11377	99630	11747	88253	00370	88623	32
29	11474	99629	11845	88155	00371	88526	31
30	9.11570	9.99627	9.11943	10.88057	10.00373	10.88430	30
31	11666	99625	12040	87960	00375	88334	29
32	11761	99624	12138	87862	00376	88239	28
33	11857	99622	12235	87765	00378	88143	27
34	11952	99620	12332	87668	00380	88048	26
35	12047	99618	12428	87572	00382	87953	25
36	12142	99617	12525	87475	00383	87858	24
37	12236	99615	12621	87379	00385	87764	23
38	12331	99613	12717	87283	00387	87669	22
39	12425	99612	12813	87187	00388	87575	21
40	9.12519	9.99610	9.12909	10.87091	10.00390	10.87481	20
41	12612	99608	13001	86996	00392	87388	19
42	12706	99607	13099	86901	00393	87294	18
43	12799	99605	13194	86806	00395	87201	17
44	12892	99603	13289	86711	00397	87108	16
45	12985	99601	13384	86616	00399	87015	15
46	13078	99600	13478	86522	00400	86922	14
47	13171	99598	13573	86427	00402	86829	13
48	13263	99596	13667	86333	00404	86737	12
49	13355	99595	13761	86239	00405	86645	11
50	9.13447	9.99593	9.13854	10.86146	10.00407	10.86553	10
51	13539	99591	13948	86052	00409	86461	9
52	13630	99589	14041	85959	00411	86370	8
53	13722	99588	14134	85866	00412	86278	7
54	13813	99586	14227	85773	00414	86187	6
55	13904	99584	14320	85680	00416	86096	5
56	13994	99582	14412	85588	00418	86006	4
57	14085	99581	14504	85496	00419	85915	3
58	14175	99579	14597	85403	00421	85825	2
59	14266	99577	14688	85312	00423	85734	1
60	14356	99575	14780	85220	00425	85644	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 8 DEGR.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
9 99575	9.14780	10.85220	10.00425	10.85644	60
99574	14872	85178	00426	85555	59
99572	14963	85037	00428	85465	58
99570	15054	84946	00430	85376	57
99568	15146	84855	00432	85286	56
99566	15236	84764	00434	85197	55
99565	15327	84673	00435	85108	54
99563	15417	84583	00437	85020	53
99561	15508	84492	00439	84931	52
99559	15598	84402	00441	84843	51
9 99557	9.15688	10.84312	10.00443	10.84755	50
99556	15777	84223	00444	84667	49
99554	15867	84133	00446	84579	48
99553	15956	84044	00448	84492	47
99550	16046	83954	00450	84404	46
99548	16135	83865	00452	84317	45
99546	16224	83776	00454	84230	44
99545	16312	83688	00455	84143	43
99543	16401	83599	00457	84056	42
99541	16489	83511	00459	83970	41
9 99539	9.16577	10.83423	10.00461	10.83884	40
99537	16665	83335	00463	83797	39
99535	16753	83247	00465	83711	38
99533	16841	83159	00467	83626	37
99532	16928	83072	00468	83540	36
99530	17016	82984	00470	83455	35
99528	17103	82897	00472	83369	34
99526	17190	82810	00474	83284	33
99524	17277	82723	00476	83199	32
99522	17363	82637	00478	83114	31
9 99520	9.17450	10.82550	10.00480	10.83030	30
99518	17536	82564	00482	82945	29

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 9 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.19433	9.99462	9.19971	10.80029	10.00338	10.80567	60
1	19513	99460	19971	79947	00340	80487	59
2	19592	99458	19971	79866	00342	80408	58
3	19672	99456	20216	79784	00344	80328	57
4	19751	99454	20297	79703	00346	80249	56
5	19830	99452	20378	79622	00348	80170	55
6	19909	99450	20459	79541	00350	80091	54
7	19988	99448	20540	79460	00352	80012	53
8	20067	99446	20621	79379	00354	79933	52
9	20145	99444	20701	79299	00356	79853	51
10	9.20223	9.99442	9.20782	10.79218	10.00358	10.79777	50
11	20302	99440	20862	79138	00360	79698	49
12	20380	99438	20942	79058	00362	79620	48
13	20458	99436	21022	78978	00364	79542	47
14	20535	99434	21102	78898	00366	79465	46
15	20613	99432	21182	78818	00368	79387	45
16	20691	99429	21261	78739	00371	79309	44
17	20768	99427	21341	78659	00373	79232	43
18	20845	99425	21420	78580	00375	79155	42
19	20922	99423	21499	78501	00377	79078	41
20	9.20999	9.99421	9.21578	10.78422	10.00379	10.79001	40
21	21076	99419	21657	78343	00381	78924	39
22	21153	99417	21736	78264	00383	78847	38
23	21229	99415	21814	78186	00385	78771	37
24	21306	99413	21893	78107	00387	78694	36
25	21382	99411	21971	78029	00389	78618	35
26	21458	99409	22049	77951	00391	78542	34
27	21534	99407	22127	77873	00393	78466	33
28	21610	99404	22205	77795	00396	78390	32
29	21685	99402	22283	77717	00398	78315	31
30	9.21761	9.99400	9.22361	10.77639	10.00600	10.78239	30
31	21836	99398	22438	77562	00602	78164	29
32	21912	99396	22516	77484	00604	78088	28
33	21987	99394	22593	77407	00606	78013	27
34	22062	99392	22670	77330	00608	77938	26
35	22137	99390	22747	77253	00610	77863	25
36	22211	99388	22824	77176	00612	77789	24
37	22285	99385	22901	77099	00615	77714	23
38	22361	99383	22977	77023	00617	77639	22
39	22435	99381	23054	76946	00619	77563	21
40	9.22509	9.99379	9.23130	10.76870	10.00621	10.77491	20
41	22583	99377	23206	76794	00623	77417	19
42	22657	99375	23283	76717	00625	77343	18
43	22731	99372	23359	76640	00628	77269	17
44	22805	99370	23435	76563	00630	77195	16
45	22878	99368	23510	76490	00632	77122	15
46	22952	99366	23586	76414	00634	77048	14
47	23025	99364	23661	76339	00636	76975	13
48	23098	99362	23737	76264	00638	76902	12
49	23171	99359	23812	76188	00641	76829	11
50	9.23244	9.99357	9.23887	10.76113	10.00643	10.76736	10
51	23317	99355	23962	76038	00645	76663	9
52	23390	99353	24037	75964	00647	76590	8
53	23462	99351	24112	75888	00649	76518	7
54	23533	99348	24186	75814	00652	76445	6
55	23607	99346	24261	75739	00654	76373	5
56	23679	99344	24335	75665	00656	76301	4
57	23752	99342	24410	75590	00658	76228	3
58	23823	99340	24484	75516	00660	76157	2
59	23895	99337	24558	75442	00663	76085	1
60	23967	99335	24632	75368	00665	76013	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 10 DEGS.

Sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
9311	9.24632	10.75468	10.00665	10.76033	60
9333	24706	75494	00667	75961	59
9331	24779	75221	00669	75890	58
9330	24853	75147	00672	75819	57
9326	24926	75074	00674	75747	56
9324	25000	75000	00676	75676	55
9322	25073	74927	00678	75605	54
9319	25146	74854	00681	75534	53
9317	25219	74781	00683	75464	52
9315	25292	74708	00685	75393	51
9313	9.25365	10.74635	10.00687	10.75323	50
9310	25437	74563	00690	75252	49
9308	25510	74490	00692	75182	48
9306	25582	74418	00694	75112	47
9304	25655	74345	00696	75042	46
9301	25727	74273	00699	74972	45
9299	25799	74201	00701	74902	44
9297	25871	74129	00703	74832	43
9294	25943	74057	00706	74764	42
9292	26016	73985	00708	74693	41
9290	9.26086	10.73914	10.00710	10.74624	40
9288	26158	73842	00712	74555	39
9285	26229	73771	00715	74486	38
9283	26301	73699	00717	74417	37
9281	26372	73628	00719	74348	36
9278	26443	73557	00722	74279	35
9276	26514	73486	00724	74210	34
9274	26585	73415	00726	74142	33
9271	26655	73345	00729	74073	32
9269	26726	73274	00731	74005	31
9267	9.26797	10.73203	10.00733	10.73937	30
9264	26867	73133	00736	73869	29

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 11 DEGS.

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co secant.	
0	9 28060	9 99195	9.28865	10.71135	10.00805	10.71940	60
1	28125	99192	28933	71067	00808	71875	59
2	28190	99190	29000	71000	00810	71810	58
3	28254	99187	29067	70933	00813	71746	57
4	28319	99185	29134	70866	00815	71681	56
5	28383	99182	29201	70799	00818	71616	55
6	28448	99180	29268	70732	00820	71552	54
7	28512	99177	29335	70665	00823	71488	53
8	28577	99175	29402	70598	00825	71423	52
9	28641	99172	29468	70532	00828	71359	51
10	9.28705	9.99170	9 29535	10.70465	10 00830	10.71295	50
11	28769	99167	29601	70399	00833	71231	49
12	28833	99165	29668	70332	00835	71167	48
13	28896	99162	29734	70266	00838	71104	47
14	28960	99160	29800	70200		71040	46
15	29024	99157	29866	70134	00843	70976	45
16	29087	99155	29932	70068	00845	70913	44
17	29150	99152	29998	70002	00848	70850	43
18	29214	99150	30064	69936	00850	70786	42
19	29277	99147	30130	69870	00853	70723	41
20	9.29340	9.99145	9.30195	10.69805	10 00855	10.70660	40
21	29403	99142	30261	69739	00858	70597	39
22	29466	99140	30326	69674	00860	70534	38
23	29529	99137	30391	69609	00863	70471	37
24	29591	99135	30457	69543	00865	70409	36
25	29654	99132	30522	69478	00868	70346	35
26	29716	99130	30587	69413	00870	70284	34
27	29779	99127	30652	69348	00873	70221	33
28	29841	99124	30717	69283	00876	70159	32
29	29903	99122	30782	69218	00878	70097	31
30	9.29968	9 99119	9.30846	10.69154	10.00881	10.70034	30
31	30028	99117	30911	69089	00883	69972	29
32	30090	99114	30975	69025	00886	69910	28
33	30151	99112	31040	68960	00888	69849	27
34	30213	99109	31104	68896	00891	69787	26
35	30275	99106	31168	68832	00894	69725	25
36	30336	99104	31233	68767	00896	69664	24
37	30398	99101	31297	68703	00899	69602	23
38	30459	99099	31361	68639	00901	69541	22
39	30521	99096	31425	68575	00904	69479	21
40	9.30582	9.99093	9.31489	10.68511	10.00907	10.69418	20
41	30643	99091	31552	68448	00909	69357	19
42	30704	99088	31616	68384	00912	69296	18
43	30765	99086	31679	68321	00914	69235	17
44	30826	99083	31743	68257	00917	69174	16
45	30887	99080	31806	68194	00920	69113	15
46	30947	99078	31870	68130	00922	69053	14
47	31008	99075	31933	68067	00925	68992	13
48	31068	99072	31996		00928	68932	12
49	31129	99070	32059	67941	00930	68871	11
50	9.31189	9.99067	9.32122	10.67878	10.00933	10.68811	10
51	31250	99064	32185	67815	00936	68750	9
52	31310	99062	32248	67752	00938	68690	8
53	31370	99059	32311	67689	00941	68630	7
54	31430	99056	32373	67627	00944	68570	6
55	31490	99054	32436	67564	00946	68510	5
56	31549	99051	32498	67502	00949	68451	4
57	31609	99048	32561	67439	00952	68391	3
58	31668	99046	32623	67377	00954	68331	2
59	31728	99043	32685	67315	00957	68272	1
60	31788	99040	32747	67253	00960	68212	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 12 DEGR.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
99040	9.32747	10.67253	10.00960	10.68212	60
99038	32810	67190	00962	68153	59
99035	32872	67128	00965	68093	58
99032	32933	67067	00968	68034	57
99030	32995	67005	00970	67975	56
99027	33057	66943	00973	67916	55
99024	33119	66881	00976	67857	54
99022	33180	66820	00978	67798	53
99019	33242	66758	00981	67739	52
99016	33303	66697	00984	67681	51
99013	9.33365	10.66615	10.00987	10.67622	50
99011	33426	66574	00989	67593	49
99008	33487	66513	00992	67505	48
99005	33548	66452	00995	67447	47
99002	33609	66391	00998	67389	46
99000	33670	66330	01000	67330	45
98997	33741	66269	01003	67272	44
98994	33792	66208	01006	67214	43
98991	33853	66147	01009	67156	42
98989	33913	66087	01011	67098	41
98986	3.33974	10.66026	10.01014	10.67040	40
98983	34034	65966	01017	66982	39
98980	34095	65905	01020	66924	38
98978	34155	65845	01022	66867	37
98975	34215	65785	01025	66810	36
98972	34276	65724	01028	66752	35
98969	34336	65664	01031	66695	34
98967	34396	65604	01033	66638	33
98964	34456	65544	01036	66580	32
98961	34516	65484	01039	66523	31
98958	9.44678	10.65424	10.01042	10.66466	30
98955	14635	65365	01045	66409	29
98953	14695	65305	01047	66351	28

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS, 13 DEGS.

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.35209	9.98872	9.36336	10.63664	10.01128	10.64791	50
1	35263	98869	36394	63606	01131	64737	59
2	35318	98867	36452	63448	01133	64682	58
3	35373	98864	36509	63491	01136	64627	57
4	35427	98861	36566	63434	01139	64573	56
5	35481	98858	36624	63376	01142	64519	55
6	35536	98855	36681	63319	01145	64464	54
7	35590	98852	36738	63262	01148	64410	53
8	35644	98849	36795	63205	01151	64356	52
9	35698	98846	36852	63148	01154	64302	51
10	9.35732	9.98843	9.36909	10.63091	10.01157	10.64248	50
11	35806	98840	36966	63034	01160	64194	49
12	35860	98837	37023	62977	01163	64140	48
13	35914	98834	37080	62920	01166	64086	47
14	35968	98831	37137	62863	01169	64032	46
15	36022	98828	37193	62807	01172	63978	45
16	36075	98825	37250	62750	01175	63925	44
17	36129	98822	37306	62694	01178	63871	43
18	36182	98819	37363	62637	01181	63818	42
19	36236	98816	37419	62581	01184	63764	41
20	9.36289	9.98813	9.37476	10.62524	10.01187	10.63711	40
21	36342	98810	37532	62468	01190	63658	39
22	36395	98807	37588	62412	01193	63605	38
23	36448	98804	37644	62356	01196	63551	37
24	36502	98801	37700	62300	01199	63498	36
25	36555	98798	37756	62244	01202	63445	35
26	36608	98795	37812	62188	01205	63392	34
27	36660	98792	37868	62132	01208	63340	33
28	36713	98789	37924	62076	01211	63287	32
29	36766	98786	37980	62020	01214	63234	31
30	9.36819	9.98783	9.38035	10.61965	10.01217	10.63181	30
31	36871	98780	38091	61909	01220	63129	29
32	36924	98777	38147	61853	01223	63076	28
33	36976	98774	38202	61798	01226	63024	27
34	37028	98771	38257	61743	01229	62972	26
35	37081	98768	38313	61687	01232	62919	25
36	37133	98765	38368	61632	01235	62867	24
37	37185	98762	38423	61577	01238	62815	23
38	37237	98759	38479	61521	01241	62763	22
39	37289	98756	38534	61466	01244	62711	21
40	9.37341	9.98753	9.38589	10.61411	10.01247	10.62659	20
41	37393	98750	38644	61356	01250	62607	19
42	37445	98746	38699	61301	01254	62555	18
43	37497	98743	38754	61246	01257	62503	17
44	37549	98740	38808	61192	01260	62451	16
45	37600	98737	38863	61137	01263	62400	15
46	37652	98734	38918	61082	01266	62348	14
47	37703	98731	38972	61028	01269	62297	13
48	37755	98728	39027	60973	01272	62245	12
49	37806	98725	39082	60918	01275	62194	11
50	9.37838	9.98722	9.39136	10.60854	10.01278	10.62142	10
51	37909	98719	39190	60810	01281	62091	9
52	37960	98715	39245	60755	01284	62040	8
53	38011	98712	39299	60701	01288	61989	7
54	38062	98709	39353	60647	01291	61938	6
55	38113	98706	39407	60593	01294	61887	5
56	38164	98703	39461	60539	01297	61836	4
57	38215	98700	39515	60485	01300	61785	3
58	38268	98697	39569	60431	01303	61734	2
59	38317	98694	39623	60377	01306	61683	1
60	38368	98690	39677	60323	01310	61632	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 14 DEGR.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
98690	9.39977	10.60323	10.01310	10.61632	60
98687	39781	60269	01313	61582	59
98684	39785	60215	01316	61531	58
98681	39838	60162	01319	61481	57
98678	39892	60108	01322	61430	56
98675	39945	60055	01325	61380	55
98671	39999	60001	01329	61330	54
98668	40052	59948	01332	61279	53
98665	40106	59894	01335	61229	52
98662	40159	59841	01338	61179	51
98659	9.40212	10.59788	10.01341	10.61129	50
98656	40266	59734	01344	61079	49
98652	40319	59681	01348	61029	48
98649	40372	59628	01351	60979	47
98646	40425	59575	01354	60929	46
98643	40478	59522	01357	60879	45
98640	40531	59469	01360	60830	44
98636	40584	59416	01364	60780	43
98633	40638	59364	01367	60730	42
98630	40689	59311	01370	60681	41
98627	9.40749	10.59258	10.01373	10.60631	40
98623	40793	59205	01377	60582	39
98620	40847	59153	01380	60533	38
98617	40900	59100	01383	60483	37
98614	40952	59048	01386	60434	36
98610	41005	58995	01390	60385	35
98607	41057	58943	01393	60336	34
98604	41109	58891	01396	60287	33
98601	41161	58839	01399	60238	32
98597	41214	58786	01403	60189	31
98594	9.41226	10.58734	10.01406	10.60140	30
98591	41268	58684	01409	60091	29

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINE, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 15 DEGR.

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tan.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.41300	9.98494	9.42805	10.57195	10.01506	10.52700	60
1	41347	98491	42856	57144	01509	52651	59
2	41394	98488	42906	57094	01512	52606	58
3	41441	98484	42957	57043	01516	52559	57
4	41488	98481	43007	56993	01519	52512	56
5	41535	98477	43057	56943	01523	52465	55
6	41582	98474	43108	56894	01526	52418	54
7	41629	98471	43158	56842	01529	52372	53
8	41675	98467	43208	56792	01533	52325	52
9	41722	98464	43258	56742	01536	52278	51
10	9.41768	9.98460	9.43308	10.56692	10.01540	10.52232	50
11	41815	98457	43358	56642	01543	52185	49
12	41861	98453	43408	56592	01547	52139	48
13	41908	98450	43458	56542	01550	52092	47
14	41954	98447	43508	56492	01553	52046	46
15	42001	98443	43558	56442	01557	51999	45
16	42047	98440	43607	56393	01560	51953	44
17	42093	98436	43657	56343	01564	51907	43
18	42140	98433	43707	56293	01567	51860	42
19	42186	98429	43756	56244	01571	51814	41
20	9.42232	9.98426	9.43808	10.56194	10.01574	10.51768	40
21	42278	98422	43855	56145	01578	51722	39
22	42324	98419	43905	56095	01581	51676	38
23	42370	98415	43954	56046	01585	51630	37
24	42416	98412	44004	55996	01588	51584	36
25	42461	98409	44053	55947	01591	51539	35
26	42507	98405	44102	55898	01595	51493	34
27	42553	98402	44151	55849	01598	51447	33
28	42599	98398	44201	55799	01602	51401	32
29	42644	98395	44250	55750	01605	51356	31
30	9.42690	9.98391	9.44298	10.55701	10.01609	10.51310	30
31	42735	98388	44348	55652	01612	51265	29
32	42781	98384	44397	55603	01616	51219	28
33	42826	98381	44446	55554	01619	51174	27
34	42872	98377	44495	55505	01623	51128	26
35	42917	98373	44544	55456	01627	51083	25
36	42962	98370	44592	55407	01630	51038	24
37	43008	98366	44641	55359	01634	50992	23
38	43053	98363	44690	55310	01637	50947	22
39	43098	98359	44738	55262	01641	50902	21
40	9.43143	9.98356	9.44787	10.55213	10.01644	10.50857	20
41	43188	98352	44836	55164	01648	50812	19
42	43233	98349	44884	55116	01651	50767	18
43	43278	98345	44933	55067	01655	50722	17
44	43323	98342	44981	55019	01658	50677	16
45	43367	98338	45029	54971	01662	50633	15
46	43412	98334	45078	54922	01666	50588	14
47	43457	98331	45126	54874	01669	50543	13
48	43502	98327	45174	54826	01673	50498	12
49	43546	98324	45222	54778	01676	50454	11
50	9.43591	9.98320	9.45271	10.54729	10.01680	10.50409	10
51	43635	98317	45319	54681	01683	50365	9
52	43680	98313	45367	54633	01687	50320	8
53	43724	98309	45415	54585	01691	50276	7
54	43769	98306	45463	54537	01694	50231	6
55	43813	98303	45511	54489	01698	50187	5
56	43857	98299	45559	54441	01701	50143	4
57	43901	98295	45606	54394	01705	50099	3
58	43946	98291	45654	54346	01709	50055	2
59	43990	98288	45702	54298	01712	50010	1
60	44034	98284	45750	54250	01718	50000	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 16 DEGR.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
98284	9.45750	10 54250	10.01716	10 55966	60
98281	45797	54203	01719	55922	59
98277	45845	54156	01723	55878	58
98273	45892	54108	01727	55834	57
98270	45940	54060	01730	55790	56
98266	45987	54013	01734	55747	55
98262	46035	53965	01738	55703	54
98259	46082	53918	01741	55659	53
98255	46130	53870	01745	55615	52
98251	46177	53823	01749	55572	51
98248	9.46224	10 53776	10.01752	10. 55528	50
98244	46271	53729	01756	55484	49
98240	46319	53681	01760	55441	48
98237	46366	53634	01763	55398	47
98233	46413	53587	01767	55354	46
98229	46460	53540	01771	55311	45
98226	46507	53493	01774	55267	44
98222	46554	53446	01778	55224	43
98218	46601	53399	01782	55181	42
98215	46648	53352	01785	55138	41
98211	9.46694	10 53306	10.01789	10. 55095	40
98207	46741	53259	01793	55052	39
98204	46788	53212	01796	55009	38
98200	46835	53165	01800	54965	37
98196	46881	53119	01804	54923	36
98192	46928	53072	01808	54880	35
98189	46975	53025	01811	54837	34
98185	47021	52979	01815	54794	33
98181	47068	52932	01819	54751	32
98177	47114	52886	01823	54708	31
98174	9.47160	10 52840	10.01826	10. 54665	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 17 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Cotang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.46594	9.98060	9.48534	10.51466	10.01940	10.53406	60
1	46635	98056	48579	51421	01944	54365	59
2	46676	98052	48624	51376	01948	54324	58
3	46717	98048	48669	51331	01952	54283	57
4	46758	98044	48714	51286	01956	54242	56
5	46800	98040	48759	51241	01960	54200	55
6	46841	98036	48804	51196	01964	54159	54
7	46882	98032	48849	51151	01968	54118	53
8	46923	98029	48894	51106	01971	54077	52
9	46964	98025	48939	51061	01975	54036	51
10	9.47005	9.98021	9.48984	10.51016	10.01979	10.53995	50
11	47045	98017	49029	50971	01983	54955	49
12	47086	98013	49073	50927	01987	54914	48
13	47127	98009	49118	50882	01991	54873	47
14	47168	98005	49163	50837	01995	54832	46
15	47209	98001	49207	50793	01999	54791	45
16	47249	97997	49252	50748	02003	54751	44
17	47290	97993	49296	50704	02007	54710	43
18	47330	97989	49341	50659	02011	54670	42
19	47371	97986	49385	50615	02014	54629	41
20	9.47411	9.97982	9.49430	10.50570	10.02018	10.52589	40
21	47452	97978	49474	50526	02022	52548	39
22	47492	97974	49519	50481	02026	52508	38
23	47533	97970	49563	50437	02030	52467	37
24	47573	97966	49607	50393	02034	52427	36
25	47613	97962	49652	50348	02038	52387	35
26	47654	97958	49696	50304	02042	52346	34
27	47694	97954	49740	50260	02046	52306	33
28	47734	97950	49784	50216	02050	52266	32
29	47774	97946	49828	50172	02054	52226	31
30	47814	9.97942	4.49872	10.50128	10.02058	10.52186	30
31	47854	97938	49916	50084	02062	52146	29
32	47894	97934	49960	50040	02066	52106	28
33	47934	97930	50004	49996	02070	52066	27
34	47974	97926	50048	49952	02074	52026	26
35	48014	97922	50092	49908	02078	51986	25
36	48054	97918	50136	49864	02082	51946	24
37	48094	97914	50180	49820	02086	51906	23
38	48133	97910	50223	49777	02090	51867	22
39	48173	97906	50267	49733	02094	51827	21
40	9.48213	9.97902	9.50311	10.49689	10.02098	10.51787	20
41	48252	97898	50355	49645	02102	51748	19
42	48292	97894	50398	49602	02106	51708	18
43	48332	97890	50442	49558	02110	51668	17
44	48371	97886	50485	49515	02114	51629	16
45	48411	97882	50529	49471	02118	51589	15
46	48450	97878	50572	49428	02122	51550	14
47	48490	97874	50616	49384	02126	51510	13
48	48529	97870	50659	49341	02130	51471	12
49	48568	97866	50703	49297	02134	51432	11
50	9.48607	9.97861	9.50746	10.49254	10.02139	10.51393	10
51	48647	97857	50789	49211	02143	51353	9
52	48686	97853	50833	49167	02147	51314	8
53	48725	97849	50876	49124	02151	51275	7
54	48764	97845	50919	49081	02155	51236	6
55	48803	97841	50962	49038	02159	51197	5
56	48842	97837	51006	48995	02163	51158	4
57	48881	97833	51048	48952	02167	51119	3
58	48920	97829	51092	48908	02171	51080	2
59	48959	97825	51135	48865	02175	51041	1
60	48998	97821	51178	48822	02179	51002	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

11	49424	97770	51691	48309	02229
12	49462	97771	51691	48266	02233
13	49500	97767	51734	48224	02237
14	49539	97763	51776	48181	02241
15	49577	97759	51819	48139	02246
16	49615	97754	51861	48097	02250
17	49654	97750	51903	48054	02254
18	49692	97746	51946	48012	02258
19	49730	97742	51988		
20	9.49768	9.97738	9.52031	10.47969	10.02262
21	49806	97734	52073	47927	02266
22	49844	97729	52115	47885	02271
23	49882	97725	52157	47843	02275
24	49920	97721	52200	47800	02279
25	49958	97717	52242	47758	02283
26	49996	97713	52284	47716	02287
27	50034	97708	52326	47674	02292
28	50072	97704	52368	47632	02296
29	50110	97700	52410	47590	02300
30	9.50148	9.97696	9.52452	10.47548	10.02304
31	50185	97691	52494	47506	02309
32	50223	97687	52536	47464	02313
33	50261	97683	52578	47422	02317
34	50298	97679	52620	47380	02321
35	50336	97674	52661	47339	02326
36	50374	97670	52703	47297	02330
37	50411	97666	52745	47255	02334
38	50449	97662	52787	47213	02338
39	50486	97657	52829	47171	02342
40	9.50523	9.97653	9.52870	10.47130	10.02346
41	50561	97649	52912	47088	02350
42	50598	97645	52953	47047	02354
43	50635	97640	52995	47005	02358
44	50673	97636	53037	46963	02362
45	50710	97632	53078	46922	02366
				46880	02370

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 19 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.51264	9.97567	9.53697	10.46303	10.02434	10.48736	60
1	51301	97563	53738	46262	02437	48699	59
2	51338	97558	53779	46221	02442	48662	58
3	51374	97554	53820	46180	02446	48626	57
4	51411	97550	53861	46139	02450	48589	56
5	51447	97545	53902	46098	02455	48553	55
6	51484	97541	53943	46057	02459	48516	54
7	51520	97536	53984	46016	02464	48480	53
8	51557	97532	54025	45975	02468	48443	52
9	51593	97528	54065	45935	02472	48407	51
10	9.51629	9.97523	9.54106	10.45894	10.02477	10.48371	50
11	51666	97519	54147	45853	02481	48334	49
12	51702	97515	54187	45813	02485	48298	48
13	51739	97510	54228	45772	02490	48262	47
14	51774	97506	54269	45731	02494	48226	46
15	51811	97501	54309	45691	02499	48189	45
16	51847	97497	54350	45650	02503	48153	44
17	51883	97492	54390	45610	02508	48117	43
18	51919	97488	54431	45569	02512	48081	42
19	51955	97484	54471	45529	02516	48045	41
20	9.51991	9.97479	9.54512	10.45488	10.02521	10.48009	40
21	52027	97475	54552	45447	02525	47973	39
22	52063	97470	54593	45407	02530	47937	38
23	52099	97466	54633	45367	02534	47901	37
24	52135	97461	54673	45327	02539	47865	36
25	52171	97457	54714	45286	02543	47829	35
26	52207	97453	54754	45246	02547	47793	34
27	52242	97448	54794	45206	02552	47758	33
28	52278	97444	54835	45165	02556	47722	32
29	52314	97439	54875	45125	02561	47686	31
30	9.52350	9.97435	9.54915	10.45085	10.02565	10.47650	30
31	52385	97430	54955	45045	02570	47615	29
32	52421	97426	54995	45005	02574	47579	28
33	52456	97421	55035	44965	02579	47544	27
34	52492	97417	55075	44925	02583	47508	26
35	52527	97412	55115	44885	02588	47473	25
36	52563	97408	55155	44845	02592	47437	24
37	52598	97403	55195	44805	02597	47402	23
38	52634	97399	55235	44765	02601	47366	22
39	52669	97394	55275	44725	02606	47331	21
40	9.52705	9.97390	9.55315	10.44685	10.02610	10.47295	20
41	52740	97385	55355	44645	02615	47260	19
42	52775	97381	55395	44605	02619	47225	18
43	52811	97376	55434	44566	02624	47189	17
44	52846	97372	55474	44526	02628	47154	16
45	52881	97367	55514	44486	02633	47119	15
46	52916	97363	55554	44446	02637	47084	14
47	52951	97358	55593	44407	02642	47049	13
48	52986	97353	55633	44367	02647	47014	12
49	53021	97349	55673	44327	02651	46979	11
50	9.53056	9.97344	9.55712	10.44288	10.02655	10.46944	10
51	53092	97340	55752	44248	02660	46908	9
52	53126	97335	55791	44208	02665	46874	8
53	53161	97331	55831	44169	02669	46839	7
54	53196	97326	55870	44130	02674	46804	6
55	53231	97322	55910	44090	02678	46769	5
56	53266	97317	55949	44051	02683	46734	4
57	53301	97312	55989	44011	02688	46699	3
58	53336	97308	56028	43972	02692	46664	2
59	53370	97303	56067	43933	02697	46630	1
60	53405	97299	56107	43893	02701	46595	0
-	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

70 Degrees,

N n

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 20 DEGS.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
9.97299	9 56107	10.43893	10.02701	10.46595	60
97294	56146	43854	02706	46560	59
97289	56185	43815	02711	46525	58
97286	56224	43776	02715	46491	57
97280	56264	43736	02720	46456	56
97276	56303	43697	02724	46422	55
97271	56342	43658	02729	46387	54
97266	56381	43619	02734	46353	53
97262	56420	43580	02738	46318	52
97257	56459	43541	02743	46284	51
9.97252	9 56498	10.43502	10.02748	10 46249	50
97248	56537	43463	02752	46215	49
97243	56576	43424	02757	46181	48
97238	56615	43385	02762	46146	47
97234	56654	43346	02766	46112	46
97229	56693	43307	02771	46078	45
97224	56732	43268	02776	46043	44
97220	56771	43229	02780	46009	43
97215	56810	43190	02785	45975	42
97210	56849	43151	02790	45941	41
97206	9 56887	10.43118	10.02794	10.45907	40
97201	56926	43074	02799	45873	39
97196	56965	43035	02804	45839	38
97192	57004	42996	02808	45805	37
97187	57042	42958	02813	45771	36
97182	57081	42919	02818	45737	35
97178	57120	42880	02822	45703	34
97173	57158	42842	02827	45669	33
97168	57197	42803	02832	45635	32
97163	57235	42765	02837	45601	31
9.97159	9 57274	10.42726	10.02841	10.45567	30
97154	57312	42624	02846	45534	29

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 21 DEGR.

AL.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.55433	9.97015	9.55418	10.41582	10.02985	10.44567	60
1	55466	97010	54455	41545	02990	44534	59
2	55499	97005	54491	41507	02995	44501	58
3	55532	97001	54531	41469	02999	44468	57
4	55564	96996	54569	41431	03004	44436	56
5	55597	96991	54606	41394	03009	44403	55
6	55630	96986	54644	41356	03014	44370	54
7	55663	96981	54681	41319	03019	44337	53
8	55695	96976	54719	41281	03024	44305	52
9	55728	96971	54757	41243	03029	44272	51
10	9.55761	9.96966	9.54794	10.41206	10.03034	10.44239	50
11	55793	96962	54832	41168	03038	44207	49
12	55825	96957	54869	41131	03043	44174	48
13	55858	96952	54907	41093	03048	44142	47
14	55891	96947	54944	41056	03053	44109	46
15	55923	96942	54981	41019	03058	44077	45
16	55956	96937	55019	40981	03063	44044	44
17	55988	96932	55056	40944	03068	44012	43
18	56021	96927	55094	40906	03073	43979	42
19	56053	96922	55131	40869	03078	43947	41
20	9.56085	9.96917	9.55168	10.40832	10.03083	10.43915	40
21	56118	96912	55205	40795	03088	43882	39
22	56150	96907	55243	40757	03093	43850	38
23	56182	96903	55280	40720	03097	43818	37
24	56215	96898	55317	40683	03102	43785	36
25	56247	96893	55354	40646	03107	43753	35
26	56279	96888	55391	40609	03112	43721	34
27	56311	96883	55429	40571	03117	43689	33
28	56343	96878	55466	40534	03122	43657	32
29	56375	96873	55503	40497	03127	43625	31
30	9.56408	9.96868	9.55540	10.40460	10.03132	10.43592	30
31	56440	96863	55577	40423	03137	43560	29
32	56472	96858	55614	40386	03142	43528	28
33	56504	96853	55651	40349	03147	43496	27
34	56536	96848	55688	40312	03152	43464	26
35	56568	96843	55725	40275	03157	43432	25
36	56599	96838	55762	40238	03162	43401	24
37	56631	96833	55799	40201	03167	43369	23
38	56663	96828	55836	40165	03172	43337	22
39	56695	96823	55872	40128	03177	43305	21
40	9.56727	9.96818	9.55909	10.40091	10.03182	10.43273	20
41	56759	96813	55946	40054	03187	43241	19
42	56790	96808	55983	40017	03192	43210	18
43	56822	96803	56019	39981	03197	43178	17
44	56854	96798	56056	39944	03202	43146	16
45	56886	96793	56093	39907	03207	43114	15
46	56917	96788	56130	39870	03212	43083	14
47	56949	96783	56166	39834	03217	43051	13
48	56980	96778	56203	39797	03222	43020	12
49	57012	96772	56240	39760	03228	42988	11
50	9.57044	9.96767	9.56026	10.39724	10.03233	10.42956	10
51	57075	96762	60313	39687	03238	42925	9
52	57107	96757	60349	39651	03243	42893	8
53	57138	96752	60386	39614	03248	42862	7
54	57169	96747	60422	39578	03253	42831	6
55	57201	96742	60459	39541	03258	42799	5
56	57232	96737	60495	39505	03263	42768	4
57	57264	96732	60532	39468	03268	42736	3
58	57295	96727	60568	39432	03273	42705	2
59	57326	96722	60605	39395	03278	42674	1
60	57358	96717	60641	39359	03283	42642	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	AL.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 22 DEGS.

Sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
56717	9.60641	10.39359	10.03283	10.42642	60
56711	60677	39323	03289	42611	59
56706	60711	39286	03294	42580	58
56701	60730	39250	03299	42549	57
56696	60786	39214	03304	42518	56
56691	60823	39177	03309	42486	55
56686	60859	39141	03314	42455	54
56681	60895	39105	03319	42424	53
56676	60931	39069	03324	42393	52
56670	60967	39033	03330	42362	51
56665	9.61004	10.38996	10.03335	10.42331	50
56660	61040	38960	03340	42300	49
56655	61076	38924	03345	42269	48
56650	61112	38888	03350	42238	47
56645	61148	38852	03355	42207	46
56640	61184	38816	03360	42176	45
56634	61220	38780	03366	42145	44
56629	61256	38744	03371	42115	43
56624	61292	38708	03376	42084	42
56619	61328	38672	03381	42053	41
56614	9.61364	10.38636	10.03386	10.42022	40
56608	61400	38600	03392	41992	39
56603	61436	38564	03397	41961	38
56598	61472	38528	03402	41930	37
56593	61508	38492	03407	41899	36
56588	61544	38456	03412	41869	35
56582	61579	38421	03418	41838	34
56577	61615	38385	03423	41804	33
56572	61651	38349	03428	41777	32
56567	61687	38313	03433	41747	31
56562	9.61722	10.38272	10.03438	10.41711	30

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 23 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.59188	9.96403	9.62783	10.37215	10.03597	10.40812	60
1	59218	96397	62820	37180	03603	40782	59
2	59247	96392	62855	37145	03608	40753	58
3	59277	96387	62890	37110	03613	40723	57
4	59307	96381	62926	37074	03619	40693	56
5	59336	96376	62961	37039	03624	40664	55
6	59366	96370	62996	37004	03630	40634	54
7	59396	96365	63031	36969	03635	40604	53
8	59425	96360	63066	36934	03640	40575	52
9	59455	96354	63101	36899	03646	40545	51
10	9.59484	9.96349	9.63135	10.36865	10.03651	10.40516	50
11	59514	96343	63170	36830	03657	40486	49
12	59543	96338	63205	36795	03662	40457	48
13	59573	96333	63240	36760	03667	40427	47
14	59602	96327	63275	36725	03673	40397	46
15	59632	96322	63310	36690	03678	40368	45
16	59661	96316	63345	36655	03684	40339	44
17	59690	96311	63379	36621	03689	40310	43
18	59720	96305	63414	36586	03695	40280	42
19	59749	96300	63449	36551	03700	40251	41
20	9.59778	9.96294	9.63484	10.36516	10.03706	10.40222	40
21	59808	96289	63519	36481	03711	40192	39
22	59837	96284	63553	36447	03716	40163	38
23	59866	96278	63588	36412	03722	40134	37
24	59895	96273	63623	36377	03727	40105	36
25	59924	96267	63657	36343	03733	40076	35
26	59954	96262	63692	36308	03738	40046	34
27	59983	96256	63726	36274	03744	40017	33
28	60012	96251	63761	36239	03749	39988	32
29	60041	96245	63796	36204	03755	39959	31
30	9.60070	9.96240	9.63830	10.36170	10.03760	10.39930	30
31	60099	96234	63865	36135	03766	39901	29
32	60129	96229	63899	36101	03771	39872	28
33	60157	96223	63934	36066	03777	39843	27
34	60186	96218	63968	36032	03782	39814	26
35	60215	96212	64003	35997	03788	39785	25
36	60244	96207	64037	35963	03793	39756	24
37	60273	96201	64072	35928	03799	39727	23
38	60302	96196	64106	35894	03804	39698	22
39	60331	96190	64140	35860	03810	39669	21
40	9.60359	9.96185	9.64175	10.35825	10.03815	10.39641	20
41	60388	96179	64209	35791	03821	39612	19
42	60417	96174	64243	35757	03826	39583	18
43	60446	96168	64278	35722	03832	39554	17
44	60474	96162	64312	35688	03838	39526	16
45	60503	96157	64346	35654	03843	39497	15
46	60532	96151	64381	35619	03849	39468	14
47	60561	96146	64415	35585	03854	39439	13
48	60589	96140	64449	35551	03860	39411	12
49	60618	96135	64483	35517	03865	39382	11
50	9.60646	9.96129	9.64517	10.35483	10.03871	10.39454	10
51	60675	96123	64552	35448	03877	39325	9
52	60704	96118	64586	35414	03882	39296	8
53	60732	96112	64620	35380	03888	39268	7
54	60761	96107	64654	35346	03893	39239	6
55	60789	96101	64688	35312	03899	39211	5
56	60818	96095	64722	35278	03905	39182	4
57	60846	96090	64756	35244	03910	39154	3
58	60875	96084	64790	35210	03916	39125	2
59	60903	96079	64824	35176	03921	39097	1
60	9.60931	9.96073	9.64858	10.35142	10.03927	10.39069	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 24 DEGS.

M	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	60931	9.96073	9.64858	10.35142	10.01927	10.39069	60
1	60960	9.9607	64892	35074	03933	39040	59
2	61028	9.96052	64926	35074	03948	39012	58
3	61056	9.96036	64960	35006	03944	38984	57
4	61045	9.96030	64994	34972	03950	38955	56
5	61073	9.96045	65028	34938	03955	38927	55
6	61101	9.96039	65062	34904	03961	38899	54
7	61129	9.96034	65096	34870	03966	38871	53
8	61158	9.96028	65130	34836	03972	38842	52
9	61186	9.96022	65164	34803	03978	38814	51
10	61214	9.96017	9.65197	10.34803	10.03983	10.38786	50
11	61242	9.96011	65231	34769	03989	38758	49
12	61270	9.96005	65265	34735	03995	38730	48
13	61298	9.96000	65299	34701	04000	38702	47
14	61326	9.95994	65333	34667	04006	38674	46
15	61354	9.95988	65366	34634	04012	38646	45
16	61382	9.95982	65400	34600	04018	38618	44
17	61411	9.95977	65434	34566	04024	38589	43
18	61438	9.95971	65467	34531	04029	38562	42
19	61466	9.95965	65501	34499	04035	38534	41
20	9.61494	9.95960	9.65535	10.34463	10.04040	10.38506	40
21	61522	9.95954	65568	34432	04046	38478	39
22	61550	9.95948	65602	34398	04052	38450	38
23	61578	9.95942	65636	34364	04058	38422	37
24	61606	9.95937	65669	34331	04063	38394	36
25	61634	9.95931	65703	34297	04069	38366	35
26	61662	9.95925	65736	34264	04075	38338	34
27	61689	9.95920	65770	34230	04080	38311	33
28	61717	9.95914	65803	34197	04086	38283	32
29	61745	9.95908	65837	34163	04092	38255	31
30	9.61773	9.95902	9.66870	10.34130	10.04098	10.38227	30
31	61800	9.95897	65904	34096	04103	38200	29
32	61828	9.95891	65937	34062	04109	38172	28
33	61856	9.95885	65971	34029	04115	38144	27
34	61883	9.95879	66004	33996	04121	38117	26
35	61911	9.95873	66038	33962	04127	38089	25
36	61939	9.95869	66071	33929	04132	38061	24
37	61966	9.95862	66104	33896	04138	38034	23
38	61994	9.95856	66138	33862	04144	38006	22
39	62021	9.95850	66171	33829	04150	37979	21
40	9.62049	9.95844	9.66204	10.33796	10.04156	10.37951	20
41	62076	9.95839	66238	33762	04161	37924	19
42	62104	9.95833	66271	33729	04167	37896	18
43	62131	9.95827	66304	33696	04173	37869	17
44	62159	9.95821	66337	33663	04179	37841	16
45	62186	9.95815	66371	33629	04185	37814	15
46	62214	9.95810	66404	33596	04190	37786	14
47	62241	9.95804	66437	33563	04196	37759	13
48	62268	9.95798	66470	33530	04202	37732	12
49	62296	9.95792	66503	33497	04208	37704	11
50	9.62323	9.95786	9.66537	10.33453	10.04214	10.37657	10
51	62350	9.95780	66570	33430	04220	37650	9
52	62377	9.95775	66603	33397	04225	37623	8
53	62405	9.95769	66636	33364	04231	37595	7
54	62432	9.95763	66669	33331	04237	37568	6
55	62459	9.95757	66702	33298	04243	37541	5
56	62486	9.95751	66735	33265	04249	37514	4
57	62513	9.95745	66768	33232	04255	37487	3
58	62541	9.95739	66801	33199	04261	37459	2
59	62568	9.95733	66834	33166	04267	37432	1
60	62595	9.95728	66867	33133	04272	37405	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 25 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.62595	9.95728	9.66867	10.33133	10.04272	10.37405	60
1	62622	95722	66900	33100	04278	37378	59
2	62649	95716	66933	33067	04284	37351	58
3	62676	95710	66966	33034	04290	37324	57
4	62703	95704	66999	33001	04296	37297	56
5	62730	95698	67032	32968	04302	37270	55
6	62757	95692	67065	32935	04308	37243	54
7	62784	95686	67098	32902	04314	37216	53
8	62811	95680	67131	32869	04320	37189	52
9	62838	95674	67163	32837	04326	37162	51
10	9.62865	9.95668	9.67196	10.32804	10.04332	10.37135	50
11	62892	95663	67229	32771	04337	37108	49
12	62918	95657	67262	32738	04343	37082	48
13	62945	95651	67295	32705	04349	37055	47
14	62972	95645	67327	32673	04355	37028	46
15	62999	95639	67360	32640	04361	37001	45
16	63026	95633	67393	32607	04367	36974	44
17	63052	95627	67426	32574	04373	36948	43
18	63079	95621	67458	32542	04379	36921	42
19	63106	95615	67491	32509	04385	36894	41
20	9.63133	9.95609	9.67524	10.32476	10.04391	10.36867	40
21	63159	95603	67556	32444	04397	36841	39
22	63186	95597	67589	32411	04403	36814	38
23	63213	95591	67622	32378	04409	36787	37
24	63239	95585	67654	32346	04415	36761	36
25	63266	95579	67687	32313	04421	36734	35
26	63292	95573	67719	32281	04427	36708	34
27	63319	95567	67752	32248	04433	36681	33
28	63345	95561	67785	32215	04439	36655	32
29	63372	95555	67817	32183	04445	36628	31
30	9.63398	9.95549	9.67850	10.32150	10.04451	10.36602	30
31	63425	95543	67882	32118	04457	36575	29
32	63451	95537	67915	32085	04463	36549	28
33	63478	95531	67947	32053	04469	36522	27
34	63504	95525	67980	32020	04475	36496	26
35	63531	95519	68012	31988	04481	36469	25
36	63557	95513	68044	31956	04487	36443	24
37	63583	95507	68077	31923	04493	36417	23
38	63610	95500	68109	31891	04500	36390	22
39	63636	95494	68142	31858	04506	36364	21
40	9.63662	9.95488	9.68174	10.31826	10.04512	10.36338	20
41	63689	95482	68206	31794	04518	36311	19
42	63715	95476	68239	31761	04524	36285	18
43	63741	95470	68271	31729	04530	36259	17
44	63767	95464	68303	31697	04536	36233	16
45	63794	95458	68336	31664	04542	36206	15
46	63820	95452	68368	31632	04548	36180	14
47	63846	95446	68400	31600	04554	36154	13
48	63872	95440	68432	31568	04560	36128	12
49	63898	95434	68465	31535	04566	36102	11
50	9.63924	9.95427	9.68497	10.31503	10.04573	10.36076	10
51	63950	95421	68529	31471	04579	36050	9
52	64002	95415	68561	31439	04585	36024	8
53	64028	95409	68593	31407	04591	35998	7
54	64054	95403	68626	31374	04597	35972	6
55	64080	95397	68658	31342	04603	35946	5
56	64106	95391	68690	31310	04609	35920	4
57	64132	95384	68722	31278	04616	35894	3
58	64158	95378	68754	31246	04622	35868	2
59	64184	95372	68786	31214	04628	35842	1
60	63950	95366	68818	31182	04634	35816	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

64 Degrees.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 16 D

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	44034	9 98284	9.45750	10 54250	10.01716	10.55966	50
1	44078	98281	45797	54203	01719	55922	59
2	44122	98277	45845	54158	01721	55878	58
3	44166	98273	45892	54108	01727	55834	57
4	44210	98270	45940	54060	01730	55790	56
5	44253	98266	45987	54013	01734	55747	55
6	44297	98262	46035	53965	01738	55704	54
7	44341	98259	46082	53918	01741	55659	53
8	44385	98255	46130	53870	01745	55615	52
9	44428	98251	46177	53823	01749	55572	51
10	9.44472	9 98248	9 46224	10 53776	10 01752	10.55528	50
11	44516	98244	46271	53729	01756	55484	49
12	44559	98240	46319	53681	01760	55441	48
13	44602	98237	46366	53634	01763	55398	47
14	44646	98233	46413	53587	01767	55354	46
15	44689	98229	46460	53540	01771	55311	45
16	44733	98226	46507	53493	01774	55267	44
17	44776	98222	46554	53446	01778	55224	43
18	44819	98218	46601	53399	01782	55181	42
19	44862	98215	46648	53352	01785	55138	41
20	9 44905	9 98211	9 46694	10 53306	10.01789	10.55095	40
21	44948	98207	46741	53259	01793	55052	39
22	44992	98204	46788	53212	01796	55009	38
23	45035	98200	46835	53165	01800	54965	37
24	45077	98196	46881	53119	01804	54921	36
25	45120	98192	46928	53072	01808	54880	35
26	45163	98189	46975	53025	01811	54837	34
27	45206	98185	47021	52979	01815	54794	33
28	45249	98181	47068	52932	01819	54751	32
29	45292	98177	47114	52886	01823	54706	31
30	9 45334	9.98174	9.47160	10.52840	10.01826	10.54666	30
31	45377	98170	47160	52789	01829	54666	29

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 27 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.65705	9.94988	9.70717	10.20283	10.05012	10.54295	60
1	65729	94992	70748	29252	05018	34271	59
2	65754	94975	70779	29221	05025	34246	58
3	65779	94969	70810	29190	05031	34221	57
4	65804	94962	70841	29159	05038	34196	56
5	65828	94956	70873	29127	05044	34172	55
6	65853	94949	70904	29096	05051	34147	54
7	65878	94943	70935	29065	05057	34122	53
8	65902	94936	70966	29034	05064	34098	52
9	65927	94930	70997	29003	05070	34073	51
10	9.65952	9.94928	9.71028	10.28972	10.05077	10.54048	50
11	65976	94917	71059	28941	05083	34024	49
12	66001	94911	71090	28910	05089	33999	48
13	66023	94904	71121	28879	05096	33975	47
14	66050	94898	71153	28847	05102	33950	46
15	66075	94891	71184	28816	05109	33925	45
16	66099	94885	71215	28785	05115	33901	44
17	66124	94878	71246	28754	05122	33876	43
18	66148	94871	71277	28723	05129	33852	42
19	66173	94865	71308	28692	05135	33827	41
20	9.66197	9.94858	9.71339	10.28661	10.05142	10.53803	40
21	66221	94852	71370	28630	05148	33779	39
22	66246	94845	71401	28599	05155	33754	38
23	66270	94839	71431	28569	05161	33730	37
24	66295	94832	71462	28538	05168	33705	36
25	66319	94826	71493	28507	05174	33681	35
26	66343	94819	71524	28476	05181	33657	34
27	66368	94813	71555	28445	05187	33632	33
28	66392	94806	71586	28414	05194	33608	32
29	66416	94799	71617	28383	05201	33584	31
30	9.66441	9.94793	9.71648	10.28352	10.05207	10.53559	30
31	66465	94786	71679	28321	05214	33535	29
32	66489	94780	71709	28291	05220	33511	28
33	66513	94773	71740	28260	05227	33487	27
34	66537	94767	71771	28229	05233	33463	26
35	66562	94760	71802	28198	05240	33438	25
36	66586	94753	71833	28167	05247	33414	24
37	66610	94747	71863	28137	05253	33390	23
38	66634	94740	71894	28106	05260	33366	22
39	66658	94734	71925	28075	05266	33342	21
40	9.66682	9.94727	9.71955	10.28045	10.05273	10.53318	20
41	66706	94720	71996	28014	05280	33294	19
42	66731	94714	72017	27983	05286	33269	18
43	66755	94707	72048	27952	05293	33245	17
44	66779	94700	72078	27922	05300	33221	16
45	66803	94694	72109	27891	05306	33197	15
46	66827	94687	72140	27860	05313	33173	14
47	66851	94680	72170	27830	05320	33149	13
48	66875	94674	72201	27799	05326	33125	12
49	66899	94667	72231	27769	05333	33101	11
50	9.66922	9.94660	9.72262	10.27738	10.05340	10.53078	10
51	66946	94654	72293	27707	05346	33054	9
52	66970	94647	72323	27677	05353	33030	8
53	66994	94640	72354	27646	05360	33006	7
54	67018	94634	72384	27616	05366	32982	6
55	67042	94627	72415	27585	05373	32958	5
56	67066	94620	72445	27555	05380	32934	4
57	67090	94614	72476	27524	05386	32910	3
58	67113	94607	72506	27494	05393	32887	2
59	67137	94600	72537	27463	05400	32863	1
60	67161	94593	72567	27433	05407	32839	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

62 Degrees.

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TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS: 24 DEGR.

N	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	67161	9 94594	72567	10.27433	10 05407	10.32819	60
1	67185	94587	72598	27402	05413	32815	59
2	67208	94580	72628	27372	05420	32792	58
3	67232	94573	72659	27341	05427	32768	57
4	67256	94567	72689	27311	05433	32744	56
5	67280	94560	72720	27280	05440	32720	55
6	67303	94553	72750	27250	05447	32697	54
7	67327	94546	72780	27220	05454	32673	53
8	67350	94540	72811	27189	05460	32650	52
9	67374	94533	72841	27159	05467	32626	51
10	9.67398	9.94526	9 72872	10.27128	10 05474	10.32602	50
11	67421	94519	72902	27098	05481	32579	49
12	67445	94513	72942	27068	05487	32555	48
13	67468	94506	72983	27037	05494	32532	47
14	67492	94499	72993	27007	05501	32508	46
15	67515	94492	73023	26977	05508	32485	45
16	67539	94485	73054	26946	05515	32461	44
17	67562	94479	73084	26916	05521	32438	43
18	67586	94472	73114	26886	05528	32414	42
19	67609	94465	73144	26856	05535	32391	41
20	9.67633	9 94458	9 73175	10.26825	10 05542	10.32367	40
21	67656	94451	73205	26795	05549	32344	49
22	67680	94445	73235	26765	05555	32320	38
23	67703	94438	73265	26735	05562	32297	37
24	67726	94431	73295	26705	05569	32274	36
25	67750	94424	73326	26674	05576	32250	35
26	67773	94417	73356	26644	05583	32227	34
27	67796	94410	73386	26614	05590	32204	33
28	67820	94404	73416	26584	05596	32180	32
29	67843	94397	73446	26554	05603	32157	31
30	9.67866	9.94390	9 73476	10.26524	10 05610	10.32134	30
31	67890	94383	73507	26494	05617	32110	29
32	67913	94376	73537	26463	05624	32087	28
33	67936	94369	73567	26433	05631	32064	27
34	67959	94362	73597	26403	05638	32041	26
35	67982	94355	73627	26373	05645	32018	25
36	68006	94349	73657	26343	05651	31994	24
37	68029	94342	73687	26313	05658	31971	23
38	68052	94335	73717	26283	05665	31948	22
39	68075	94328	73747	26253	05672	31925	21
40	9.68098	9.94321	9 73777	10.26223	10.05679	10.31902	20
41	68121	94314	73807	26193	05686	31879	19
42	68144	94307	73837	26163	05693	31856	18
43	68167	94300	73867	26133	05700	31833	17
44	68190	94293	73897	26103	05707	31810	16
45	68213	94286	73927	26073	05714	31787	15
46	68237	94279	73957	26043	05721	31763	14
47	68260	94273	73987	26013	05727	31740	13
48	68282	94266	74017	25983	05734	31718	12
49	68305	94259	74047	25953	05741	31695	11
50	9.68328	9.94252	9.74077	10.25923	10.05748	10.31672	10
51	68351	94245	74107	25923	05755	31649	9
52	68374	94238	74137	25893	05762	31626	8
53	68397	94231	74166	25863	05769	31603	7
54	68420	94224	74196	25831	05776	31580	6
55	68443	94217	74226	25774	05783	31557	5
56	68466	94210	74256	25744	05790	31534	4
57	68489	94203	74286	25714	05797	31511	3
58	68512	94196	74316	25684	05804	31488	2
59	68534	94189	74345	25655	05811	31465	1
60	68557	94182	74375	25625	05818	31443	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant	Secant	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 19 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	0.01264	9.97567	9.53697	10.46303	10.02414	10.48736	60
1	51301	97563	53738	46262	02417	48699	59
2	51338	97558	53779	46221	02442	48662	58
3	51374	97554	53820	46180	02446	48626	57
4	51411	97550	53861	46139	02450	48589	56
5	51447	97545	53902	46098	02455	48553	55
6	51484	97541	53943	46057	02459	48516	54
7	51520	97536	53984	46016	02464	48480	53
8	51557	97532	54025	45975	02468	48443	52
9	51593	97528	54065	45935	02472	48407	51
10	9.51629	9.97523	9.54106	10.45894	10.02477	10.48371	50
11	51666	97519	54147	45853	02481	48334	49
12	51702	97515	54187	45813	02485	48298	48
13	51739	97510	54228	45772	02490	48262	47
14	51774	97506	54269	45731	02494	48226	46
15	51811	97501	54309	45691	02499	48189	45
16	51847	97497	54350	45650	02503	48153	44
17	51883	97492	54390	45610	02508	48117	43
18	51919	97488	54431	45569	02512	48081	42
19	51955	97484	54471	45529	02516	48045	41
20	9.51991	9.97479	9.54512	10.45488	10.02521	10.48009	40
21	52027	97475	54552	45448	02525	47973	39
22	52063	97470	54593	45407	02530	47937	38
23	52099	97466	54633	45367	02534	47901	37
24	52135	97461	54673	45327	02539	47865	36
25	52171	97457	54714	45286	02543	47829	35
26	52207	97453	54754	45246	02547	47793	34
27	52242	97448	54794	45206	02552	47758	33
28	52278	97444	54835	45165	02556	47722	32
29	52314	97439	54875	45125	02561	47686	31
30	9.52350	9.97435	9.54915	10.45085	10.02565	10.47650	30
31	52385	97430	54955	45045	02570	47615	29
32	52421	97426	54995	45005	02574	47579	28
33	52456	97421	55035	44965	02579	47544	27
34	52492	97417	55075	44925	02583	47508	26
35	52527	97412	55115	44885	02588	47473	25
36	52563	97408	55155	44845	02592	47437	24
37	52598	97403	55195	44805	02597	47402	23
38	52634	97399	55235	44765	02601	47366	22
39	52669	97394	55275	44725	02606	47331	21
40	9.52705	9.97390	9.55315	10.44685	10.02610	10.47295	20
41	52740	97385	55355	44645	02615	47260	19
42	52775	97381	55395	44605	02619	47225	18
43	52811	97376	55434	44566	02624	47189	17
44	52846	97372	55474	44526	02628	47154	16
45	52881	97367	55514	44486	02633	47119	15
46	52916	97363	55554	44446	02637	47084	14
47	52951	97358	55593	44407	02642	47049	13
48	52986	97353	55633	44367	02647	47014	12
49	53021	97349	55673	44327	02651	46979	11
50	9.53056	9.97344	9.55712	10.44288	10.02655	10.46944	10
51	53092	97340	55752	44248	02660	46908	9
52	53126	97335	55791	44209	02665	46874	8
53	53161	97331	55831	44169	02669	46839	7
54	53196	97326	55870	44130	02674	46804	6
55	53231	97322	55910	44090	02678	46769	5
56	53266	97317	55949	44051	02683	46734	4
57	53301	97312	55989	44011	02688	46699	3
58	53336	97308	56028	43972	02692	46664	2
59	53370	97303	56067	43933	02697	46630	1
60	53405	97299	56107	43893	02701	46595	0
-	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M

70 Degrees.

N n

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 30 DEGR.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
93763	9.76144	10.23856	10.06247	10.10103	60
93746	76173	23827	06254	30081	59
93738	76202	23798	06262	30059	58
93731	76231	23769	06269	30037	57
93724	76261	23739	06276	30016	56
93717	76290	23710	06283	29994	55
93709	76319	23681	06291	29972	54
93702	76348	23652	06298	29950	53
93695	76377	23623	06305	29928	52
93687	76406	23594	06313	29907	51
93680	9.76435	10.23565	10.06320	10.29885	50
93673	76464	23536	06327	29863	49
93665	76493	23507	06335	29841	48
93658	76522	23478	06342	29820	47
93650	76551	23449	06350	29798	46
93643	76580	23420	06357	29776	45
93636	76609	23391	06364	29755	44
93628	76638	23361	06372	29733	43
93621	76668	23332	06379	29712	42
93614	76697	23303	06386	29690	41
93606	9.76725	10.23275	10.06394	10.29668	40
93599	76754	23246	06401	29647	39
93591	76783	23217	06409	29625	38
93584	76812	23188	06416	29604	37
93577	76841	23159	06423	29582	36
93569	76870	23130	06431	29561	35
93562	76899	23101	06438	29539	34
93554	76928	23072	06446	29518	33
93547	76957	23043	06453	29496	32
93539	76986	23014	06461	29475	31
93532	9.77015	10.22985	10.06468	10.29453	30
93524	77044	22956	06475	29432	29

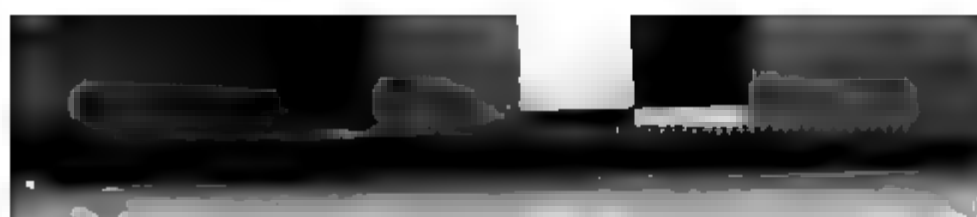


TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 21 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.55433	9.97015	9.53418	10.41582	10.02985	10.44367	60
1	55466	97010	53455	41545	02990	44334	59
2	55499	97005	53483	41507	02995	44501	58
3	55532	97001	53511	41469	02999	44468	57
4	55564	96996	53539	41431	03001	44436	56
5	55597	96991	53566	41394	03009	44403	55
6	55630	96986	53594	41356	03014	44370	54
7	55663	96981	53621	41319	03019	44337	53
8	55695	96976	53649	41281	03024	44305	52
9	55728	96971	53677	41243	03029	44272	51
10	9.55761	9.96966	9.53794	10.41206	10.03034	10.44239	50
11	55793	96962	53824	41168	03038	44207	49
12	55825	96957	53852	41131	03043	44174	48
13	55858	96952	53880	41093	03048	44142	47
14	55891	96947	53907	41056	03053	44109	46
15	55923	96942	53931	41019	03058	44077	45
16	55956	96937	53959	40981	03063	44044	44
17	55988	96932	53986	40944	03068	44012	43
18	56021	96927	54014	40906	03073	43979	42
19	56053	96922	54031	40869	03078	43947	41
20	9.56085	9.96917	9.53916	10.40832	10.03083	10.43915	40
21	56118	96912	53925	40795	03088	43882	39
22	56150	96907	53943	40757	03093	43850	38
23	56182	96903	53980	40720	03097	43818	37
24	56215	96898	54017	40683	03102	43785	36
25	56247	96894	54054	40646	03107	43753	35
26	56279	96888	54091	40609	03112	43721	34
27	56311	96883	54129	40571	03117	43689	33
28	56343	96878	54166	40534	03122	43657	32
29	56375	96873	54203	40497	03127	43625	31
30	9.56408	9.96868	9.53954	10.40460	10.03132	10.43392	30
31	56440	96863	53977	40423	03137	43560	29
32	56472	96858	53964	40386	03142	43528	28
33	56504	96853	53951	40349	03147	43496	27
34	56536	96848	53988	40312	03152	43464	26
35	56568	96843	54025	40275	03157	43432	25
36	56599	96838	54062	40238	03162	43401	24
37	56631	96833	54099	40201	03167	43369	23
38	56663	96828	54136	40165	03172	43337	22
39	56695	96823	54172	40128	03177	43305	21
40	9.56727	9.96818	9.53990	10.40091	10.03182	10.43373	20
41	56759	96813	53946	40054	03187	43241	19
42	56790	96808	53983	40017	03192	43210	18
43	56822	96803	54019	39981	03197	43178	17
44	56854	96798	54056	39944	03202	43146	16
45	56886	96793	54093	39907	03207	43114	15
46	56917	96788	54130	39870	03212	43083	14
47	56949	96783	54166	39834	03217	43051	13
48	56980	96778	54203	39797	03222	43020	12
49	57012	96774	54240	39760	03228	42988	11
50	9.57044	9.96767	9.60276	10.39724	10.03237	10.42956	10
51	57075	96762	60313	39687	03238	42925	9
52	57107	96757	60349	39651	03243	42893	8
53	57139	96752	60386	39614	03248	42862	7
54	57169	96747	60422	39578	03253	42831	6
55	57201	96742	60459	39541	03258	42799	5
56	57232	96737	60495	39505	03263	42768	4
57	57264	96732	60532	39468	03268	42736	3
58	57295	96727	60568	39432	03273	42705	2
59	57326	96722	60605	39395	03278	42674	1
60	57358	96717	60641	39359	03283	42642	0
Co-sine.		Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 32 DEGS.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
92842	9 79579	10.20421	10.07158	10.27379	60
92834	79607	20393	07166	27359	59
92826	79635	20365	07174	27339	58
92818	79663	20337	07182	27318	57
92810	79691	20309	07190	37498	56
92803	79719	20281	07197	27478	55
92795	79747	20253	07205	27456	54
92787	79776	20224	07213	27438	53
92779	79804	20196	07221	27418	52
92771	79832	20168	07229	27398	51
92763	9 79860	10.20140	10.07237	10.27378	50
92755	79888	20112	07245	27357	49
92747	79916	20084	07253	27337	48
92739	79944	20056	07261	27317	47
92731	79972	20028	07269	27297	46
92723	80000	20000	07277	27277	45
92715	80028	19972	07285	27257	44
92707	80056	19944	07293	27237	43
92699	80084	19916	07301	27217	42
92691	80112	19888	07309	27197	41
92683	9.80140	10.19860	10.07317	10.27177	40
92675	80168	19832	07325	27157	39
92667	80195	19805	07333	27137	38
92659	80223	19777	07341	27117	37
92651	80251	19749	07349	27098	36
92643	80279	19721	07357	27078	35
92635	80307	19693	07365	27058	34
92627	80335	19665	07373	27038	33
92619	80363	19637	07381	27018	32
92611	80391	19609	07389	26998	31
92603	9.80419	10.19581	10.07397	10.26978	30
92595	80447	19553	07405	26959	29
92587	80475	19526	07413	26939	28

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 33 DEGR.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73611	9.92359	9.81252	10.18748	10.07641	10.26389	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07657	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73708	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81528	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81638	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18142	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	92102	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74322	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25621	20
41	74398	92018	82380	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82626	10.17374	10.08058	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17239	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91866	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 26 DEG

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant	Co-secant.	
0	9 64184	9 95366	9.68818	10 31182	10.04634	10.33816	60
1	64210	95360	68850	31150	04640	33790	59
2	64236	95354	68882	31118	04646	33761	58
3	64262	95348	68914	31086	04652	33738	57
4	64288	95341	68946	31054	04653	33712	56
5	64313	95335	68978	31022	04665	33687	55
6	64339	95329	69010	30990	04671	33661	54
7	64365	95323	69042	30958	04677	33635	53
8	64391	95317	69074	30926	04683	33609	52
9	64417	95310	69106	30894	04690	33583	51
10	9 64442	9.95304	9.69138	10.30862	10.04696	10.33558	50
11	64468	95298	69170	30830	04702	33532	49
12	64494	95292	69202	30798	04708	33506	48
13	64519	95286	69234	30766	04714	33481	47
14	64545	95279	69266	30734	04721	33455	46
15	64571	95273	69298	30702	04727	33429	45
16	64596	95267	69329	30671	04733	33404	44
17	64622	95261	69361	30639	04739	33378	43
18	64647	95254	69393	30607	04746	33352	42
19	64673	95248	69425	30575	04752	33327	41
20	9 64698	9.95242	9 69457	10 30543	10.04758	10.33302	40
21	64724	95236	69488	30512	04764	33276	39
22	64749	95229	69520	30480	04771	33251	38
23	64775	95223	69552	30448	04777	33225	37
24	64800	95217	69584	30416	04783	33200	36
25	64826	95211	69615	30385	04789	33174	35
26	64851	95204	69647	30353	04796	33149	34
27	64877	95198	69679	30321	04802	33123	33
28	64902	95192	69710	30290	04808	33098	32
29	64927	95186	69742	30258	04815	33073	31
30	9 64953	9.95179	9 69774	10 30226	10 04821	10 33047	30
31	64978	95173	69805	30195	04827	33022	29
32	65003	95167	69837	30163	04833	32997	28
33	65029	95160	69868	30131	04840	32971	27
34	65054	95154	69900	30100	04846	32946	26
35	65079	95148	69932	30068	04852	32921	25
36	65104	95141	69963	30037	04859	32896	24
37	65130	95135	69995	30005	04865	32870	23
38	65155	95129	70026	29974	04871	32845	22
39	65180	95122	70058	29942	04878	32820	21
40	9 65205	9.95116	9 70089	10 29911	10.04884	10 32793	20
41	65230	95110	70121	29879	04890	32770	19
42	65255	95103	70152	29848	04897	32745	18
43	65281	95097	70184	29816	04903	32719	17
44	65306	95090	70215	29785	04910	32694	16
45	65331	95084	70247	29753	04916	32669	15
46	65356	95078	70278	29722	04922	32644	14
47	65381	95071	70309	29691	04929	32619	13
48	65406	95065	70341	29659	04935	32594	12
49	65431	95059	70372	29628	04941	32569	11
50	9 65456	9 95052	9.70404	10.29596	10.04948	10 32544	10
51	65481	95046	70435	29565	04954	32519	9
52	65506	95039	70466	29534	04961	32494	8
53	65531	95033	70498	29502	04967	32469	7
54	65556	95027	70529	29471	04973	32444	6
55	65580	95020	70560	29440	04980	32420	5
56	65605	95014	70592	29408	04986	32395	4
57	65630	95007	70623	29377	04993	32370	3
58	65655	95001	70654	29346	04999	32345	2
59	65680	94995	70685	29315	05005	32320	1
60	65705	94988	70717	29283	05012	32295	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 27 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	65706	9.94988	9.70717	10.29283	10.05012	10.94295	60
1	65749	94982	70748	29252	05018	94271	59
2	65754	94975	70779	29221	05025	94246	58
3	65779	94969	70810	29190	05031	94221	57
4	65404	94962	70841	29159	05038	94196	56
5	65828	94956	70873	29127	05044	94172	55
6	65833	94949	70904	29096	05051	94147	54
7	65879	94943	70935	29065	05057	94122	53
8	65902	94936	70966	29034	05064	94098	52
9	65927	94930	70997	29003	05070	94073	51
10	9.65952	9.94923	9.71028	10.28972	10.05077	10.94048	50
11	65976	94917	71059	28941	05083	94024	49
12	66001	94911	71090	28910	05089	93999	48
13	66025	94904	71121	28879	05096	93975	47
14	66050	94898	71153	28847	05102	93950	46
15	66075	94891	71184	28816	05109	93925	45
16	66099	94885	71215	28785	05115	93901	44
17	66124	94878	71246	28754	05122	93876	43
18	66148	94871	71277	28723	05129	93852	42
19	66173	94865	71308	28692	05135	93827	41
20	9.66197	9.94858	9.71339	10.28661	10.05142	10.93803	40
21	66221	94852	71370	28630	05148	93779	39
22	66246	94845	71401	28599	05155	93754	38
23	66270	94839	71431	28569	05161	93730	37
24	66295	94832	71462	28538	05168	93705	36
25	66319	94826	71493	28507	05174	93681	35
26	66343	94819	71524	28476	05181	93657	34
27	66368	94813	71555	28445	05187	93632	33
28	66392	94806	71586	28414	05194	93608	32
29	66416	94799	71617	28383	05201	93584	31
30	9.66441	9.94793	9.71648	10.28352	10.05207	10.93559	30
31	66465	94786	71679	28321	05214	93535	29
32	66489	94780	71709	28291	05220	93511	28
33	66513	94773	71740	28260	05227	93487	27
34	66537	94767	71771	28229	05233	93463	26
35	66562	94760	71802	28198	05240	93438	25
36	66586	94753	71833	28167	05247	93414	24
37	66610	94747	71863	28137	05253	93390	23
38	66634	94740	71894	28106	05260	93366	22
39	66658	94734	71925	28075	05267	93342	21
40	9.66682	9.94727	9.71955	10.28045	10.05273	10.93318	20
41	66706	94720	71946	28014	05280	93294	19
42	66731	94714	72017	27983	05286	93269	18
43	66755	94707	72048	27952	05293	93245	17
44	66779	94700	72078	27922	05300	93221	16
45	66803	94694	72109	27891	05306	93197	15
46	66827	94687	72140	27860	05313	93173	14
47	66851	94680	72170	27830	05320	93149	13
48	66875	94674	72201	27799	05326	93125	12
49	66899	94667	72231	27769	05333	93101	11
50	9.66922	9.94660	9.72262	10.27738	10.05340	10.93078	10
51	66946	94654	72293	27707	05346	93054	9
52	66970	94647	72323	27677	05353	93030	8
53	66994	94640	72354	27646	05360	93006	7
54	67018	94634	72384	27616	05366	92982	6
55	67042	94627	72415	27585	05373	92958	5
56	67066	94620	72446	27555	05380	92934	4
57	67090	94614	72476	27524	05386	92910	3
58	67113	94607	72506	27494	05393	92887	2
59	67137	94600	72537	27463	05400	92863	1
60	67161	94593	72567	27433	05407	92839	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 26 DEC

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.64184	9.95366	9.68718	10.31182	10.04644	10.35216	60
1	64210	95360	68850	31150	04640	35790	59
2	64236	95354	68882	31118	04646	35764	58
3	64262	95348	68914	31086	04652	35738	57
4	64288	95341	68946	31054	04659	35712	56
5	64313	95335	68978	31022	04665	35687	55
6	64339	95329	69010	30990	04671	35661	54
7	64365	95323	69042	30958	04677	35635	53
8	64391	95317	69074	30926	04683	35609	52
9	64417	95310	69106	30894	04690	35583	51
10	9.64442	9.95304	9.69138	10.30862	10.04696	10.35558	50
11	64468	95298	69170	30830	04702	35532	49
12	64494	95292	69202	30798	04708	35506	48
13	64519	95286	69234	30766	04714	35481	47
14	64545	95279	69266	30734	04721	35455	46
15	64571	95273	69298	30702	04727	35429	45
16	64596	95267	69329	30671	04733	35404	44
17	64622	95260	69361	30639	04739	35378	43
18	64647	95254	69393	30607	04746	35353	42
19	64673	95248	69425	30575	04752	35327	41
20	9.64698	9.95242	9.69457	10.30543	10.04758	10.35302	40
21	64724	95236	69488	30512	04764	35276	39
22	64749	95229	69520	30480	04771	35251	38
23	64775	95223	69552	30448	04777	35225	37
24	64800	95217	69584	30416	04783	35200	36
25	64826	95211	69615	30384	04789	35174	35
26	64851	95204	69647	30353	04796	35149	34
27	64877	95198	69679	30321	04802	35123	33
28	64902	95192	69710	30290	04808	35098	32
29	64927	95185	69742	30258	04815	35073	31
30	9.64953	9.95179	9.69774	10.30226	10.04821	10.35047	30
31	64978	95173	69805	30195	04827	35022	29
32	65003	95167	69837	30163	04833	34997	28
33	65029	95160	69868	30132	04840	34971	27
34	65054	95154	69900	30100	04846	34946	26
35	65079	95148	69932	30068	04852	34920	25
36	65104	95141	69963	30037	04859	34896	24
37	65130	95135	69995	30005	04865	34870	23
38	65155	95129	70026	29974	04871	34845	22
39	65180	95122	70058	29942	04878	34820	21
40	9.65205	9.95116	9.70089	10.29911	10.04884	10.34795	20
41	65230	95110	70121	29879	04890	34770	19
42	65255	95103	70152	29848	04897	34745	18
43	65281	95097	70184	29816	04903	34719	17
44	65306	95090	70215	29785	04910	34694	16
45	65331	95084	70247	29753	04916	34669	15
46	65356	95078	70278	29722	04922	34644	14
47	65381	95071	70309	29691	04929	34619	13
48	65406	95065	70341	29659	04935	34594	12
49	65431	95059	70372	29628	04941	34569	11
50	9.65456	9.95052	9.70401	10.29596	10.04948	10.34544	10
51	65481	95046	70435	29565	04954	34519	9
52	65506	95039	70466	29534	04961	34494	8
53	65531	95033	70498	29502	04967	34469	7
54	65556	95027	70529	29471	04973	34444	6
55	65580	95020	70560	29440	04980	34420	5
56	65605	95014	70592	29408	04986	34395	4
57	65630	95007	70623	29377	04993	34370	3
58	65655	95001	70654	29346	04999	34345	2
59	65680	94995	70685	29315	05005	34320	1
60	65705	94988	70717	29283	05012	34295	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 27 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9 65706	9.94988	9.70717	10.20283	10.05012	10 84295	60
1	65719	94982	70748	29252	05018	84271	59
2	65754	94975	70779	29221	05025	84246	58
3	65779	94969	70810	29190	05031	84221	57
4	65804	94962	70841	29159	05038	84196	56
5	65829	94956	70873	29127	05044	84172	55
6	65853	94949	70904	29096	05051	84147	54
7	65878	94943	70935	29065	05057	84122	53
8	65902	94936	70966	29034	05064	84098	52
9	65927	94930	70997	29003	05070	84073	51
10	9.65952	9.94923	9 71028	10.28972	10.05077	10.84048	50
11	65976	94917	71059	28941	05083	84024	49
12	66001	94911	71090	28910	05089	83999	48
13	66025	94904	71121	28879	05096	83975	47
14	66050	94898	71153	28847	05102	83950	46
15	66075	94891	71184	28816	05109	83925	45
16	66099	94885	71215	28785	05115	83901	44
17	66124	94878	71246	28754	05122	83876	43
18	66148	94871	71277	28723	05129	83852	42
19	66173	94865	71308	28692	05135	83827	41
20	9.66197	9.94858	9.71339	10.28661	10.05142	10.83803	40
21	66221	94852	71370	28630	05149	83779	39
22	66246	94845	71401	28599	05155	83754	38
23	66270	94839	71431	28569	05161	83730	37
24	66295	94832	71462	28538	05168	83705	36
25	66319	94826	71493	28507	05174	83681	35
26	66343	94819	71524	28476	05181	83657	34
27	66368	94813	71555	28445	05187	83632	33
28	66392	94806	71586	28414	05194	83608	32
29	66416	94799	71617	28383	05201	83584	31
30	9.66441	9.94793	9 71648	10.28352	10.05207	10.83559	30
31	66465	94786	71679	28321	05214	83535	29
32	66489	94780	71709	28291	05220	83511	28
33	66513	94773	71740	28260	05227	83487	27
34	66537	94767	71771	28229	05233	83463	26
35	66562	94760	71802	28198	05240	83439	25
36	66586	94753	71833	28167	05247	83414	24
37	66610	94747	71863	28137	05253	83390	23
38	66634	94740	71894	28106	05260	83366	22
39	66658	94734	71925	28075	05266	83342	21
40	9.66682	9.94727	9.71955	10.28045	10.05273	10.83318	20
41	66706	94720	71986	28014	05280	83294	19
42	66731	94714	72017	27983	05286	83269	18
43	66755	94707	72048	27952	05293	83245	17
44	66779	94700	72078	27922	05300	83221	16
45	66803	94694	72109	27891	05306	83197	15
46	66827	94687	72140	27860	05313	83173	14
47	66851	94680	72170	27830	05320	83149	13
48	66875	94674	72201	27799	05326	83125	12
49	66899	94667	72231	27769	05333	83101	11
50	9.66922	9.94660	9 72262	10.27738	10.05340	10.83078	10
51	66946	94654	72293	27707	05346	83054	9
52	66970	94647	72323	27677	05353	83030	8
53	66994	94640	72354	27646	05360	83006	7
54	67018	94634	72384	27616	05366	82982	6
55	67042	94627	72415	27585	05373	82958	5
56	67066	94620	72445	27555	05380	82934	4
57	67090	94614	72476	27524	05386	82910	3
58	67113	94607	72506	27494	05393	82887	2
59	67137	94600	72537	27463	05400	82863	1
60	67161	94593	72567	27433	05407	82839	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 28 DEGR.

M	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	67161	94594	9.72367	10.27433	10.05407	10.32839	60
1	67185	94587	72598	27402	05413	32815	59
2	67208	94580	72622	27372	05420	32792	58
3	67232	94573	72659	27341	05427	32768	57
4	67256	94567	72689	27311	05433	32744	56
5	67280	94560	72720	27280	05440	32720	55
6	67304	94553	72750	27250	05447	32697	54
7	67327	94546	72780	27220	05454	32673	53
8	67350	94540	72811	27189	05460	32650	52
9	67374	94533	72841	27159	05467	32626	51
10	9.67398	9.94526	9.72872	10.27128	10.05474	10.32602	50
11	67421	94519	72902	27098	05481	32579	49
12	67445	94513	72932	27068	05487	32555	48
13	67468	94506	72963	27037	05494	32532	47
14	67492	94499	72993	27007	05501	32508	46
15	67515	94492	73023	26977	05508	32485	45
16	67539	94485	73054	26948	05515	32461	44
17	67562	94478	73084	26916	05521	32438	43
18	67586	94472	73114	26886	05528	32414	42
19	67609	94465	73144	26856	05534	32391	41
20	9.67633	9.94458	9.73175	10.26825	10.05542	10.32367	40
21	67656	94451	73205	26795	05549	32343	39
22	67680	94445	73235	26765	05555	32319	38
23	67703	94438	73265	26735	05562	32297	37
24	67726	94431	73295	26705	05569	32274	36
25	67750	94424	73326	26674	05576	32250	35
26	67773	94417	73356	26644	05583	32227	34
27	67796	94410	73386	26614	05590	32204	33
28	67820	94404	73416	26584	05596	32180	32
29	67843	94397	73446	26554	05603	32157	31
30	9.67866	9.94390	9.73476	10.26524	10.05610	10.32134	30
31	67890	94383	73507	26523	05617	32110	29
32	67913	94376	73537	26493	05624	32087	28
33	67936	94369	73567	26463	05631	32064	27
34	67959	94362	73597	26433	05638	32041	26
35	67982	94355	73627	26403	05645	32018	25
36	68006	94349	73657	26374	05651	31994	24
37	68029	94342	73687	26344	05658	31971	23
38	68052	94335	73717	26313	05665	31948	22
39	68075	94328	73747	26283	05672	31925	21
40	9.68098	9.94321	9.73777	10.26223	10.05679	10.31902	20
41	68121	94314	73807	26193	05686	31879	19
42	68144	94307	73837	26163	05692	31856	18
43	68167	94300	73867	26133	05700	31833	17
44	68190	94293	73897	26103	05707	31810	16
45	68213	94286	73927	26073	05714	31787	15
46	68237	94279	73957	26043	05721	31763	14
47	68260	94273	73987	26013	05727	31740	13
48	68282	94266	74017	25983	05734	31718	12
49	68305	94259	74047	25953	05741	31695	11
50	9.68328	9.94252	9.74077	10.25923	10.05748	10.31672	10
51	68351	94245	74107	25923	05755	31649	9
52	68374	94238	74137	25893	05762	31626	8
53	68397	94231	74166	25863	05769	31603	7
54	68420	94224	74196	25834	05776	31580	6
55	68443	94217	74226	25804	05783	31557	5
56	68466	94210	74256	25774	05790	31534	4
57	68489	94203	74286	25744	05797	31511	3
58	68512	94196	74316	25714	05804	31488	2
59	68534	94189	74345	25684	05811	31465	1
60	68557	94182	74375	25625	05818	31443	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 29 DEGR.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.68557	9.94182	9.74375	10.25625	10.05818	10.31443	60
1	68580	94175	74405	25595	05825	31420	59
2	68603	94168	74435	25565	05832	31397	■
3	68625	94161	74465	25535	05839	31375	57
4	68648	94154	74494	25506	05846	31352	56
5	68671	94147	74524	25476	05853	31329	55
6	68694	94140	74554	25446	05860	31306	54
7	68716	94133	74583	25417	05867	31284	53
8	68739	94126	74613	25387	05874	31261	52
9	68762	94119	74643	25357	05881	31238	51
10	9.68784	9.94112	9.74673	10.25327	10.05888	10.31216	50
11	68807	94105	74702	25298	05895	31193	49
12	68829	94098	74732	25268	05902	31171	48
13	68852	94090	74762	25238	05910	31148	47
14	68875	94083	74791	25209	05917	31125	46
15	68897	94076	74821	25179	05924	31103	45
16	68920	94069	74851	25149	05931	31080	44
17	68942	94062	74880	25120	05938	31058	43
18	68965	94055	74910	25090	05945	31035	42
19	68987	94048	74939	25061	05952	31013	41
20	9.69010	9.94041	9.74969	10.25031	10.05959	10.30990	■
21	69032	94034	74998	25002	05966	30968	39
22	69055	94027	75028	24972	05973	30945	38
23	69077	94020	75058	24942	05980	30923	37
24	69100	94012	75087	24913	05988	30900	■
25	69122	94005	75117	24883	05995	30878	35
26	69144	93998	75146	24854	06002	30856	34
27	69167	93991	75176	24824	06009	30833	33
28	69189	93984	75205	24795	06016	30811	32
29	69212	93977	75235	24765	06023	30788	■
30	9.69234	9.93970	9.75264	10.24736	10.06030	10.30766	30
31	69256	93963	75294	24706	06037	30744	29
32	69279	93955	75323	24677	06045	30721	28
33	69301	93948	75353	24647	06052	30699	27
34	69323	93941	75382	24618	06059	30677	26
35	69345	93934	75411	24589	06066	30655	25
36	69368	93927	75441	24559	06073	30632	24
37	69390	93920	75470	24530	06080	30610	23
38	69412	93912	75500	24500	06088	30588	22
39	69434	93905	75529	24471	06095	30566	21
40	9.69456	9.93898	9.75558	10.24442	10.06102	10.30544	20
41	69479	93891	75588	24442	06109	30521	19
42	69501	93884	75617	24413	06116	30499	18
43	69523	93876	75647	24383	06124	30477	17
44	69545	93869	75676	24353	06131	30455	16
45	69567	93862	75705	24324	06138	30433	15
46	69589	93855	75735	24295	06145	30411	14
47	69611	93847	75764	24265	06153	30389	13
48	69633	93840	75793	24236	06160	30367	12
49	69655	93833	75822	24207	06167	30345	11
50	9.69677	9.93826	9.75852	10.24148	10.06174	10.30323	10
51	69699	93819	75881	24119	06181	30301	9
52	69721	93811	75910	24090	06189	30279	8
53	69743	93804	75939	24061	06196	30257	7
54	69765	93797	75969	24031	06203	30235	■
55	69787	93789	75998	24002	06211	30213	5
56	69809	93782	76027	23973	06218	30191	4
57	69831	93775	76056	23944	06225	30169	■
58	69853	93768	76086	23914	06232	30147	2
59	69875	93760	76115	23885	06240	30125	1
60	69897	93753	76144	23856	06247	30103	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 30 DEGS.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
93753	9.76144	10.23856	10.06247	10.30103	60
93746	76172	23827	06254	30081	59
93738	76202	23796	06262	30059	58
93731	76231	23769	06269	30037	57
93724	76261	23739	06276	30016	56
93717	76290	23710	06283	29994	55
93709	76319	23681	06291	29972	54
93702	76348	23652	06298	29950	53
93695	76377	23623	06305	29928	52
93687	76406	23594	06313	29907	51
93680	9.76435	10.23565	10.06320	10.29885	50
93673	76464	23536	06327	29863	49
93665	76493	23507	06335	29841	48
93658	76522	23478	06342	29820	47
93650	76551	23449	06350	29798	46
93643	76580	23420	06357	29776	45
93636	76609	23391	06364	29755	44
93628	76639	23361	06372	29733	43
93621	76668	23332	06379	29712	42
93614	76697	23303	06386	29690	41
93606	9.76725	10.23275	10.06394	10.29668	40
93599	76754	23246	06401	29647	39
93591	76783	23217	06409	29625	38
93584	76812	23188	06416	29604	37
93577	76841	23159	06423	29582	36
93569	76870	23130	06431	29561	35
93562	76899	23101	06438	29539	34
93554	76928	23072	06446	29518	33
93547	76957	23043	06453	29496	32
93539	76986	23014	06461	29475	31
93532	9.77015	10.22985	10.06468	10.29453	30

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 31 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.71184	9.93307	9.77877	10.22123	10.06693	10.28816	60
1	71203	93299	77906	22094	06701	28793	59
2	71226	93291	77935	22065	06709	28774	58
3	71247	93284	77963	22037	06716	28753	57
4	71269	93276	77992	22008	06724	28732	56
5	71289	93269	78020	21980	06731	28711	55
6	71310	93261	78049	21951	06739	28690	54
7	71331	93254	78077	21923	06747	28669	53
8	71352	93246	78106	21894	06754	28648	52
9	71373	93238	78135	21865	06762	28627	51
10	9.71393	9.93230	9.78163	10.21837	10.06770	10.28607	50
11	71414	93223	78192	21808	06777	28586	49
12	71435	93215	78220	21780	06785	28565	48
13	71456	93207	78249	21751	06793	28544	47
14	71477	93200	78277	21723	06800	28523	46
15	71498	93192	78306	21694	06808	28502	45
16	71519	93184	78334	21666	06816	28481	44
17	71539	93177	78363	21637	06823	28461	43
18	71560	93169	78391	21609	06831	28440	42
19	71581	93161	78419	21581	06839	28419	41
20	9.71602	9.93154	9.78448	10.21552	10.06846	10.28398	40
21	71622	93146	78476	21524	06854	28378	39
22	71643	93138	78505	21495	06862	28357	38
23	71664	93131	78533	21467	06869	28336	37
24	71685	93123	78562	21438	06877	28315	36
25	71705	93115	78590	21410	06885	28295	35
26	71726	93108	78618	21382	06892	28274	34
27	71747	93100	78647	21353	06900	28253	33
28	71767	93092	78675	21325	06908	28233	32
29	71788	93084	78704	21296	06916	28212	31
30	9.71809	9.93077	9.78732	10.21268	10.06923	10.28191	30
31	71829	93069	78760	21240	06931	28171	29
32	71850	93061	78789	21211	06939	28150	28
33	71870	93053	78817	21183	06947	28130	27
34	71891	93046	78845	21155	06954	28109	26
35	71911	93038	78874	21126	06962	28089	25
36	71932	93030	78902	21098	06970	28068	24
37	71952	93022	78930	21070	06978	28048	23
38	71973	93014	78959	21041	06986	28027	22
39	71994	93007	78987	21013	06993	28007	21
40	9.72014	9.92999	9.79015	10.20985	10.07001	10.27986	20
41	72034	92991	79043	20957	07009	27966	19
42	72055	92983	79072	20928	07017	27945	18
43	72075	92976	79100	20900	07024	27925	17
44	72096	92968	79128	20872	07032	27904	16
45	72116	92960	79156	20844	07040	27884	15
46	72137	92952	79185	20815	07048	27863	14
47	72157	92944	79213	20787	07056	27843	13
48	72177	92936	79241	20759	07064	27823	12
49	72198	92929	79269	20731	07071	27802	11
50	9.72218	9.92921	9.79297	10.20703	10.07079	10.27782	10
51	72238	92913	79326	20674	07087	27762	9
52	72259	92905	79354	20646	07095	27741	8
53	72279	92897	79382	20618	07103	27721	7
54	72299	92889	79410	20590	07111	27701	6
55	72320	92881	79438	20562	07119	27680	5
56	72340	92874	79466	20534	07126	27660	4
57	72360	92866	79495	20505	07134	27640	3
58	72381	92858	79523	20477	07142	27619	2
59	72401	92850	79551	20449	07150	27599	1
60	72421	92842	79579	20421	07158	27579	0
	Co-sine	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 32 DEGS.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
92842	9.79579	10.20421	10.07158	10.27579	60
92834	79607	20393	07166	27559	59
92826	79635	20365	07174	27539	58
92818	79663	20337	07182	27518	57
92810	79691	20309	07190	27498	56
92803	79719	20281	07197	27478	55
92795	79747	20253	07205	27458	54
92787	79776	20224	07213	27438	53
92779	79804	20196	07221	27418	52
92771	79832	20168	07229	27398	51
92763	9.79860	10.20140	10.07237	10.27378	50
92755	79888	20112	07245	27357	49
92747	79916	20084	07253	27337	48
92739	79944	20056	07261	27317	47
92731	79972	20028	07269	27297	46
92723	80000	20000	07277	27277	45
92715	80028	19972	07285	27257	44
92707	80056	19944	07293	27237	43
92699	80084	19916	07301	27217	42
92691	80112	19888	07309	27197	41
92683	9.80140	10.19860	10.07317	10.27177	40
92675	80168	19832	07325	27157	39
92667	80195	19805	07333	27137	38
92659	80223	19777	07341	27117	37
92651	80251	19749	07349	27098	36
92643	80279	19721	07357	27078	35
92635	80307	19693	07365	27058	34
92627	80335	19665	07373	27038	33
92619	80363	19637	07381	27018	32
92611	80391	19609	07389	26998	31
92603	9.80419	10.19581	10.07397	10.26978	30
92595	80447	19553	07405	26958	29
92587	80475	19525	07413	26938	28

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 33 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73611	9.92359	9.81252	10.18748	10.07641	10.26389	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07657	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73708	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81528	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81638	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18141	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	92102	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74322	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25621	20
41	74398	92018	82380	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82526	10.17374	10.08058	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17239	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91865	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 34 Degrees.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
91857	82809	10.17101	10.08143	10.25244	60
91849	82926	17074	08151	25225	59
91840	82953	17047	08160	25206	58
91832	82980	17020	08168	25188	57
91823	83008	16992	08177	25169	56
91815	83035	16965	08185	25150	55
91806	83062	16938	08194	25132	54
91798	83089	16911	08202	25113	53
91789	83117	16883	08211	25094	52
91781	83144	16856	08219	25076	51
91772	83171	10.16829	10.08228	10.25057	50
91763	83198	16802	08237	25039	49
91755	83225	16775	08245	25020	48
91746	83252	16748	08254	25001	47
91738	83280	16720	08262	24983	46
91729	83307	16693	08271	24964	45
91720	83334	16666	08280	24946	44
91712	83361	16639	08288	24927	43
91703	83388	16612	08297	24909	42
91695	83415	16585	08306	24890	41
91686	9.83442	10.16558	10.08314	10.24872	40
91677	83470	16530	08323	24853	39
91669	83497	16503	08331	24835	38
91660	83524	16476	08340	24816	37
91651	83551	16449	08349	24798	36
91643	83578	16422	08357	24779	35
91634	83605	16395	08366	24761	34
91625	83632	16368	08375	24742	33
91617	83659	16341	08384	24724	32
91608	83686	16314	08392	24706	31
91599	9.83713	10.16287	10.08401	10.24687	30

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 35 DEGS

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.75379	9.91376	9.84323	10.15477	10.05664	10.24141	60
1	75877	91328	84350	15450	08672	24123	59
2	76405	91319	84376	15424	08681	24105	58
3	76913	91310	84403	15397	08690	24087	57
4	77431	91301	84430	15370	08699	24069	56
5	77949	91292	84457	15343	08708	24051	55
6	78467	91283	84484	15316	08717	24033	54
7	78985	91274	84511	15289	08726	24015	53
8	79503	91265	84538	15262	08734	23997	52
9	76021	91257	84564	15236	08743	23979	51
10	9.78039	9.91248	9.84791	10.15209	10.08752	10.23961	50
11	76057	91239	84818	15182	08761	23943	49
12	76075	91230	84845	15155	08770	23925	48
13	76093	91221	84872	15128	08779	23907	47
14	76111	91212	84899	15101	08788	23889	46
15	76129	91203	84925	15075	08797	23871	45
16	76146	91194	84952	15048	08806	23854	44
17	76164	91185	84979	15021	08815	23836	43
18	76182	91176	85006	14994	08824	23818	42
19	76200	91167	85033	14967	08833	23800	41
20	9.76218	9.91158	9.85059	10.14941	10.08842	10.23782	40
21	76236	91149	85086	14914	08851	23764	39
22	76253	91141	85113	14887	08859	23747	38
23	76271	91132	85140	14860	08868	23729	37
24	76289	91123	85166	14834	08877	23711	36
25	76307	91114	85193	14807	08886	23693	35
26	76324	91105	85220	14780	08895	23676	34
27	76342	91096	85247	14753	08904	23658	33
28	76360	91087	85273	14727	08913	23640	32
29	76378	91078	85300	14700	08922	23622	31
30	9.76395	9.91069	9.85327	10.14673	10.08931	10.23605	30
31	76413	91060	85354	14646	08940	23587	29
32	76431	91051	85380	14620	08949	23569	28
33	76448	91042	85407	14593	08958	23552	27
34	76466	91033	85434	14566	08967	23534	26
35	76484	91024	85460	14540	08977	23516	25
36	76501	91014	85487	14513	08986	23499	24
37	76519	91005	85514	14486	08995	23481	23
38	76537	90996	85540	14460	09004	23463	22
39	76554	90987	85567	14433	09013	23446	21
40	9.76572	9.90978	9.85594	10.14406	10.09022	10.23428	20
41	76590	90969	85620	14380	09031	23410	19
42	76607	90960	85647	14353	09040	23393	18
43	76625	90951	85674	14326	09049	23375	17
44	76643	90942	85700	14300	09058	23358	16
45	76660	90933	85727	14273	09067	23340	15
46	76677	90924	85754	14246	09076	23323	14
47	76695	90915	85780	14220	09085	23305	13
48	76712	90906	85807	14193	09094	23288	12
49	76730	90896	85834	14166	09104	23270	11
50	9.76747	9.90887	9.85860	10.14140	10.09113	10.23253	10
51	76765	90878	85887	14113	09123	23235	9
52	76783	90869	85913	14087	09131	23218	8
53	76800	90860	85940	14060	09140	23200	7
54	76817	90851	85967	14033	09149	23183	6
55	76835	90842	85993	14007	09158	23165	5
56	76852	90833	86020	13980	09168	23148	4
57	76870	90824	86046	13954	09177	23130	3
58	76887	90815	86073	13927	09186	23113	2
59	76904	90805	86100	13900	09195	23096	1
60	76922	90796	86126	13874	09204	23078	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 36 DEGS.

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.76922	9.90796	9.86126	10.13874	10.09204	10.23078	60
1	76939	90787	86153	13847	09213	23081	59
2	76957	90777	86179	13821	09223	23043	58
3	76974	90768	86206	13794	09232	23026	57
4	76991	90759	86232	13768	09241	23009	56
5	77009	90750	86259	13741	09250	22991	55
6	77026	90741	86285	13715	09259	22974	54
7	77043	90731	86312	13688	09269	22957	53
8	77061	90722	86338	13662	09278	22939	52
9	77078	90713	86365	13635	09287	22922	51
10	9.77095	9.90704	9.86392	10.13608	10.09296	10.22905	50
11	77112	90694	86418	13582	09306	22888	49
12	77130	90685	86445	13555	09315	22870	48
13	77147	90676	86471	13529	09324	22853	47
14	77164	90667	86498	13502	09333	22836	46
15	77181	90657	86524	13476	09343	22818	45
16	77199	90648	86551	13449	09352	22801	44
17	77216	90639	86577	13423	09361	22784	43
18	77233	90630	86603	13397	09370	22767	42
19	77250	90620	86630	13370	09380	22750	41
20	9.77268	9.90611	9.86856	10.13344	10.09389	10.22732	40
21	77285	90602	86683	13317	09399	22715	39
22	77302	90592	86709	13291	09408	22698	38
23	77319	90583	86736	13264	09417	22681	37
24	77336	90574	86762	13238	09426	22664	36
25	77353	90565	86789	13211	09435	22647	35
26	77370	90555	86815	13185	09445	22630	34
27	77387	90546	86842	13158	09454	22613	33
28	77405	90537	86868	13132	09463	22595	32
29	77422	90527	86894	13106	09473	22578	31
30	9.77439	9.90524	9.86921	10.13079	10.09482	10.22561	30
31	77456	90509	86947	13053	09491	22544	29
32	77473	90499	86974	13026	09501	22527	28
33	77490	90490	87000	13000	09510	22510	27
34	77507	90480	87027	12973	09520	22493	26
35	77524	90471	87053	12947	09529	22476	25
36	77541	90462	87079	12921	09538	22459	24
37	77559	90452	87106	12894	09548	22442	23
38	77575	90443	87132	12868	09557	22425	22
39	77592	90434	87158	12842	09566	22408	21
40	9.77609	9.90424	9.87185	10.12815	10.09576	10.22391	20
41	77626	90415	87211	12789	09585	22374	19
42	77643	90405	87238	12762	09595	22357	18
43	77660	90396	87264	12736	09604	22340	17
44	77677	90386	87290	12710	09614	22323	16
45	77694	90377	87317	12683	09623	22306	15
46	77711	90368	87343	12657	09632	22289	14
47	77727	90358	87369	12631	09642	22273	13
48	77744	90349	87396	12604	09651	22256	12
49	77761	90339	87422	12578	09661	22239	11
50	9.77778	9.90330	9.87448	10.12552	10.09670	10.22222	10
51	77795	90320	87475	12525	09680	22205	9
52	77812	90311	87501	12500	09689	22188	8
53	77829	90301	87527	12473	09699	22171	7
54	77846	90292	87554	12446	09708	22154	6
55	77862	90282	87580	12420	09718	22138	5
56	77879	90273	87606	12394	09727	22121	4
57	77896	90263	87633	12367	09737	22104	3
58	77913	90254	87659	12341	09746	22087	2
59	77930	90244	87685	12315	09756	22070	1
60	77946	90235	87711	12289	09765	22054	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tang. M.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 37 DEGREES

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.77946	9.90235	9.87711	10.12289	10.09765	10.22054	60
1	77963	90225	87732	12263	09775	22037	59
2	77980	90216	87764	12236	09784	22020	58
3	77997	90206	87790	12210	09794	22003	57
4	78013	90197	87817	12183	09803	21987	56
5	78030	90187	87843	12157	09813	21970	55
6	78047	90178	87869	12131	09822	21953	54
7	78063	90168	87895	12105	09832	21937	53
8	78080	90159	87922	12078	09841	21920	52
9	78097	90149	87948	12052	09851	21903	51
10	9.78113	9.90139	9.87974	10.12026	10.09861	10.21867	50
11	78130	90130	88000	12000	09870	21870	49
12	78147	90120	88027	11973	09880	21853	48
13	78163	90111	88053	11947	09889	21837	47
14	78180	90101	88079	11921	09899	21820	46
15	78197	90091	88105	11895	09909	21803	45
16	78213	90082	88131	11869	09918	21787	44
17	78230	90072	88158	11842	09928	21770	43
18	78246	90063	88184	11816	09937	21754	42
19	78263	90053	88210	11790	09947	21737	41
20	9.78280	9.90043	9.88236	10.11764	10.09957	10.21720	40
21	78296	90044	88262	11738	09966	21704	39
22	78313	90024	88289	11711	09976	21687	38
23	78329	90014	88315	11685	09986	21671	37
24	78346	90005	88341	11659	09995	21654	36
25	78362	89995	88367	11633	10005	21638	35
26	78379	89985	88393	11607	10015	21621	34
27	78395	89976	88420	11580	10024	21605	33
28	78412	89966	88446	11554	10034	21588	32
29	78428	89956	88472	11528	10044	21572	31
30	9.78445	9.89947	9.88498	10.11502	10.10053	10.21555	30
31	78461	89937	88524	11476	10063	21539	29
32	78477	89927	88550	11450	10073	21522	28
33	78494	89918	88577	11423	10082	21506	27
34	78510	89908	88603	11397	10092	21490	26
35	78527	89898	88629	11371	10102	21473	25
36	78543	89888	88655	11345	10112	21457	24
37	78560	89879	88681	11319	10121	21440	23
38	78576	89869	88707	11293	10131	21424	22
39	78592	89859	88733	11267	10141	21408	21
40	9.78609	9.89849	9.88759	10.11241	10.10151	10.21391	20
41	78625	89840	88786	11214	10160	21375	19
42	78642	89830	88812	11188	10170	21358	18
43	78658	89820	88838	11162	10180	21342	17
44	78674	89810	88864	11136	10190	21326	16
45	78691	89801	88890	11110	10199	21309	15
46	78707	89791	88916	11084	10209	21293	14
47	78723	89781	88942	11058	10219	21277	13
48	78739	89771	88968	11032	10229	21261	12
49	78756	89761	88994	11006	10239	21244	11
50	9.78772	9.89754	9.89020	10.10980	10.10248	10.21228	10
51	78788	89742	89046	10954	10258	21212	9
52	78805	89732	89073	10927	10268	21195	8
53	78821	89722	89099	10901	10278	21179	7
54	78837	89712	89125	10875	10288	21163	6
55	78853	89702	89151	10849	10298	21147	5
56	78869	89693	89177	10823	10307	21131	4
57	78886	89683	89203	10797	10317	21114	3
58	78902	89673	89229	10771	10327	21098	2
59	78918	89663	89255	10745	10337	21082	1
60	78934	89653	89281	10719	10347	21066	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 38 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	M.
0	9 29414	9 89551	9 8 281	10 10719	10 1 347	10 2 1096	60
1	78930	89543	89307	10693	10337	21050	59
2	78967	89533	89333	10667	10367	21031	58
3	78988	89524	89359	10641	10376	21017	57
4	78999	89514	89385	10615	10386	21001	56
5	79015	89504	89411	10589	10396	20985	55
6	79031	89494	89437	10563	10406	20969	54
7	79047	89484	89463	10537	10416	20953	53
8	79063	89474	89489	10511	10426	20937	52
9	79079	89464	89515	10486	10436	20921	51
10	9 79095	9 89454	9 89541	10 10459	10 10446	10 20905	50
11	79111	89444	89567	10433	10456	20889	49
12	79128	89434	89593	10407	10466	20873	48
13	79144	89424	89619	10381	10476	20856	47
14	79160	89414	89645	10355	10486	20840	46
15	79176	89404	89671	10329	10496	20824	45
16	79192	89394	89697	10303	10505	20808	44
17	79208	89385	89723	10277	10515	20792	43
18	79224	89375	89749	10251	10525	20776	42
19	79240	89365	89775	10225	10535	20760	41
20	9 79256	9 89355	9 89801	10 10198	10 10545	10 20744	40
21	79272	89345	89827	10173	10555	20728	39
22	79288	89335	89853	10147	10565	20712	38
23	79304	89325	89879	10121	10575	20696	37
24	79319	89315	89905	10095	10585	20681	36
25	79335	89305	89931	10069	10595	20665	35
26	79351	89295	89957	10043	10605	20649	34
27	79367	89285	89983	10017	10615	20633	33
28	79383	89275	90009	99991	10625	20617	32
29	79399	89264	90035	99965	10636	20601	31
30	9 79415	9 89254	9 90061	10 99939	10 10646	10 20585	30
31	79431	89244	90086	99914	10656	20569	29
32	79447	89234	90112	99888	10666	20553	28
33	79463	89224	90138	99862	10676	20537	27
34	79478	89214	90164	99836	10686	20522	26
35	79494	89204	90190	99810	10696	20506	25
36	79510	89194	90216	99784	10706	20490	24
37	79526	89184	90242	99758	10716	20474	23
38	79542	89174	90268	99732	10726	20458	22
39	79558	89164	90294	99706	10736	20442	21
40	9 79573	9 89154	9 90320	10 99680	10 10746	10 20427	20
41	79589	89144	90346	99654	10756	20411	19
42	79605	89134	90371	99629	10767	20395	18
43	79621	89124	90397	99603	10777	20379	17
44	79636	89113	90423	99577	10787	20364	16
45	79652	89103	90449	99551	10797	20348	15
46	79668	89093	90475	99525	10807	20332	14
47	79684	89083	90501	99499	10817	20316	13
48	79699	89073	90527	99473	10827	20301	12
49	79715	89062	90553	99447	10838	20285	11
50	9 79731	9 89052	9 90578	10 99422	10 10848	10 20269	10
51	79746	89042	90604	99396	10858	20254	9
52	79762	89032	90630	99370	10868	20238	8
53	79778	89022	90656	99344	10878	20222	7
54	79793	89012	90682	99318	10888	20207	6
55	79809	89101	90708	99292	10899	20191	5
56	79825	89091	90734	99266	10909	20175	4
57	79840	89081	90759	99241	10919	20160	3
58	79856	89071	90785	99215	10929	20144	2
59	79872	89060	90811	99189	10940	20128	1
60	79887	89050	90837	99163	10950	20113	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS, 39 DEGS

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9 79887	9.80000	9.90000	10 09163	10 10950	10 20113	80
1	79903	89940	90063	09187	10950	20097	59
2	79918	89930	90089	09111	10970	20082	58
3	79934	89920	90114	09085	10980	20068	57
4	79950	89909	90140	09060	10991	20050	56
5	79965	89899	90166	09034	11001	20035	55
6	79981	89889	90192	09008	11011	20019	54
7	79996	89878	90218	08982	11022	20004	53
8	80012	89868	91048	08957	11032	19989	52
9	80027	89858	91069	08931	11042	19973	51
10	9.80043	9.89848	9 91095	10 08905	10 11052	10. 19957	50
11	80058	89837	91121	08879	11063	19942	49
12	80074	89827	91147	08853	11073	19926	48
13	80089	89817	91172	08828	11083	19911	47
14	80105	89806	91198	08802	11094	19895	46
15	80120	89796	91224	08776	11104	19880	45
16	80136	89786	91250	08750	11114	19864	44
17	80151	89775	91276	08724	11125	19849	43
18	80166	89765	91301	08699	11135	19834	42
19	80182	89755	91327	08673	11145	19818	41
20	9 80197	9.89844	9.91353	10.08647	10. 11156	10 19803	40
21	80213	89834	91379	08621	11166	19787	39
22	80228	89824	91404	08596	11176	19772	38
23	80244	89813	91430	08570	11187	19756	37
24	80259	89803	91456	08544	11197	19741	36
25	80274	89793	91482	08518	11207	19726	35
26	80290	89782	91507	08493	11218	19710	34
27	80305	89772	91533	08467	11228	19695	33
28	80320	89761	91559	08441	11239	19680	32
29	80336	89751	91585	08415	11249	19664	31
30	9.80351	9 89741	9 91610	10 08390	10 11259	10 19649	30
31	80366	89730	91636	08364	11270	19634	29
32	80382	89720	91662	08338	11280	19618	28
33	80397	89709	91688	08312	11291	19603	27
34	80412	89699	91713	08287	11301	19588	26
35	80428	89688	91739	08261	11312	19572	25
36	80443	89678	91765	08235	11322	19557	24
37	80458	89668	91791	08209	11332	19542	23
38	80473	89657	91816	08184	11343	19527	22
39	80489	89647	91842	08158	11353	19511	21
40	9 80504	9 89636	9. 91868	10 08132	10. 11364	10. 19496	20
41	80519	89626	91894	08107	11374	19481	19
42	80534	89615	91919	08081	11385	19466	18
43	80550	89605	91945	08055	11395	19450	17
44	80565	89594	91971	08029	11406	19435	16
45	80580	89584	91996	08004	11416	19420	15
46	80595	89573	92022	07978	11427	19405	14
47	80610	89563	92048	07952	11437	19390	13
48	80625	89552	92073	07927	11448	19375	12
49	80641	89542	92099	07901	11458	19359	11
50	9 80656	9.89531	9.92125	10 07875	10 11469	10. 19344	10
51	80671	89521	92150	07850	11479	19329	9
52	80686	89510	92176	07824	11490	19314	8
53	80701	89499	92202	07799	11501	19299	7
54	80716	89489	92227	07773	11511	19284	6
55	80731	89478	92253	07747	11522	19269	5
56	80746	89468	92279	07721	11532	19254	4
57	80762	89457	92304	07696	11543	19239	3
58	80777	89447	92330	07670	11553	19224	2
59	80792	89436	92356	07644	11564	19208	1
60	80807	89425	92381	07619	11575	19193	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 40 DEG

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tang. 10.	Co-tang.	Secant	Co-secant.	M.
0	9 20207	9 88125	9 92321	10 07619	10 11575	10 19198	60
1	20222	88115	92407	07533	11585	19178	59
2	20237	88104	92433	07447	11596	19163	58
3	20252	88094	92458	07361	11606	19148	57
4	20267	88083	92484	07276	11617	19133	56
5	20282	88072	92510	07190	11628	19118	55
6	20297	88062	92535	07105	11638	19103	54
7	20312	88051	92561	07020	11649	19088	53
8	20327	88040	92587	06935	11660	19073	52
9	20342	88030	92612	06850	11670	19058	51
10	9 20357	9 88019	9 92638	10 07362	10 11681	10 19043	50
11	20372	88008	92663	07277	11692	19028	49
12	20387	88008	92689	07191	11702	19013	48
13	20402	88007	92715	07106	11713	18998	47
14	20417	88006	92740	07020	11724	18983	46
15	20432	88005	92766	06935	11734	18968	45
16	20447	88004	92792	06850	11745	18953	44
17	20461	88003	92817	06765	11756	18938	43
18	20476	88002	92843	06680	11766	18923	42
19	20491	88001	92868	06595	11777	18908	41
20	9 20506	9 88000	9 92894	10 07106	10 11788	10 18894	40
21	20521	88000	92920	06510	11799	18879	39
22	20536	88000	92945	06425	11809	18864	38
23	20551	88000	92971	06340	11820	18849	37
24	20566	88000	92996	06255	11831	18834	36
25	20581	88000	93022	06170	11842	18820	35
26	20596	88000	93048	06085	11852	18805	34
27	20611	88000	93073	06000	11863	18790	33
28	20626	88000	93099	05915	11874	18775	32
29	20641	88000	93124	05830	11885	18760	31
30	9 20656	9 88000	9 93150	10 06850	10 11895	10 18746	30
31	20671	88000	93175	05765	11906	18731	29
32	20686	88000	93201	05680	11917	18716	28
33	20701	88000	93227	05595	11928	18701	27
34	20716	88000	93252	05510	11939	18686	26
35	20731	88000	93278	05425	11949	18672	25
36	20746	88000	93303	05340	11960	18657	24
37	20761	88000	93329	05255	11971	18642	23
38	20776	88000	93354	05170	11982	18628	22
39	20791	88000	93380	05085	11993	18613	21
40	9 20806	9 88000	9 93406	10 06594	10 12004	10 18598	20
41	20821	88000	93431	05000	12015	18583	19
42	20836	88000	93457	04915	12025	18568	18
43	20851	88000	93482	04830	12036	18553	17
44	20866	88000	93508	04745	12047	18539	16
45	20881	88000	93533	04660	12058	18525	15
46	20896	88000	93559	04575	12069	18510	14
47	20911	88000	93584	04490	12080	18495	13
48	20926	88000	93610	04405	12091	18481	12
49	20941	88000	93636	04320	12102	18466	11
50	9 20956	9 88000	9 93661	10 06334	10 12113	10 18451	10
51	20971	88000	93687	04235	12123	18437	9
52	20986	88000	93712	04150	12134	18422	8
53	21001	88000	93738	04065	12145	18408	7
54	21016	88000	93763	03980	12156	18393	6
55	21031	88000	93789	03895	12167	18378	5
56	21046	88000	93814	03810	12178	18364	4
57	21061	88000	93840	03725	12189	18349	3
58	21076	88000	93865	03640	12200	18335	2
59	21091	88000	93891	03555	12211	18320	1
60	21106	88000	93916	03470	12222	18306	0
Co-sine.		Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 41 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.81694	9.87778	9.93916	10.06084	10.12222	10.18306	60
1	81709	87767	93942	06054	12233	18291	59
2	81723	87756	93957	06033	12244	18277	58
3	81738	87745	93973	06007	12255	18262	57
4	81752	87734	94018	05982	12266	18248	56
5	81767	87723	94044	05956	12277	18233	55
6	81781	87712	94064	05931	12288	18219	54
7	81796	87701	94075	05905	12299	18204	53
8	81810	87690	94120	05880	12310	18190	52
9	81825	87679	94146	05854	12321	18175	51
10	9.81839	9.87668	9.94171	10.05829	10.12332	10.18161	50
11	81854	87657	94197	05803	12343	18146	49
12	81868	87646	94222	05778	12354	18132	48
13	81882	87635	94248	05752	12365	18118	47
14	81897	87624	94273	05727	12376	18103	46
15	81911	87613	94299	05701	12387	18089	45
16	81926	87601	94324	05676	12399	18074	44
17	81940	87590	94350	05650	12410	18060	43
18	81955	87579	94375	05625	12421	18045	42
19	81969	87568	94401	05599	12432	18031	41
20	9.81983	9.87557	9.94426	10.05574	10.12443	10.18017	40
21	81998	87546	94452	05548	12453	18002	39
22	82012	87535	94477	05523	12465	17988	38
23	82026	87524	94503	05497	12476	17974	37
24	82041	87513	94528	05472	12487	17959	36
25	82055	87501	94554	05446	12499	17945	35
26	82069	87490	94579	05421	12510	17931	34
27	82084	87479	94604	05396	12521	17916	33
28	82098	87468	94630	05370	12532	17902	32
29	82112	87457	94655	05345	12543	17888	31
30	9.82126	9.87446	9.94681	10.05319	10.12554	10.17874	30
31	82141	87434	94706	05294	12566	17859	29
32	82155	87423	94732	05268	12577	17845	28
33	82169	87412	94757	05243	12589	17831	27
34	82184	87401	94783	05217	12599	17816	26
35	82298	87390	94808	05192	12610	17802	25
36	82212	87378	94834	05166	12621	17788	24
37	82226	87367	94859	05141	12633	17774	23
38	82240	87356	94884	05116	12644	17760	22
39	82255	87345	94910	05090	12655	17745	21
40	9.82269	9.87334	9.94935	10.05065	10.12666	10.17731	20
41	82288	87322	94961	05040	12678	17717	19
42	82297	87311	94986	05014	12689	17703	18
43	82311	87300	95012	04988	12700	17689	17
44	82326	87288	95037	04963	12712	17674	16
45	82340	87277	95062	04938	12723	17660	15
46	82354	87266	95088	04912	12734	17646	14
47	82368	87255	95113	04887	12745	17632	13
48	82382	87243	95139	04861	12757	17618	12
49	82396	87232	95164	04836	12768	17604	11
50	9.82410	9.87221	9.95190	10.04810	10.12779	10.17590	10
51	82424	87209	95215	04785	12791	17576	9
52	82439	87198	95240	04760	12802	17561	8
53	82453	87187	95266	04734	12813	17547	7
54	82467	87175	95291	04709	12825	17533	6
55	82481	87164	95317	04683	12836	17519	5
56	82495	87153	95342	04658	12847	17505	4
57	82509	87141	95368	04632	12859	17491	3
58	82523	87130	95393	04607	12870	17477	2
59	82537	87119	95418	04582	12881	17463	1
60	82551	87107	95444	04556	12893	17449	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 42 DEG

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.82551	9 87107	9 95444	10.04556	10.12893	10 17449	60
1	82566	87096	95469	04511	12904	17435	59
2	82579	87083	95495	04505	12915	17421	58
3	82593	87073	95520	04480	12927	17407	57
4	82607	87062	95545	04455	12932	17393	56
5	82621	87050	95571	04429	12950	17379	55
6	82635	87039	95598	04404	12961	17365	54
7	82649	87028	95622	04379	12972	17351	53
8	82663	87016	95647	04353	12984	17337	52
9	82677	87005	95672	04328	12995	17323	51
10	9.82691	9 86993	9.95698	10 04302	10.13007	10.17309	50
11	82703	86982	95723	04277	13018	17295	49
12	82719	86970	95748	04252	13030	17281	48
13	82733	86959	95774	04226	13041	17267	47
14	82747	86947	95799	04201	13053	17253	46
15	82761	86936	95825	04175	13064	17239	45
16	82775	86924	95850	04150	13076	17225	44
17	82788	86913	95875	04125	13087	17212	43
18	82802	86902	95901	04099	13098	17198	42
19	82816	86890	95926	04074	13110	17184	41
20	9.82830	9.86879	9 95952	10.04048	10.13121	10.17170	40
21	82844	86867	95977	04023	13133	17156	39
22	82858	86855	96002	03998	13145	17142	38
23	82872	86844	96028	03972	13156	17128	37
24	82885	86832	96053	03947	13168	17115	36
25	82899	86821	96078	03922	13179	17101	35
26	82913	86809	96104	03896	13191	17087	34
27	82927	86798	96129	03871	13202	17073	33
28	82941	86786	96155	03845	13214	17059	32
29	82955	86775	96180	03820	13226	17045	31
30	9.82968	9.86763	9 96205	10 03795	10 13237	10 17032	30
31	82982	86752	96231	03769	13248	17018	29
32	82996	86740	96256	03743	13260	17004	28
33	83010	86728	96281	03719	13272	16990	27
34	83023	86717	96307	03693	13283	16977	26
35	83037	86705	96332	03668	13295	16963	25
36	83051	86694	96357	03643	13306	16949	24
37	83065	86682	96383	03617	13318	16935	23
38	83078	86670	96408	03592	13330	16922	22
39	83092	86659	96433	03567	13341	16908	21
40	9.83106	9.86647	9.96459	10.03541	10.13353	10 16894	20
41	83120	86635	96484	03516	13365	16880	19
42	83134	86624	96510	03490	13376	16867	18
43	83147	86612	96535	03465	13388	16853	17
44	83161	86600	96560	03440	13400	16839	16
45	83174	86589	96586	03414	13411	16826	15
46	83188	86577	96611	03389	13423	16812	14
47	83202	86565	96637	03364	13435	16798	13
48	83215	86554	96662	03338	13446	16785	12
49	83229	86542	96687	03313	13458	16771	11
50	9.83242	9 86530	9 96712	10 03288	10 13470	10.16758	10
51	83256	86518	96738	03262	13482	16744	9
52	83270	86507	96763	03237	13493	16730	8
53	83283	86495	96788	03212	13505	16717	7
54	83297	86483	96814	03186	13517	16703	6
55	83311	86472	96839	03161	13528	16689	5
56	83324	86460	96864	03136	13540	16676	4
57	83338	86448	96890	03110	13552	16662	3
58	83351	86436	96915	03085	13564	16649	2
59	83365	86425	96940	03060	13575	16635	1
60	83378	86413	96966	03034	13587	16622	0

Co-sine. Sine. Co-tang. Tangent. Co-secant. Secant. M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 43 DEGS.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.83178	9.86413	9.96966	10.03034	10.14587	10.16622	60
1	83392	86401	96991	03009	13599	16608	59
2	83405	86389	97016	02984	13611	16595	58
3	83419	86377	97042	02958	13623	16581	57
4	83432	86366	97067	02933	13634	16568	56
5	83446	86354	97092	02908	13646	16554	55
6	83459	86342	97118	02882	13658	16541	54
7	83473	86330	97143	02857	13670	16527	53
8	83486	86318	97168	02832	13682	16514	52
9	83500	86306	97193	02807	13694	16500	51
10	9.83513	9.86295	9.97219	10.02781	10.13705	10.16487	50
11	83527	86283	97244	02756	13717	16473	49
12	83540	86271	97269	02731	13729	16460	48
13	83554	86259	97293	02705	13741	16446	47
14	83567	86247	97320	02680	13753	16433	46
15	83581	86235	97345	02655	13765	16419	45
16	83594	86223	97371	02629	13777	16406	44
17	83608	86211	97396	02604	13789	16392	43
18	83621	86200	97421	02579	13800	16379	42
19	83634	86188	97447	02553	13812	16366	41
20	9.83648	9.86176	9.97472	10.02528	10.13824	10.16352	40
21	83661	86164	97497	02503	13836	16339	39
22	83674	86152	97523	02477	13848	16326	38
23	83688	86140	97548	02452	13860	16312	37
24	83701	86128	97573	02427	13872	16299	36
25	83715	86116	97598	02402	13884	16285	35
26	83728	86104	97624	02376	13896	16272	34
27	83741	86092	97649	02351	13908	16259	33
28	83755	86080	97674	02326	13920	16245	32
29	83768	86068	97700	02300	13932	16232	31
30	9.83781	9.86056	9.97725	10.02275	10.13944	10.16219	30
31	83795	86044	97750	02250	13956	16205	29
32	83808	86032	97776	02224	13968	16192	28
33	83821	86020	97801	02199	13980	16179	27
34	83834	86008	97826	02174	13992	16166	26
35	83848	85996	97851	02149	14004	16152	25
36	83861	85984	97877	02123	14016	16139	24
37	83874	85972	97902	02098	14028	16126	23
38	83887	85960	97927	02073	14040	16113	22
39	83901	85948	97953	02047	14052	16099	21
40	9.83914	9.85936	9.97978	10.02022	10.14064	10.16086	20
41	83927	85924	98003	01997	14076	16073	19
42	83940	85912	98029	01971	14088	16060	18
43	83954	85900	98054	01946	14100	16046	17
44	83967	85888	98079	01921	14112	16033	16
45	83980	85876	98104	01896	14124	16020	15
46	83993	85864	98130	01870	14136	16007	14
47	84006	85851	98155	01845	14149	15994	13
48	84020	85839	98180	01820	14161	15980	12
49	84033	85827	98206	01794	14173	15967	11
50	9.84046	9.85815	9.98231	10.01769	10.14185	10.15954	10
51	84059	85803	98256	01744	14197	15941	9
52	84072	85791	98281	01719	14209	15928	8
53	84085	85779	98307	01693	14221	15915	7
54	84099	85766	98332	01668	14234	15901	6
55	84112	85754	98357	01643	14246	15888	5
56	84125	85742	98383	01617	14258	15875	4
57	84138	85730	98408	01592	14270	15862	3
58	84151	85718	98433	01567	14282	15849	2
59	84164	85706	98458	01542	14294	15836	1
60	84177	85693	98484	01516	14307	15823	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

ARTIFICIAL SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS. 44 DEGS.

Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
85593	9.98484	10.01516	10.14307	10.15823	60
85681	98509	01491	14319	15810	59
85769	98534	01466	14331	15797	58
85857	98560	01440	14343	15784	57
85945	98585	01415	14355	15771	56
86032	98610	01390	14368	15758	55
86120	98635	01365	14380	15745	54
86208	98661	01339	14392	15731	53
86296	98686	01314	14404	15718	52
86383	98711	01289	14417	15705	51
86471	9.98737	10.01263	10.14429	10.15692	50
86559	98762	01238	14441	15679	49
86647	98787	01213	14453	15666	48
86734	98812	01188	14466	15653	47
86822	98838	01162	14478	15640	46
86910	98863	01137	14490	15627	45
87007	98888	01112	14503	15615	44
87095	98913	01087	14515	15602	43
87183	98939	01061	14527	15589	42
87270	98964	01036	14540	15576	41
87358	9.98989	10.01011	10.14552	10.15563	40
87446	99015	00985	14564	15550	39
87534	99040	00960	14577	15537	38
87621	99065	00935	14589	15524	37
87709	99090	00910	14601	15511	36
87796	99116	00884	14614	15498	35
87884	99141	00859	14626	15485	34
87971	99166	00834	14639	15472	33
88059	99191	00809	14651	15460	32
88146	99217	00783	14663	15447	31
88234	9.99242	10.00758	10.14676	10.15434	30
88322	99267	00733	14688	15421	29
88409	99293	00707	14701	15408	28

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	0d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	M.
0	0	60	120	180	240	300	361	421	482	542	603	664	725	787	0
1	1	61	121	181	241	301	362	422	483	543	604	665	726	788	1
2	2	62	122	182	242	302	363	423	484	544	605	666	727	789	2
3	3	63	123	183	243	303	364	424	485	545	606	667	728	790	3
4	4	64	124	184	244	304	365	425	486	546	607	668	729	791	4
5	5	65	125	185	245	305	366	426	487	547	608	669	731	792	5
6	6	66	126	186	246	306	367	427	488	548	609	670	732	793	6
7	7	67	127	187	247	307	368	428	489	549	611	671	733	794	7
8	8	68	128	188	248	308	369	429	490	550	612	672	734	795	8
9	9	69	129	189	249	309	370	430	491	551	613	673	735	796	9
10	10	70	130	190	250	311	371	431	492	552	613	674	736	797	10
11	11	71	131	191	251	311	372	432	493	553	614	675	737	798	11
12	12	72	132	192	252	312	373	433	494	554	615	676	738	799	12
13	13	73	133	193	253	313	374	434	495	555	616	677	739	800	13
14	14	74	134	194	254	314	375	435	496	556	617	678	740	801	14
15	15	75	135	195	255	315	376	436	497	557	618	679	741	802	15
16	16	76	136	196	256	316	377	437	498	558	619	680	742	803	16
17	17	77	137	197	257	317	378	438	499	559	620	681	743	804	17
18	18	78	138	198	258	318	379	439	500	560	621	682	744	805	18
19	19	79	139	199	259	319	380	440	501	561	622	683	745	806	19
20	20	80	140	200	260	321	381	441	502	562	623	684	746	807	20
21	21	81	141	201	261	321	382	442	503	563	624	685	747	808	21
22	22	82	142	202	262	322	383	443	504	564	625	686	748	809	22
23	23	83	143	203	263	323	384	444	505	565	626	687	749	810	23
24	24	84	144	204	264	324	385	445	506	566	627	688	750	811	24
25	25	85	145	205	265	325	386	446	507	567	628	689	751	812	25
26	26	86	146	206	266	326	387	447	508	568	629	690	752	813	26
27	27	87	147	207	267	327	388	448	509	569	631	692	753	814	27
28	28	88	148	208	268	328	389	449	510	571	632	693	754	815	28
29	29	89	149	209	269	329	390	450	511	572	633	694	755	816	29
30	30	90	150	210	270	331	391	451	512	573	634	695	756	817	30
31	31	91	151	211	271	332	392	452	513	574	635	696	757	818	31
32	32	92	152	212	272	333	393	453	514	575	636	697	758	819	32
33	33	93	153	213	273	334	394	454	515	576	637	698	759	820	33
34	34	94	154	214	274	335	395	455	516	577	638	699	760	821	34
35	35	95	155	215	275	336	396	456	517	578	639	700	761	822	35
36	36	96	156	216	276	337	397	457	518	579	640	701	762	823	36
37	37	97	157	217	277	338	398	458	519	580	641	702	763	824	37
38	38	98	158	218	278	339	399	459	520	581	642	703	764	825	38
39	39	99	159	219	279	340	400	460	521	582	643	704	765	826	39
40	40	100	160	220	280	341	401	461	522	583	644	705	766	827	40
41	41	101	161	221	281	342	402	462	523	584	645	706	767	828	41
42	42	102	162	222	282	343	403	463	524	585	646	707	768	829	42
43	43	103	163	223	283	344	404	464	525	586	647	708	769	830	43
44	44	104	164	224	284	345	405	465	526	587	648	709	770	831	44
45	45	105	165	225	285	346	406	466	527	588	649	710	771	832	45
46	46	106	166	226	286	347	407	467	528	589	650	711	772	833	46
47	47	107	167	227	287	348	408	468	529	590	651	712	773	834	47
48	48	108	168	228	288	349	409	469	530	591	652	713	774	835	48
49	49	109	169	229	289	350	410	471	531	592	653	714	775	836	49
50	50	110	170	230	290	351	411	472	532	593	654	715	776	837	50
51	51	111	171	231	291	352	412	473	533	594	655	716	777	838	51
52	52	112	172	232	292	353	413	474	534	595	656	717	778	839	52
53	53	113	173	233	293	354	414	475	535	596	657	718	779	840	53
54	54	114	174	234	294	355	415	476	536	597	658	719	780	841	54
55	55	115	175	235	295	356	416	477	537	598	659	720	781	842	55
56	56	116	176	236	296	357	417	478	538	599	660	721	782	843	56
57	57	117	177	237	297	358	418	479	539	600	661	722	783	844	57
58	58	118	178	238	298	359	419	480	540	601	662	723	784	845	58
59	59	119	179	239	299	360	420	481	541	602	663	724	785	846	59

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	141	150	161	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	M.
0	811	910	971	1015	1058	1098	1135	1169	1200	1229	1256	1281	1305	1328	0
1	810	909	970	1014	1057	1097	1134	1168	1200	1229	1256	1281	1305	1328	1
2	809	908	969	1013	1056	1096	1133	1167	1199	1228	1255	1280	1304	1327	2
3	808	907	968	1012	1055	1095	1132	1166	1198	1227	1254	1279	1303	1326	3
4	807	906	967	1011	1054	1094	1131	1165	1197	1226	1253	1278	1302	1325	4
5	806	905	966	1010	1053	1093	1130	1164	1196	1225	1252	1277	1301	1324	5
6	805	904	965	1009	1052	1092	1129	1163	1195	1224	1251	1276	1300	1323	6
7	804	903	964	1008	1051	1091	1128	1162	1194	1223	1250	1275	1299	1322	7
8	803	902	963	1007	1050	1090	1127	1161	1193	1222	1249	1274	1298	1321	8
9	802	901	962	1006	1049	1089	1126	1160	1192	1221	1248	1273	1297	1320	9
10	801	900	961	1005	1048	1088	1125	1159	1191	1220	1247	1272	1296	1319	10
11	800	899	960	1004	1047	1087	1124	1158	1190	1219	1246	1271	1295	1318	11
12	799	898	959	1003	1046	1086	1123	1157	1189	1218	1245	1270	1294	1317	12
13	798	897	958	1002	1045	1085	1122	1156	1188	1217	1244	1269	1293	1316	13
14	797	896	957	1001	1044	1084	1121	1155	1187	1216	1243	1268	1292	1315	14
15	796	895	956	1000	1043	1083	1120	1154	1186	1215	1242	1267	1291	1314	15
16	795	894	955	999	1042	1082	1119	1153	1185	1214	1241	1266	1290	1313	16
17	794	893	954	998	1041	1081	1118	1152	1184	1213	1240	1265	1289	1312	17
18	793	892	953	997	1040	1080	1117	1151	1183	1212	1239	1264	1288	1311	18
19	792	891	952	996	1039	1079	1116	1150	1182	1211	1238	1263	1287	1310	19
20	791	890	951	995	1038	1078	1115	1149	1181	1210	1237	1262	1286	1309	20
21	790	889	950	994	1037	1077	1114	1148	1180	1209	1236	1261	1285	1308	21
22	789	888	949	993	1036	1076	1113	1147	1179	1208	1235	1260	1284	1307	22
23	788	887	948	992	1035	1075	1112	1146	1178	1207	1234	1259	1283	1306	23
24	787	886	947	991	1034	1074	1111	1145	1177	1206	1233	1258	1282	1305	24
25	786	885	946	990	1033	1073	1110	1144	1176	1205	1232	1257	1281	1304	25
26	785	884	945	989	1032	1072	1109	1143	1175	1204	1231	1256	1280	1303	26
27	784	883	944	988	1031	1071	1108	1142	1174	1203	1230	1255	1279	1302	27
28	783	882	943	987	1030	1070	1107	1141	1173	1202	1229	1254	1278	1301	28
29	782	881	942	986	1029	1069	1106	1140	1172	1201	1228	1253	1277	1300	29
30	781	880	941	985	1028	1068	1105	1139	1171	1200	1227	1252	1276	1299	30
31	780	879	940	984	1027	1067	1104	1138	1170	1199	1226	1251	1275	1298	31
32	779	878	939	983	1026	1066	1103	1137	1169	1198	1225	1250	1274	1297	32
33	778	877	938	982	1025	1065	1102	1136	1168	1197	1224	1249	1273	1296	33
34	777	876	937	981	1024	1064	1101	1135	1167	1196	1223	1248	1272	1295	34
35	776	875	936	980	1023	1063	1100	1134	1166	1195	1222	1247	1271	1294	35
36	775	874	935	979	1022	1062	1099	1133	1165	1194	1221	1246	1270	1293	36
37	774	873	934	978	1021	1061	1098	1132	1164	1193	1220	1245	1269	1292	37
38	773	872	933	977	1020	1060	1097	1131	1163	1192	1219	1244	1268	1291	38
39	772	871	932	976	1019	1059	1096	1130	1162	1191	1218	1243	1267	1290	39
40	771	870	931	975	1018	1058	1095	1129	1161	1190	1217	1242	1266	1289	40
41	770	869	930	974	1017	1057	1094	1128	1160	1189	1216	1241	1265	1288	41
42	769	868	929	973	1016	1056	1093	1127	1159	1188	1215	1240	1264	1287	42
43	768	867	928	972	1015	1055	1092	1126	1158	1187	1214	1239	1263	1286	43
44	767	866	927	971	1014	1054	1091	1125	1157	1186	1213	1238	1262	1285	44
45	766	865	926	970	1013	1053	1090	1124	1156	1185	1212	1237	1261	1284	45
46	765	864	925	969	1012	1052	1089	1123	1155	1184	1211	1236	1260	1283	46
47	764	863	924	968	1011	1051	1088	1122	1154	1183	1210	1235	1259	1282	47
48	763	862	923	967	1010	1050	1087	1121	1153	1182	1209	1234	1258	1281	48
49	762	861	922	966	1009	1049	1086	1120	1152	1181	1208	1233	1257	1280	49
50	761	860	921	965	1008	1048	1085	1119	1151	1180	1207	1232	1256	1279	50
51	760	859	920	964	1007	1047	1084	1118	1150	1179	1206	1231	1255	1278	51
52	759	858	919	963	1006	1046	1083	1117	1149	1178	1205	1230	1254	1277	52
53	758	857	918	962	1005	1045	1082	1116	1148	1177	1204	1229	1253	1276	53
54	757	856	917	961	1004	1044	1081	1115	1147	1176	1203	1228	1252	1275	54
55	756	855	916	960	1003	1043	1080	1114	1146	1175	1202	1227	1251	1274	55
56	755	854	915	959	1002	1042	1079	1113	1145	1174	1201	1226	1250	1273	56
57	754	853	914	958	1001	1041	1078	1112	1144	1173	1200	1225	1249	1272	57
58	753	852	913	957	1000	1040	1077	1111	1143	1172	1199	1224	1248	1271	58
59	752	851	912	956	999	1039	1076	1110	1142	1171	1198	1223	1247	1270	59

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	28d.	29.	30d.	31d.	32d.	33.	34.	35d.	36d.	37.	38d.	39d.	40d.	41.	M.
0	1751	1820	1889	1958	2027	2096	2165	2234	2303	2372	2441	2510	2579	2648	0
1	1752	1821	1890	1959	2028	2097	2166	2235	2304	2373	2442	2511	2580	2649	1
2	1753	1822	1891	1960	2029	2098	2167	2236	2305	2374	2443	2512	2581	2650	2
3	1755	1823	1892	1961	2030	2099	2168	2237	2306	2375	2444	2513	2582	2651	3
4	1756	1824	1893	1962	2031	2100	2169	2238	2307	2376	2445	2514	2583	2652	4
5	1757	1825	1894	1963	2032	2101	2170	2239	2308	2377	2446	2515	2584	2653	5
6	1758	1826	1895	1964	2033	2102	2171	2240	2309	2378	2447	2516	2585	2654	6
7	1759	1828	1897	1966	2035	2104	2173	2242	2311	2380	2449	2518	2587	2656	7
8	1760	1829	1898	1967	2036	2105	2174	2243	2312	2381	2450	2519	2588	2657	8
9	1761	1830	1899	1968	2037	2106	2175	2244	2313	2382	2451	2520	2589	2658	9
10	1763	1831	1900	1970	2040	2112	2181	2247	2316	2385	2454	2523	2592	2661	10
11	1764	1832	1901	1971	2041	2113	2182	2248	2317	2386	2455	2524	2593	2662	11
12	1765	1833	1902	1972	2042	2114	2183	2249	2318	2387	2456	2525	2594	2663	12
13	1766	1834	1903	1973	2043	2115	2184	2250	2319	2388	2457	2526	2595	2664	13
14	1767	1835	1904	1974	2044	2116	2185	2251	2320	2389	2458	2527	2596	2665	14
15	1768	1837	1905	1975	2045	2117	2186	2252	2321	2390	2459	2528	2597	2666	15
16	1769	1838	1906	1976	2046	2118	2187	2253	2322	2391	2460	2529	2598	2667	16
17	1771	1839	1908	1978	2048	2120	2189	2255	2324	2393	2462	2531	2600	2669	17
18	1772	1840	1909	1979	2049	2121	2190	2256	2325	2394	2463	2532	2601	2670	18
19	1773	1841	1910	1980	2050	2122	2191	2257	2326	2395	2464	2533	2602	2671	19
20	1774	1842	1911	1981	2051	2123	2192	2258	2327	2396	2465	2534	2603	2672	20
21	1775	1843	1912	1982	2052	2124	2193	2259	2328	2397	2466	2535	2604	2673	21
22	1776	1844	1913	1983	2053	2125	2194	2260	2329	2398	2467	2536	2605	2674	22
23	1777	1845	1914	1984	2054	2126	2195	2261	2330	2399	2468	2537	2606	2675	23
24	1778	1846	1915	1985	2055	2127	2196	2262	2331	2400	2469	2538	2607	2676	24
25	1779	1847	1916	1986	2056	2128	2197	2263	2332	2401	2470	2539	2608	2677	25
26	1780	1848	1917	1987	2057	2129	2198	2264	2333	2402	2471	2540	2609	2678	26
27	1781	1849	1918	1988	2058	2130	2199	2265	2334	2403	2472	2541	2610	2679	27
28	1782	1850	1919	1989	2059	2131	2200	2266	2335	2404	2473	2542	2611	2680	28
29	1783	1851	1920	1990	2060	2132	2201	2267	2336	2405	2474	2543	2612	2681	29
30	1784	1852	1921	1991	2061	2133	2202	2268	2337	2406	2475	2544	2613	2682	30
31	1785	1853	1922	1992	2062	2134	2203	2269	2338	2407	2476	2545	2614	2683	31
32	1786	1854	1923	1993	2063	2135	2204	2270	2339	2408	2477	2546	2615	2684	32
33	1787	1855	1924	1994	2064	2136	2205	2271	2340	2409	2478	2547	2616	2685	33
34	1788	1856	1925	1995	2065	2137	2206	2272	2341	2410	2479	2548	2617	2686	34
35	1789	1857	1926	1996	2066	2138	2207	2273	2342	2411	2480	2549	2618	2687	35
36	1790	1858	1927	1997	2067	2139	2208	2274	2343	2412	2481	2550	2619	2688	36
37	1791	1859	1928	1998	2068	2140	2209	2275	2344	2413	2482	2551	2620	2689	37
38	1792	1860	1929	1999	2069	2141	2210	2276	2345	2414	2483	2552	2621	2690	38
39	1793	1861	1930	2000	2070	2142	2211	2277	2346	2415	2484	2553	2622	2691	39
40	1794	1862	1931	2001	2071	2143	2212	2278	2347	2416	2485	2554	2623	2692	40
41	1795	1863	1932	2002	2072	2144	2213	2279	2348	2417	2486	2555	2624	2693	41
42	1796	1864	1933	2003	2073	2145	2214	2280	2349	2418	2487	2556	2625	2694	42
43	1797	1865	1934	2004	2074	2146	2215	2281	2350	2419	2488	2557	2626	2695	43
44	1798	1866	1935	2005	2075	2147	2216	2282	2351	2420	2489	2558	2627	2696	44
45	1799	1867	1936	2006	2076	2148	2217	2283	2352	2421	2490	2559	2628	2697	45
46	1800	1868	1937	2007	2077	2149	2218	2284	2353	2422	2491	2560	2629	2698	46
47	1801	1869	1938	2008	2078	2150	2219	2285	2354	2423	2492	2561	2630	2699	47
48	1802	1870	1939	2009	2079	2151	2220	2286	2355	2424	2493	2562	2631	2700	48
49	1803	1871	1940	2010	2080	2152	2221	2287	2356	2425	2494	2563	2632	2701	49
50	1804	1872	1941	2011	2081	2153	2222	2288	2357	2426	2495	2564	2633	2702	50
51	1805	1873	1942	2012	2082	2154	2223	2289	2358	2427	2496	2565	2634	2703	51
52	1806	1874	1943	2013	2083	2155	2224	2290	2359	2428	2497	2566	2635	2704	52
53	1807	1875	1944	2014	2084	2156	2225	2291	2360	2429	2498	2567	2636	2705	53
54	1808	1876	1945	2015	2085	2157	2226	2292	2361	2430	2499	2568	2637	2706	54
55	1809	1877	1946	2016	2086	2158	2227	2293	2362	2431	2500	2569	2638	2707	55
56	1810	1878	1947	2017	2087	2159	2228	2294	2363	2432	2501	2570	2639	2708	56
57	1811	1879	1948	2018	2088	2160	2229	2295	2364	2433	2502	2571	2640	2709	57
58	1812	1880	1949	2019	2089	2161	2230	2296	2365	2434	2503	2572	2641	2710	58
59	1813	1881	1950	2020	2090	2162	2231	2297	2366	2435	2504	2573	2642	2711	59
60	1814	1882	1951	2021	2091	2163	2232	2298	2367	2436	2505	2574	2643	2712	60
61	1815	1883	1952	2022	2092	2164	2233	2299	2368	2437	2506	2575	2644	2713	61
62	1816	1884	1953	2023	2093	2165	2234	2300	2369	2438	2507	2576	2645	2714	62
63	1817	1885	1954	2024	2094	2166	2235	2301	2370	2439	2508	2577	2646	2715	63
64	1818	1886	1955	2025	2095	2167	2236	2302	2371	2440	2509	2578	2647	2716	64
65	1819	1887	1956	2026	2096	2168	2237	2303	2372	2441	2510	2579	2648	2717	65
66	1820	1888	1957	2027	2097	2169	2238	2304	2373	2442	2511	2580	2649	2718	66
67	1821	1889	1958	2028	2098	2170	2239	2305	2374	2443	2512	2581	2650	2719	67
68	1822	1890	1959	2029	2099	2171	2240	2306	2375	2444	2513	2582	2651	2720	68
69	1823	1891	1960	2030	2100	2172	2241	2307	2376	2445	2514	2583	2652	2721	69
70	1824	1892	1961	2031	2101	2173	2242	2308	2377	2446	2515	2584	2653	2722	70
71	1825	1893	1962	2032	2102	2174	2243	2309	2378	2447	2516	2585	2654	2723	71
72	1826	1894	1963	2033	2103	2175	2244	2310	2379	2448	2517	2586	2655	2724	72
73	1827	1895	1964	2034	2104	2176	2245	2311	2380	2449	2518	2587	2656	2725	73
74	1828	1896	1965	2035	2105	2177	2246	2312	2381	2450	2519	2588	2657	2726	74
75	1829	1897	1966	2036	2106	2178	2247	2313	2382	2451	2520	2589	2658	2727	75
76	1830	1898	1967	2037	2107	2179	2248	2314	2383	2452	2521	2590	2659	2728	76
77	1831	1899	1968	2038	2108	2180	2249	2315	2384	2453	2522	2591	2660	2729	77
78	1832	1900	1969	2039	2109	2181	2250	2316	2385	2454	2523	2592	2661	2730	78
79	1833	1901	1970	2040	2110	2182	2251	2317	2386	2455	2524	2593	2662	2731	79
80	1834	1902	1971	2041	2111	2183	2252	2318	2387	2456	2525	2594	2663	2732	80
81	1835	1903	1972	2042	2112	2184	2253	2319	2388	2457	2526	2595	2664	2733	81
82	1836	1904	1973	2043	2113	2185	2254	2320	2389	2458	2527	2596	2665	2734	82
83	1837	1905	1974	2044	2114	2186	2255	2321	2390	2459	2528	2597	2666	2735	83
84	1838	1906	1975												

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M	424	431	44	12	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	M
0	2762	2811	2910	3010	3111	3203	3292	3382	3475	3570	3667	3765	3865	3968	0
1	2771	2820	2919	3019	3120	3212	3301	3391	3484	3579	3677	3776	3877	3980	1
2	2780	2829	2928	3028	3129	3221	3310	3400	3493	3588	3687	3787	3889	3992	2
3	2789	2838	2937	3037	3138	3230	3319	3409	3502	3597	3697	3798	3900	4003	3
4	2798	2847	2946	3046	3147	3239	3328	3418	3511	3606	3707	3809	3911	4014	4
5	2807	2856	2955	3055	3156	3248	3337	3427	3520	3615	3717	3819	3921	4024	5
6	2816	2865	2964	3064	3165	3257	3346	3436	3529	3624	3727	3829	3931	4034	6
7	2825	2874	2973	3073	3174	3266	3355	3445	3538	3633	3737	3839	3941	4044	7
8	2834	2883	2982	3082	3183	3275	3364	3454	3547	3642	3747	3849	3951	4054	8
9	2843	2892	2991	3091	3192	3284	3373	3463	3556	3651	3757	3859	3961	4064	9
10	2852	2901	2999	3099	3200	3292	3381	3471	3564	3659	3765	3867	3969	4072	10
11	2861	2910	3008	3108	3209	3301	3390	3480	3573	3668	3775	3877	3979	4082	11
12	2870	2919	3017	3117	3218	3309	3398	3488	3581	3676	3784	3886	3988	4091	12
13	2879	2928	3026	3126	3227	3318	3407	3497	3590	3685	3794	3896	3998	4101	13
14	2888	2937	3035	3135	3236	3327	3416	3506	3599	3694	3804	3906	4008	4111	14
15	2897	2946	3044	3144	3245	3336	3425	3515	3608	3703	3814	3916	4018	4121	15
16	2906	2955	3053	3153	3254	3345	3434	3524	3617	3712	3824	3926	4028	4131	16
17	2915	2964	3062	3162	3263	3354	3443	3533	3626	3721	3834	3936	4038	4141	17
18	2924	2973	3071	3171	3272	3363	3452	3542	3635	3730	3844	3946	4048	4151	18
19	2933	2982	3080	3180	3281	3372	3461	3551	3644	3739	3854	3956	4058	4161	19
20	2942	2991	3089	3189	3290	3381	3470	3560	3653	3748	3864	3966	4068	4171	20
21	2951	3000	3098	3198	3299	3390	3479	3569	3662	3757	3874	3976	4078	4181	21
22	2960	3009	3107	3207	3308	3399	3488	3578	3671	3766	3884	3986	4088	4191	22
23	2969	3018	3116	3216	3317	3408	3497	3587	3680	3775	3894	3996	4098	4201	23
24	2978	3027	3125	3225	3326	3417	3506	3596	3689	3784	3904	4006	4108	4211	24
25	2987	3036	3134	3234	3335	3426	3515	3605	3698	3793	3914	4016	4118	4221	25
26	2996	3045	3143	3243	3344	3435	3524	3614	3707	3802	3924	4026	4128	4231	26
27	3005	3054	3152	3252	3353	3444	3533	3623	3716	3811	3934	4036	4138	4241	27
28	3014	3063	3161	3261	3362	3453	3542	3632	3725	3820	3944	4046	4148	4251	28
29	3023	3072	3170	3270	3371	3462	3551	3641	3734	3829	3954	4056	4158	4261	29
30	3032	3081	3179	3279	3380	3471	3560	3650	3743	3838	3964	4066	4168	4271	30
31	3041	3090	3188	3288	3389	3480	3569	3659	3752	3847	3974	4076	4178	4281	31
32	3050	3099	3197	3297	3398	3489	3578	3668	3761	3856	3984	4086	4188	4291	32
33	3059	3108	3206	3306	3407	3498	3587	3677	3770	3865	3994	4096	4198	4301	33
34	3068	3117	3215	3315	3416	3507	3596	3686	3779	3874	4004	4106	4208	4311	34
35	3077	3126	3224	3324	3425	3516	3605	3695	3788	3883	4014	4116	4218	4321	35
36	3086	3135	3233	3333	3434	3525	3614	3704	3797	3892	4024	4126	4228	4331	36
37	3095	3144	3242	3342	3443	3534	3623	3713	3806	3901	4034	4136	4238	4341	37
38	3104	3153	3251	3351	3452	3543	3632	3722	3815	3910	4044	4146	4248	4351	38
39	3113	3162	3260	3360	3461	3552	3641	3731	3824	3919	4054	4156	4258	4361	39
40	3122	3171	3269	3369	3470	3561	3650	3740	3833	3928	4064	4166	4268	4371	40
41	3131	3180	3278	3378	3479	3570	3659	3749	3842	3937	4074	4176	4278	4381	41
42	3140	3189	3287	3387	3488	3579	3668	3758	3851	3946	4084	4186	4288	4391	42
43	3149	3198	3296	3396	3497	3588	3677	3767	3860	3955	4094	4196	4298	4401	43
44	3158	3207	3305	3405	3506	3597	3686	3776	3869	3964	4104	4206	4308	4411	44
45	3167	3216	3314	3414	3515	3606	3695	3785	3878	3973	4114	4216	4318	4421	45
46	3176	3225	3323	3423	3524	3615	3704	3794	3887	3982	4124	4226	4328	4431	46
47	3185	3234	3332	3432	3533	3624	3713	3803	3896	3991	4134	4236	4338	4441	47
48	3194	3243	3341	3441	3542	3633	3722	3812	3905	3999	4144	4246	4348	4451	48
49	3203	3252	3350	3450	3551	3642	3731	3821	3914	4008	4154	4256	4358	4461	49
50	3212	3261	3359	3459	3560	3651	3740	3830	3923	4017	4164	4266	4368	4471	50
51	3221	3270	3368	3468	3569	3660	3749	3839	3932	4026	4174	4276	4378	4481	51
52	3230	3279	3377	3477	3578	3669	3758	3848	3941	4035	4184	4286	4388	4491	52
53	3239	3288	3386	3486	3587	3678	3767	3857	3950	4044	4194	4296	4398	4501	53
54	3248	3297	3395	3495	3596	3687	3776	3866	3959	4053	4204	4306	4408	4511	54
55	3257	3306	3404	3504	3605	3696	3785	3875	3968	4062	4214	4316	4418	4521	55
56	3266	3315	3413	3513	3614	3705	3794	3884	3977	4071	4224	4326	4428	4531	56
57	3275	3324	3422	3522	3623	3714	3803	3893	3986	4080	4234	4336	4438	4541	57
58	3284	3333	3431	3531	3632	3723	3812	3902	3995	4089	4244	4346	4448	4551	58
59	3293	3342	3440	3540	3641	3732	3821	3911	4004	4098	4254	4356	4458	4561	59
60	3302	3351	3449	3549	3650	3741	3830	3920	4013	4107	4262	4364	4466	4569	60

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	M
0	4074	4185	4294	4400	4507	4612	4717	4820	4923	5025	5126	5226	5325	5423	0
1	4077	4187	4296	4402	4509	4614	4719	4822	4925	5027	5128	5228	5327	5425	1
2	4078	4188	4297	4404	4511	4616	4721	4824	4927	5029	5130	5230	5329	5427	2
3	4079	4189	4298	4405	4512	4617	4722	4825	4928	5030	5131	5231	5330	5428	3
4	4081	4190	4302	4417	4535	4652	4774	4894	5014	5134	5254	5374	5494	5614	4
5	4083	4192	4304	4419	4537	4656	4776	4896	5016	5136	5256	5376	5496	5616	5
6	4085	4194	4306	4421	4539	4658	4778	4898	5018	5138	5258	5378	5498	5618	6
7	4087	4195	4308	4423	4541	4661	4781	4901	5021	5141	5261	5381	5501	5621	7
8	4088	4197	4310	4425	4543	4663	4783	4903	5023	5143	5263	5383	5503	5623	8
9	4090	4199	4311	4427	4545	4665	4785	4905	5025	5145	5265	5385	5505	5625	9
10	4092	4201	4313	4429	4548	4670	4790	4910	5030	5150	5270	5390	5510	5630	10
11	4094	4203	4315	4431	4550	4672	4792	4912	5032	5152	5272	5392	5512	5632	11
12	4096	4205	4317	4433	4553	4674	4794	4914	5034	5154	5274	5394	5514	5634	12
13	4097	4207	4319	4435	4555	4676	4796	4916	5036	5156	5276	5396	5516	5636	13
14	4099	4208	4321	4436	4556	4678	4798	4918	5038	5158	5278	5398	5518	5638	14
15	4101	4210	4323	4438	4558	4680	4800	4920	5040	5160	5280	5400	5520	5640	15
16	4103	4212	4325	4440	4560	4682	4802	4922	5042	5162	5282	5402	5522	5642	16
17	4105	4214	4327	4442	4562	4684	4804	4924	5044	5164	5284	5404	5524	5644	17
18	4107	4216	4329	4444	4564	4686	4806	4926	5046	5166	5286	5406	5526	5646	18
19	4109	4218	4331	4446	4566	4688	4808	4928	5048	5168	5288	5408	5528	5648	19
20	4110	4220	4333	4448	4568	4691	4811	4931	5051	5171	5291	5411	5531	5651	20
21	4112	4221	4335	4450	4570	4693	4813	4933	5053	5173	5293	5413	5533	5653	21
22	4114	4223	4337	4452	4572	4695	4815	4935	5055	5175	5295	5415	5535	5655	22
23	4115	4225	4339	4454	4574	4697	4817	4937	5057	5177	5297	5417	5537	5657	23
24	4117	4227	4341	4456	4576	4699	4819	4939	5059	5179	5299	5419	5539	5659	24
25	4119	4229	4343	4458	4578	4701	4821	4941	5061	5181	5301	5421	5541	5661	25
26	4121	4231	4345	4460	4580	4703	4823	4943	5063	5183	5303	5423	5543	5663	26
27	4123	4233	4347	4462	4582	4705	4825	4945	5065	5185	5305	5425	5545	5665	27
28	4124	4234	4348	4464	4584	4707	4827	4947	5067	5187	5307	5427	5547	5667	28
29	4126	4236	4351	4466	4586	4710	4830	4950	5070	5190	5310	5430	5550	5670	29
30	4128	4238	4353	4468	4588	4712	4832	4952	5072	5192	5312	5432	5552	5672	30
31	4130	4240	4355	4470	4590	4714	4834	4954	5074	5194	5314	5434	5554	5674	31
32	4132	4242	4357	4472	4592	4716	4836	4956	5076	5196	5316	5436	5556	5676	32
33	4133	4244	4359	4474	4594	4718	4838	4958	5078	5198	5318	5438	5558	5678	33
34	4135	4246	4361	4476	4596	4720	4840	4960	5080	5200	5320	5440	5560	5680	34
35	4137	4247	4363	4478	4598	4722	4842	4962	5082	5202	5322	5442	5562	5682	35
36	4139	4249	4365	4480	4600	4724	4844	4964	5084	5204	5324	5444	5564	5684	36
37	4141	4251	4367	4482	4602	4726	4846	4966	5086	5206	5326	5446	5566	5686	37
38	4143	4253	4369	4484	4604	4728	4848	4968	5088	5208	5328	5448	5568	5688	38
39	4144	4254	4370	4485	4605	4729	4849	4969	5089	5209	5329	5449	5569	5689	39
40	4146	4257	4371	4488	4608	4733	4851	4971	5091	5211	5331	5451	5571	5691	40
41	4148	4259	4373	4490	4610	4735	4853	4973	5093	5213	5333	5453	5573	5693	41
42	4150	4261	4375	4492	4612	4737	4855	4975	5095	5215	5335	5455	5575	5695	42
43	4152	4263	4377	4494	4614	4739	4857	4977	5097	5217	5337	5457	5577	5697	43
44	4153	4264	4378	4495	4615	4740	4858	4978	5098	5218	5338	5458	5578	5698	44
45	4155	4266	4380	4497	4618	4743	4862	4982	5102	5222	5342	5462	5582	5702	45
46	4157	4268	4382	4500	4621	4745	4864	4984	5104	5224	5344	5464	5584	5704	46
47	4159	4270	4384	4502	4623	4747	4866	4986	5106	5226	5346	5466	5586	5706	47
48	4161	4272	4386	4504	4625	4750	4868	4988	5108	5228	5348	5468	5588	5708	48
49	4163	4274	4388	4506	4627	4752	4871	4991	5111	5231	5351	5471	5591	5711	49
50	4164	4276	4390	4508	4629	4754	4874	4994	5114	5234	5354	5474	5594	5714	50
51	4166	4277	4392	4510	4631	4756	4876	4996	5116	5236	5356	5476	5596	5716	51
52	4168	4279	4394	4512	4633	4758	4878	4998	5118	5238	5358	5478	5598	5718	52
53	4170	4281	4396	4514	4635	4760	4880	5000	5120	5240	5360	5480	5600	5720	53
54	4172	4283	4398	4516	4637	4762	4882	5002	5122	5242	5362	5482	5602	5722	54
55	4174	4285	4400	4518	4639	4764	4884	5004	5124	5244	5364	5484	5604	5724	55
56	4175	4287	4402	4520	4641	4766	4886	5006	5126	5246	5366	5486	5606	5726	56
57	4177	4289	4404	4522	4643	4768	4888	5008	5128	5248	5368	5488	5608	5728	57
58	4179	4291	4406	4524	4645	4770	4890	5010	5130	5250	5370	5490	5610	5730	58
59	4181	4293	4407	4526	4647	4772	4892	5012	5132	5252	5372	5492	5612	5732	59
60	4183	4295	4409	4528	4649	4774	4894	5014	5134	5254	5374	5494	5614	5734	60

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	M.
0	5986	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	0
1	5987	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	1
2	5988	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	2
3	5989	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	3
4	5990	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	4
5	5991	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	5
6	5992	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	6
7	5993	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	7
8	5994	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	8
9	5995	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	9
10	5996	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	10
11	5997	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	11
12	6000	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	12
13	6001	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	13
14	6002	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	14
15	6003	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	15
16	6004	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	16
17	6005	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	17
18	6006	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	18
19	6007	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	19
20	6008	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	20
21	6009	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	21
22	6010	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	22
23	6011	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	23
24	6012	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	24
25	6013	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	25
26	6014	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	26
27	6015	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	27
28	6016	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	28
29	6017	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	29
30	6018	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	30
31	6019	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	31
32	6020	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	32
33	6021	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	33
34	6022	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	34
35	6023	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	35
36	6024	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	36
37	6025	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	37
38	6026	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	38
39	6027	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	39
40	6028	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	40
41	6029	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	41
42	6030	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	42
43	6031	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	43
44	6032	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	44
45	6033	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	45
46	6034	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	46
47	6035	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	47
48	6036	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	48
49	6037	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	49
50	6038	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	50
51	6039	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	51
52	6040	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	52
53	6041	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	53
54	6042	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	54
55	6043	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	55
56	6044	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	56
57	6045	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	57
58	6046	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	58
59	6047	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	59
60	6048	614	631	648	665	682	699	716	733	750	767	784	801	818	60

TABLE VII.
MEAN REFRACTION.

App. Alt.	Refr.	App. Alt.	Refr.	App. Alt.	Refr.	App. Alt.	Refr.	App. Alt.	Refr.
0 0	34 0	5 0	34 54	10 0	35 12	20 0	2 35	34 0	1 24
0 1	32 10	5 1	35 45	1 1	35 12	20 10	2 34	34 30	1 23
0 10	31 22	5 10	35 38	10 20	35 5	20 20	2 32	35 0	1 21
0 15	30 35	5 15	35 30	10 30	35 0	20 30	2 31	35 30	1 20
0 20	29 50	5 20	35 23	10 40	34 55	20 40	2 29	35 0	1 18
0 25	29 0	5 25	35 17	10 50	34 51	20 50	2 28	35 30	1 17
0 30	28 23	5 30	35 12	11 0	34 47	21 0	2 27	37 0	1 16
0 35	27 41	5 35	35 9	11 10	34 43	21 10	2 26	37 30	1 14
0 40	27 0	5 40	35 54	11 20	34 39	21 20	2 25	38 0	1 13
0 45	26 20	5 45	35 47	11 30	34 34	21 30	2 24	38 30	1 11
0 50	25 42	5 50	35 41	11 40	34 31	21 40	2 23	39 0	1 10
0 55	25 5	5 55	35 34	11 50	34 27	21 50	2 21	39 30	1 9
1 0	24 29	6 0	35 28	12 0	34 23	22 0	2 20	40 0	1 8
1 5	23 54	6 5	35 21	12 10	34 20	22 10	2 18	41 0	1 5
1 10	23 20	6 10	35 15	12 20	34 16	22 20	2 18	41 0	1 3
1 15	22 47	6 15	35 9	12 30	34 13	22 30	2 17	43 0	1 1
1 20	22 15	6 20	35 3	12 40	34 9	22 40	2 15	44 0	0 59
1 25	21 44	6 25	35 7	12 50	34 6	22 50	2 14	45 0	0 57
1 30	21 15	6 30	35 1	13 0	34 3	23 0	2 11	46 0	0 55
1 35	20 46	6 35	35 45	13 10	34 0	23 10	2 10	47 0	0 53
1 40	20 18	6 40	35 40	13 20	33 57	23 20	2 12	48 0	0 51
1 45	19 51	6 45	35 35	13 30	33 54	23 30	2 11	49 0	0 49
1 50	19 25	6 50	35 30	13 40	33 51	23 40	2 10	50 0	0 48
1 55	19 0	6 55	35 25	13 50	33 48	23 50	2 9	51 0	0 46
2 0	18 35	7 0	35 20	14 0	33 45	24 0	2 8	52 0	0 44
2 5	18 11	7 5	35 15	14 10	33 43	24 10	2 7	53 0	0 43
2 10	17 48	7 10	35 11	14 20	33 41	24 20	2 6	54 0	0 41
2 15	17 26	7 15	35 7	14 30	33 38	24 30	2 5	55 0	0 40
2 20	17 4	7 20	35 2	14 40	33 35	24 40	2 4	56 0	0 38
2 25	16 44	7 25	35 57	14 50	33 33	24 50	2 3	57 0	0 36
2 30	16 24	7 30	35 53	15 0	33 30	25 0	2 2	58 0	0 35
2 35	16 4	7 35	35 49	15 10	33 28	25 10	2 1	59 0	0 34
2 40	15 45	7 40	35 45	15 20	33 26	25 20	2	60 0	0 33
2 45	15 27	7 45	35 41	15 30	33 24	25 30	1 59	61 0	0 32
2 50	15 9	7 50	35 37	15 40	33 21	25 40	1 58	62 0	0 30
2 55	14 52	7 55	35 33	15 50	33 19	25 50	1 57	63 0	0 29
3 0	14 36	8 0	35 29	16 0	33 17	26 0	1 55	64 0	0 28
3 5	14 20	8 5	35 25	16 10	33 15	26 10	1 53	65 0	0 26
3 10	14 4	8 10	35 21	16 20	33 12	26 20	1 52	66 0	0 25
3 15	13 43	8 15	35 18	16 30	33 10	26 30	1 51	67 0	0 24
3 20	13 24	8 20	35 15	16 40	33 8	26 40	1 5	68 0	0 22
3 25	13 20	8 25	35 12	16 50	33 5	26 50	1 42	69 0	0 22
3 30	13 0	8 30	35 8	17 0	33 4	27 0	1 41	70 0	0 21
3 35	12 53	8 35	35 5	17 10	33 3	27 10	1 40	71 0	0 19
3 40	12 40	8 40	35 1	17 20	33 1	27 20	1 39	72 0	0 18
3 45	12 27	8 45	35 57	17 30	32 59	27 30	1 38	73 0	0 17
3 50	12 15	8 50	35 52	17 40	32 57	27 40	1 37	74 0	0 16
3 55	12 3	8 55	35 48	17 50	32 55	27 50	1 36	75 0	0 15
4 0	11 51	9 0	35 44	18 0	32 54	28 0	1 35	76 0	0 14
4 5	11 40	9 5	35 41	18 10	32 52	28 10	1 34	77 0	0 13
4 10	11 29	9 10	35 42	18 20	32 51	28 20	1 32	78 0	0 12
4 15	11 18	9 15	35 39	18 30	32 49	28 30	1 31	79 0	0 11
4 20	11 8	9 20	35 36	18 40	32 47	28 40	1 30	80 0	0 10
4 25	10 58	9 25	35 34	18 50	32 45	28 50	1 29	81 0	0 9
4 30	10 48	9 30	35 31	19 0	32 44	29 0	1 28	82 0	0 8
4 35	10 39	9 35	35 28	19 10	32 43	29 10	1 27	83 0	0 7
4 40	10 29	9 40	35 25	19 20	32 41	29 20	1 26	84 0	0 6
4 45	10 20	9 45	35 23	19 30	32 40	29 30	1 25	85 0	0 5
4 50	10 11	9 50	35 20	19 40	32 38	29 40	1 24	86 0	0 4
4 55	10 2	9 55	35 18	19 50	32 37	29 50	1 23	87 0	0 3

TABLE VIII. Dip of the Horizon.

Height in Feet	Dip	Alt.	Parall.
1	0.56	0	9
2	1.12	10	8
3	1.68	20	8
4	2.24	30	7
5	2.80	40	6
6	3.36	50	6
7	3.92	60	5
8	4.48	70	4
9	5.04	80	3
10	5.60	90	2
11	6.16		2
12	6.72		1
13	7.28		0
14	7.84		
15	8.40		
16	8.96		
17	9.52		
18	10.08		
19	10.64		
20	11.20		
21	11.76		
22	12.32		
23	12.88		
24	13.44		
25	14.00		
26	14.56		
27	15.12		
28	15.68		
29	16.24		
30	16.80		
35	18.40		
40	20.00		
45	21.60		
50	23.20		
60	26.88		
70	30.56		
80	34.24		
90	37.92		
100	41.60		

TABLE XI.

Dip at different Distances from the Observer.

Height of the Eye in Feet	1	10	15	20	25	30
5	1	23	34	45	57	68
6	12	17	23	28	34	
7	18	12	15	19	23	
8	24	6	12	15	17	
9	30	5	7	10	12	
10	36	4	6	8	10	
15	54	3	5	7	8	
20	72	2	4	5	6	
25	90	1	3	4	5	
30	108	0	2	3	4	
35	126	0	1	2	3	
40	144	0	0	1	2	
45	162	0	0	0	1	
50	180	0	0	0	0	
60	216	0	0	0	0	
70	252	0	0	0	0	
80	288	0	0	0	0	
90	324	0	0	0	0	
100	360	0	0	0	0	

TABLE XII.

A TABLE OF SUN'S DECLINATION,

for the Years 1810, 1814, 1818, 1822,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER LEAP YEAR.

Month.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Decl.	North	North	North.	North.	North.	North.	South.	South.	South.
1810.	4. 24	14. 57	22. 0	28. 10	16. 9	8. 27	3. 2	14. .	21. 46
1814.	4. 17	15. 10	22. 9	28. 1	17. 54	8. 5	3. 25	14. .	21. 50

TABLE XII.

A TABLE OF THE SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the Years, 1811, 1815, 1819, 1823,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER LEAP YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	South.	South.	South.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	South.	South.	South.
Days.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	23. 4	17.16	7.48	4.18	14.53	21.58	23.11	18.13	8.32	2.56	14.15	21.44
2	22.59	16.59	7.25	4.42	15.11	22. 7	23. 7	17.58	8.11	3.19	14.34	21.53
3	22.54	16.41	7. 3	5. 5	15.29	22.15	23. 2	17.42	7.49	3.43	14.53	22. 2
4	22.48	16.24	6.40	5.28	15.47	22.22	22.58	17.27	7.27	4. 6	15.12	22.11
5	22.41	16. 6	6.17	5.50	16. 4	22.29	22.52	17.11	7. 4	4.29	15.31	22.19
6	22.35	15.47	5.53	6.13	16.21	22.36	22.47	16.55	6.42	4.52	15.49	22.27
7	22.27	15.29	5.30	6.36	16.38	22.42	22.41	16.38	6.20	5.15	16. 7	22.34
8	22.20	15.10	5. 7	6.58	16.55	22.48	22.35	16.21	5.57	5.38	16.25	22.41
9	22.12	14.51	4.43	7.21	17.11	22.53	22.28	16. 4	5.35	6. 1	16.42	22.47
10	22. 3	14.32	4.20	7.43	17.27	22.59	22.21	15.47	5.12	6.24	16.59	22.53
11	21.54	14.13	3.67	8. 5	17.43	23. 3	22.13	15.30	4.49	6.47	17.16	22.58
12	21.45	13.53	3.33	8.27	17.58	23. 7	22. 5	15.12	4.26	7.10	17.33	23. 3
13	21.35	13.33	3. 9	8.49	18.14	23.11	21.57	14.54	4. 4	7.32	18.49	23. 8
14	21.25	13.13	2.46	9.11	18.28	23.15	21.49	14.36	3.41	7.55	18. 5	23.12
15	21.14	12.52	2.22	9.33	18.43	23.18	21.40	14.17	3.17	8.17	18.21	23.16
16	21. 3	12.32	1.59	9.54	18.57	23.20	21.30	13.58	2.54	8.40	18.36	23.19
17	20.52	12.11	1.35	10.15	19.11	23.23	21.20	13.40	2.31	9. 2	18.51	23.21
18	20.40	11.50	1.11	10.36	19.25	23.25	21.10	13.20	2. 8	9.24	19. 6	23.24
19	20.28	11.29	0.47	10.57	19.38	23.26	21. 0	13. 1	1.45	9.46	19.21	23.25
20	20.15	11. 7	0.24S.	11.18	19.51	23.27	20.49	12.41	1.21	10. 7	19.35	23.27
21	20. 2	10.46	0. 0	11.39	20. 3	23.28	20.38	12.22	0.58	10.29	19.48	23.27
22	19.49	10.24	0.24N.	11.59	20.16	23.28	20.26	12. 2	0.35	10.50	20. 2	23.28
23	19.35	10. 2	0.47	12.19	20.28	23.27	20.14	11.41	0.11N.	11.12	20.14	23.28
24	19.21	9.40	1.11	12.39	20.39	23.27	20. 2	11.21	0.12S.	11.33	20.27	23.27
25	19. 6	9.18	1.35	12.59	20.50	23.26	19.50	11. 1	0.36	11.54	20.39	23.26
26	18.52	8.56	1.58	13.19	21. 1	23.24	19.37	10.40	0.59	12.15	20.51	23.24
27	18.36	8.33	2.22	13.38	21.12	23.22	19.24	10.19	1.23	12.35	21. 2	23.22
28	18.21	8.11	2.45	13.57	21.22	23.20	19.10	9.58	1.46	12.55	21.13	23.20
29	18. 5		3. 9	14.16	21.32	23.17	18.56	9.37	2. 9	13.16	21.24	23.17
30	17.49		3.32	14.35	21.41	23.14	18.42	9.15	2.33	13.36	21.34	23.13
31	17.32		3.55		21.50		18.28	8.54		13.55		23. 9

TABLE XII.

A TABLE

OF

THE SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the Years 1812, 1816, 1820, 1824,

EACH BEING LEAP YEAR.

March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
South.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	South.	South.	South.
° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
31	4.36	15. 7	22. 5	23. 8	19. 1	8.16	3.14	14 29	21.51
8	4 9	15 25	22 10	23 3	17 46	7 54	3.37	14 48	22 00

TABLE XII.

A TABLE OF THE SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the Years 1813, 1817, 1821, 1825,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER LEAP YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	South.	South.	South.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	North.	South.	South.	South.
Days.	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,
1	23. 1	17. 7	7.37	4.30	15. 2	22. 3	23. 9	18. 5	8.21	3. 2	14.25	21.49
2	22.56	16.50	7.14	4.53	15.21	22.11	23. 5	17.50	7.59	3.31	14.44	21.58
3	22.51	16.32	6.51	5.16	15.38	22.18	23. 0	17.35	7.37	3.55	15. 3	22. 7
4	22.45	16.14	6.28	5.39	15.56	22.26	22.55	17.19	7.15	4.18	15.22	22.15
5	22.38	15.56	6. 5	6. 2	16.13	22.33	22.50	17. 3	6.53	4.41	15.40	22.23
6	22.31	15.38	5.41	6.25	16.30	22.39	22.44	16.46	6.31	5. 4	15.58	22.30
7	22.24	15.19	5.18	6.47	16.47	22.45	22.38	16.30	6. 8	5.27	16.16	22.37
8	22.16	15. 0	4.55	7.10	17. 3	22.51	22.31	16.13	5.46	5.50	16.34	22.44
9	22. 7	14.41	4.31	7.32	17.20	22.56	22.24	15.56	5.23	6.13	16.51	22.50
10	21.59	14.22	4. 8	7.55	17.35	23. 1	22.17	15.38	5. 1	6.36	17. 8	22.56
11	21.49	14. 2	3.44	8.17	17.51	23. 5	22. 9	15.21	4.38	6.59	17.25	23. 1
12	21.40	13.43	3.21	8.39	18. 6	23.10	22. 1	15. 3	4.15	7.21	17.41	23. 6
13	21.30	13.22	2.57	9.00	18.21	23.13	21.53	14.45	3.52	7.44	17.58	23.10
14	21.19	13. 2	2.34	9.22	18.36	23.16	21.44	14.26	3.29	8. 6	18.13	23.14
15	21. 9	12.42	2.10	9.44	18.50	23.19	21.35	14. 8	3. 6	8.29	18.29	23.17
16	20.57	12.21	1.46	10. 5	19. 4	23.22	21.25	13.49	2.43	8.51	18.44	23.20
17	20.46	12. 0	1.23	10.26	19.18	23.24	21.15	13.30	2.19	9.13	18.59	23.23
18	20.34	11.39	0.59	10.47	19.32	23.25	21. 5	13.11	1.56	9.35	19.14	23.25
19	20.21	11.18	0.35	11. 8	19.45	23.27	20.54	12.51	1.33	9.57	19.28	23.26
20	20. 8	10.56	0.12 S.	11.29	19.57	23.27	20.43	12.32	1.10	10.18	19.42	23.27
21	19.55	10.35	0.12 N.	11.49	20.10	23.28	20.32	12.12	0.46	10.40	19.55	23.28
22	19.42	10.13	0.36	12. 9	20.22	23.28	20.20	11.52	0.23 N.	11. 1	20. 8	23.28
23	19.28	9.51	0.59	12.30	20.34	23.27	20. 8	11.31	0. 1 S.	11.22	20.21	23.27
24	19.13	9.29	0.23	12.49	20.45	23.26	19.56	11.11	0.24	11.44	20.33	23.26
25	18.59	9. 7	1.47	13. 9	20.56	23.25	19.43	10.50	0.48	12. 4	20.45	23.25
26	18.44	8.44	2.10	13.29	21. 7	23.23	19.30	10.29	1.11	12.25	20.57	23.23
27	18.29	8.22	2.34	13.48	21.17	23.21	19.17	10. 8	1.34	12.46	21. 8	23.21
28	18.13	7.59	2.57	14. 7	21.27	23.19	19. 3	9.47	1.58	13. 6	21.19	23.18
29	17.57		3.20	14.26	21.36	23.16	18.49	9.26	2.21	13.26	21.29	23.15
30	17.41		3.44	14.44	21.46	23.12	18.35	9. 5	2.45	13.46	21.39	23.11
31	17.24		4. 7		21.54		18.20	8.43		14. 5		23. 7

TABLE XIII.

For reducing the Sun's Declination to any Meridian, and to any Time under that Meridian; containing Proportional Parts of the Daily Difference of the Sun's Declination to every Hour, and to every Fifteen Degrees of Longitude.

Time.	XIII. II.	XIV. II.	XV. II.	XVI. II.	XVII. II.	XVIII. II.	XIX. II.	XX. II.	XXI. II.	XXII. II.	XXIII. II.	XXIV. II.
Long.	15°	21°	22.5°	24°	25.5°	27°	28.5°	30°	31.5°	33°	34.5°	36°
1	0 32.5	0 35.0	0 37.5	0 40.0	0 42.5	0 45.0	0 47.5	0 50.0	0 52.5	0 55.0	0 57.5	1 0.0
2	1 1.0	1 10.0	1 15.0	1 20.0	1 25.0	1 30.0	1 35.0	1 40.0	1 45.0	1 50.0	1 55.0	2 0.0
3	1 37.5	1 45.0	2 52.5	2 0.0	2 7.5	2 15.0	2 22.5	2 30.0	2 37.5	2 45.0	2 52.5	3 0.0
4	2 10.0	2 20.0	2 30.0	2 40.0	2 50.0	3 0.0	3 10.0	3 20.0	3 30.0	3 40.0	3 50.0	4 0.0
5	2 42.5	2 55.0	3 7.5	3 20.0	3 32.5	3 45.0	3 57.5	4 10.0	4 22.5	4 35.0	4 47.5	5 0.0
6	3 15.0	3 30.0	3 45.0	4 0.0	4 15.0	4 30.0	4 45.0	5 0.0	5 15.0	5 30.0	5 45.0	6 0.0
7	3 47.5	4 0.0	4 22.5	4 45.0	5 7.5	5 15.0	5 42.5	5 50.0	6 7.5	6 25.0	6 42.5	7 0.0
8	4 20.0	4 40.0	5 0.0	5 20.0	5 40.0	6 0.0	6 20.0	6 40.0	7 0.0	7 20.0	7 40.0	8 0.0
9	4 52.5	5 15.0	5 37.5	6 0.0	6 22.5	6 45.0	7 7.5	7 30.0	7 52.5	8 15.0	8 37.5	9 0.0
10	5 25.0	5 50.0	6 15.0	6 40.0	7 5.0	7 30.0	7 55.0	8 20.0	8 45.0	9 10.0	9 35.0	10 0.0
11	5 57.5	6 25.0	6 52.5	7 20.0	7 47.5	8 15.0	8 42.5	9 10.0	9 37.5	10 5.0	10 32.5	11 0.0
12	6 30.0	7 0.0	7 30.0	8 0.0	8 30.0	9 0.0	9 30.0	10 0.0	10 30.0	11 0.0	11 30.0	12 0.0
13	7 2.5	7 35.0	7 5.0	8 40.0	9 12.5	9 45.0	10 17.5	10 50.0	11 22.5	11 55.0	12 27.5	13 0.0
14	7 35.0	8 10.0	8 45.0	9 20.0	9 55.0	10 30.0	11 5.0	11 40.0	12 15.0	12 50.0	13 25.0	14 0.0
15	8 7.5	8 45.0	9 22.5	10 0.0	10 37.5	11 15.0	11 52.5	12 30.0	13 7.5	13 45.0	14 22.5	15 0.0
16	8 15.0	9 0.0	9 30.0	10 0.0	10 12.5	10 45.0	11 40.0	12 20.0	13 0.0	13 40.0	14 20.0	16 0.0
17	9 12.5	9 55.0	10 37.5	11 20.0	12 5.0	12 45.0	13 27.5	14 10.0	14 52.5	15 35.0	16 17.5	17 0.0
18	9 45.0	10 0.0	10 30.0	11 0.0	11 12.5	11 45.0	12 15.0	13 0.0	13 45.0	14 30.0	15 15.0	18 0.0
19	10 17.5	11 5.0	11 32.5	12 40.0	13 12.5	13 45.0	14 2.5	15 50.0	16 37.5	17 25.0	18 12.5	19 0.0
20	11 15.0	12 40.0	13 25.0	14 10.0	15 0.0	15 30.0	16 5.0	17 40.0	18 30.0	19 20.0	20 10.0	20 0.0
21	11 22.5	12 15.0	13 0.0	14 0.0	14 52.5	15 45.0	16 37.5	17 30.0	18 22.5	19 15.0	20 7.5	21 0.0
22	11 55.0	12 5.0	13 15.0	14 0.0	15 35.0	16 30.0	17 25.0	18 20.0	19 15.0	20 10.0	21 5.0	22 0.0
23	12 27.5	13 20.0	14 22.5	15 20.0	16 15.0	17 10.0	18 12.5	19 10.0	20 7.5	21 5.0	22 2.5	23 0.0
24	13 0.0	14 0.0	15 0.0	16 0.0	17 0.0	18 0.0	19 0.0	20 0.0	21 0.0	22 0.0	23 0.0	24 0.0
6	0 2.5	0 3.5	0 3.7	0 4.0	0 4.2	0 4.5	0 4.7	0 5.0	0 5.2	0 5.5	0 5.7	0 6.0
12	0 6.5	0 7.6	0 7.5	0 8.0	0 8.5	0 9.0	0 9.5	0 10.0	0 10.5	0 11.0	0 11.5	0 12.0
18	0 9.7	0 10.5	0 11.2	0 12.0	0 12.7	0 13.5	0 14.2	0 15.0	0 15.7	0 16.5	0 17.2	0 18.0
24	0 13.0	0 14.0	0 15.0	0 16.0	0 17.0	0 18.0	0 19.0	0 20.0	0 21.0	0 22.0	0 23.0	0 24.0
30	0 16.2	0 17.5	0 18.7	0 20.0	0 21.2	0 22.5	0 23.7	0 25.0	0 26.2	0 27.5	0 28.7	0 30.0
36	0 19.5	0 21.0	0 22.5	0 24.0	0 25.5	0 27.0	0 28.5	0 30.0	0 31.5	0 33.0	0 34.5	0 36.0
42	0 22.7	0 24.5	0 26.2	0 28.0	0 29.7	0 31.5	0 33.2	0 35.0	0 36.7	0 38.5	0 40.2	0 42.0
48	0 26.0	0 28.0	0 30.0	0 32.0	0 34.0	0 36.0	0 38.0	0 40.0	0 42.0	0 44.0	0 46.0	0 48.0
54	0 29.2	0 31.5	0 33.7	0 36.0	0 38.2	0 40.5	0 42.7	0 45.0	0 47.2	0 49.5	0 51.7	0 54.0

Daily Difference of Declination in Minutes.

every six Seconds.

TABLE XIII.

Declination to any Meridian, and to any Time under that
 being Proportional Parts of the daily Difference of the Sun's
 every five Minutes in the Hour; and to every Degree, and fif-
 ty Minute.

19.0	0 10.2	0 11.7	0 13.1	0 11.6	0 1.0	0 17.5
11.2	0 11.7	0 13.4	0 15.0	0 16.7	0 16.5	0 20.0
12.5	0 13.1	0 15.0	0 15.9	0 18.7	0 20.6	0 22.5
13.7	0 14.6	0 16.7	0 18.7	0 20.8	0 22.9	0 25.0
15.0	0 16.0	0 18.3	0 20.6	0 22.9	0 25.2	0 27.5
16.2	0 17.5	0 20.0	0 22.5	0 25.0	0 27.5	0 30.0
17.5	0 19.0	0 21.7	0 24.4	0 27.1	0 29.0	0 32.5
18.7	0 20.4	0 23.3	0 26.2	0 29.2	0 32.1	0 35.0
20.0	0 21.5	0 25.0	0 28.1	0 31.2	0 34.4	0 37.5
21.2	0 23.3	0 26.7	0 30.3	0 33.3	0 36.7	0 40.0
22.5	0 24.8	0 28.3	0 31.9	0 35.4	0 39.0	0 42.5
23.7	0 26.2	0 30.0	0 33.7	0 37.5	0 41.1	0 45.0
25.0	0 27.7	0 31.7	0 35.6	0 39.6	0 43.5	0 47.5
26.2	0 29.2	0 33.3	0 37.5	0 41.7	0 45.9	0 50.0
27.5	0 30.6	0 35.0	0 39.4	0 43.7	0 48.1	0 52.5
28.7	0 32.1	0 36.7	0 41.2	0 45.8	0 50.4	0 55.0
30.0	0 33.5	0 38.3	0 43.1	0 47.9	0 52.7	0 57.5
	0 35.0	0 40.0	0 45.0	0 50.0	0 58.0	1 0.0
0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2
0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.5
0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.7
0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0
0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2
0 0.7	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2	0 1.4	0 1.5
0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.2	0 1.3	0 1.5	0 1.6	0 1.8
0 1.0	0 1.2	0 1.3	0 1.5	0 1.7	0 1.9	0 2.0
0 1.1	0 1.3	0 1.5	0 1.7	0 1.8	0 2.1	0 2.2

TABLE XIV.

A TABLE
OF
THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION.

Days.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May.		June.		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Days
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	18	46	20	52	22	47	0	41	2	32	4	35	6	39	8	44	10	30	12	28	14	24	16	28	1
2	18	50	21	04	22	51	0	44	3	36	4	39	6	43	8	48	10	44	12	32	14	28	16	32	2
3	18	55	21	06	22	55	0	48	2	40	4	43	6	47	8	51	10	47	12	35	14	32	16	36	3
4	18	59	21	10	22	58	0	52	0	43	4	47	6	51	8	55	10	51	12	39	14	36	16	41	4
5	19	03	21	14	23	02	0	55	2	47	4	51	6	55	8	59	10	54	12	43	14	40	16	45	5
6	19	08	21	18	23	06	0	59	2	51	4	55	6	59	9	03	10	58	12	46	14	44	16	50	6
7	19	12	21	22	23	10	1	03	2	54	4	59	7	04	9	07	11	02	12	50	14	48	16	54	7
8	19	17	21	26	23	13	1	06	2	59	5	03	7	08	9	11	11	05	12	54	14	52	16	58	8
9	19	21	21	30	23	17	1	10	3	03	5	07	7	12	9	15	11	09	12	57	14	56	17	03	9
10	19	25	21	34	23	21	1	14	3	07	5	12	7	16	9	18	11	12	13	01	15	00	17	07	10
11	19	30	21	38	23	24	1	17	3	11	5	16	7	20	9	22	11	16	13	05	15	04	17	11	11
12	19	34	21	42	23	28	1	21	3	14	5	20	7	24	9	26	11	20	13	08	15	08	17	15	12
13	19	38	21	46	23	32	1	25	3	18	5	24	7	28	9	30	11	23	13	12	15	12	17	20	13
14	19	43	21	50	23	35	1	28	3	22	5	28	7	32	9	33	11	27	13	16	15	16	17	25	14
15	19	47	21	54	23	39	1	32	3	26	5	32	7	36	9	37	11	30	13	19	15	20	17	29	15
16	19	51	21	58	23	43	1	36	3	30	5	36	7	40	9	41	11	34	13	23	15	24	17	34	16
17	19	55	22	02	23	46	1	39	3	34	5	41	7	44	9	45	11	38	13	27	15	29	17	38	17
18	20	00	22	06	23	50	1	43	3	38	5	45	7	48	9	48	11	41	13	31	15	33	17	42	18
19	20	04	22	09	23	54	1	47	3	42	5	49	7	52	9	52	11	45	13	34	15	37	17	47	19
20	20	08	22	13	23	57	1	51	3	46	5	53	7	56	9	56	11	48	13	38	15	41	17	51	20
21	20	12	22	17	0	01	1	54	3	50	5	57	8	00	10	00	11	52	13	42	15	45	17	56	21
22	20	17	22	21	0	05	1	58	3	54	6	01	8	04	10	03	11	56	13	46	15	49	18	00	22
23	20	21	22	25	0	08	2	02	3	58	6	06	8	08	10	07	11	59	13	49	15	54	18	05	23
24	20	25	22	28	0	12	2	06	4	02	8	10	8	12	10	11	12	03	13	53	15	58	18	09	24
25	20	29	22	32	0	15	2	09	4	06	6	14	8	16	10	14	12	06	13	57	15	02	18	13	25
26	20	33	22	36	0	19	2	13	4	10	6	18	8	20	10	18	12	10	14	01	16	06	18	18	26
27	20	38	22	40	0	23	2	17	3	14	6	22	8	24	10	22	12	14	11	05	16	11	18	22	27
28	20	42	22	44	0	26	2	21	4	18	6	26	8	28	10	25	12	17	14	09	16	15	18	27	28
29	20	46			0	30	2	24	4	22	6	30	8	32	10	29	12	21	14	12	16	19	18	31	29
30	20	50			0	34	2	28	4	26	6	34	8	36	10	33	12	24	14	16	16	24	18	36	30
31	20	54			0	37			30		8	40		38	10	36		14	20			18	40		31

This table is sufficiently exact for finding when any star comes to the meridian, in order to obtain the latitude, but in all calculations for determining the true apparent time, the sun's right ascension must be taken out of the Nautical Almanack, as it is there calculated to a greater degree of accuracy. If the Sun's right ascension be wanted in degrees, it is readily found by converting time into degrees, by means of Table XVI.

TABLE XV.

ensions and Declinations of the principal fixed Stars, adapted to the Beginning of the Year 1810.

The Stars.	Right Ascension in			Declination.	Ann. Var.
	Time.	Ann. Var.	Degrees.		
	h m s.	Sec.	° ' "		
.....	0 3 27	+ 3.06	0 51 45	14 7 46	+20 0
.....	0 29 55	3.31	7 28 45	55 29 23	+19.51
.....	0 54 29	12.89	13 37 15	88 18 08	+19 6
.....	0 59 07	3.30	14 46 45	34 37 23	+19. 4
.....	1 52 18	3.62	28 4 36	41 24 29	+17.80
.....	1 56 29	3.34	29 7 13	22 33 34	+17. 5
.....	2 52 23	3.12	43 5 45	3 20 28	+14 6
.....	2 55 52	3.25	43 58 0	40 12 52	+13. 4
.....	3 36 13	3.55	53 3 15	27 28 22	+12. 0
.....	4 9 01	3.39	62 15 15	15 9 8	+ 8 60
.....	1 25 02	3.42	66 15 30	16 7 8	+ 8. 1
.....	5 2 41	4.41	75 40 18	45 47 41	+ 5. 0
.....	5 14 57	3.21	78 44 15	6 10 3	+ 4 0
.....	5 44 53	3.24	86 13 15	7 21 41	+ 1. 4
.....	7 22 27	3.85	110 36 45	5 17 31	- 6 9
.....	7 29 21	3.14	112 20 15	42 14	- 7 5
.....	7 33 40	3.69	113 25 0	28 22 29	- 7. 9
.....	8 48 3	3.24	132 0 15	12 35 12	-13.30
.....	9 58 11	3.20	149 33 30	12 5 59	-17. 2
.....	10 50 18	3.71	162 34 30	5 23 51	-19 10
.....	10 51 54	3.82	162 58 30	62 46 31	-19 14
.....	12 45 43	2.89	191 26 0	5 9 11	-19 69
.....	13 40 2	2.39	205 0 36	10 36 1	-18. 1
.....	14 6 30	2.72	211 39 4	20 0 14	-19 1
.....	14 45 47	2.63	221 26 45	27 52 41	-15.67
.....	15 26 38	2.53	231 39 30	27 27 44	-12. 4

TABLE XVI.

For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary.												D	M	M
D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	M	S
10	4	61	4.4	121	8.4	181	12.4	241	16.4	301	20.4	0	15	1
20	8	62	4.8	122	8.8	182	12.8	242	16.8	302	20.8	0	30	2
30	12	63	4.12	123	8.12	183	12.12	243	16.12	303	20.12	0	15	3
40	16	64	4.16	124	8.16	184	12.16	244	16.16	304	20.16	1	0	4
50	20	65	4.20	125	8.20	185	12.20	245	16.20	305	20.20	1	15	5
60	24	66	4.24	126	8.24	186	12.24	246	16.24	306	20.24	1	30	6
70	28	67	4.28	127	8.28	187	12.28	247	16.28	307	20.28	1	45	7
80	32	68	4.32	128	8.32	188	12.32	248	16.32	308	20.32	2	0	8
90	36	69	4.36	129	8.36	189	12.36	249	16.36	309	20.36	2	15	9
100	40	70	4.40	130	8.40	190	12.40	250	16.40	310	20.40	2	30	10
110	44	71	4.44	131	8.44	191	12.44	251	16.44	311	20.44	2	45	11
120	48	72	4.48	132	8.48	192	12.48	252	16.48	312	20.48	3	0	12
130	52	73	4.52	133	8.52	193	12.52	253	16.52	313	20.52	3	15	13
140	56	74	4.56	134	8.56	194	12.56	254	16.56	314	20.56	3	30	14
151	0	75	5.0	135	9.0	195	13.0	255	17.0	315	21.0	3	45	15
161	4	76	5.4	136	9.4	196	13.4	256	17.4	316	21.4	4	0	16
171	8	77	5.8	137	9.8	197	13.8	257	17.8	317	21.8	4	15	17
181	12	78	5.12	138	9.12	198	13.12	258	17.12	318	21.12	4	30	18
191	16	79	5.16	139	9.16	199	13.16	259	17.16	319	21.16	4	45	19
201	20	80	5.20	140	9.20	200	13.20	260	17.20	320	21.20	5	0	20
211	24	81	5.24	141	9.24	201	13.24	261	17.24	321	21.24	5	15	21
221	28	82	5.28	142	9.28	202	13.28	262	17.28	322	21.28	5	30	22
231	32	83	5.32	143	9.32	203	13.32	263	17.32	323	21.32	5	45	23
241	36	84	5.36	144	9.36	204	13.36	264	17.36	324	21.36	6	0	24
251	40	85	5.40	145	9.40	205	13.40	265	17.40	325	21.40	6	15	25
261	44	86	5.44	146	9.44	206	13.44	266	17.44	326	21.44	6	30	26
271	48	87	5.48	147	9.48	207	13.48	267	17.48	327	21.48	6	45	27
281	52	88	5.52	148	9.52	208	13.52	268	17.52	328	21.52	7	0	28
291	56	89	5.56	149	9.56	209	13.56	269	17.56	329	21.56	7	15	29
302	0	90	6.0	150	10.0	210	14.0	270	18.0	330	22.0	7	30	30
312	4	91	6.4	151	10.4	211	14.4	271	18.4	331	22.4	7	45	31
322	8	92	6.8	152	10.8	212	14.8	272	18.8	332	22.8	8	0	32
332	12	93	6.12	153	10.12	213	14.12	273	18.12	333	22.12	8	15	33
342	16	94	6.16	154	10.16	214	14.16	274	18.16	334	22.16	8	30	34
352	20	95	6.20	155	10.20	215	14.20	275	18.20	335	22.20	8	45	35
362	24	96	6.24	156	10.24	216	14.24	276	18.24	336	22.24	9	0	36
372	28	97	6.28	157	10.28	217	14.28	277	18.28	337	22.28	9	15	37
382	32	98	6.32	158	10.32	218	14.32	278	18.32	338	22.32	9	30	38
392	36	99	6.36	159	10.36	219	14.36	279	18.36	339	22.36	9	45	39
402	40	100	6.40	160	10.40	220	14.40	280	18.40	340	22.40	10	0	40
412	44	101	6.44	161	10.44	221	14.44	281	18.44	341	22.44	10	15	41
422	48	102	6.48	162	10.48	222	14.48	282	18.48	342	22.48	10	30	42
432	52	103	6.52	163	10.52	223	14.52	283	18.52	343	22.52	10	45	43
442	56	104	6.56	164	10.56	224	14.56	284	18.56	344	22.56	11	0	44
453	0	105	7.0	165	11.0	225	15.0	285	19.0	345	23.0	11	15	45
463	4	106	7.4	166	11.4	226	15.4	286	19.4	346	23.4	11	30	46
473	8	107	7.8	167	11.8	227	15.8	287	19.8	347	23.8	11	45	47
483	12	108	7.12	168	11.12	228	15.12	288	19.12	348	23.12	12	0	48
493	16	109	7.16	169	11.16	229	15.16	289	19.16	349	23.16	12	15	49
503	20	110	7.20	170	11.20	230	15.20	290	19.20	350	23.20	12	30	50
513	24	111	7.24	171	11.24	231	15.24	291	19.24	351	23.24	12	45	51
523	28	112	7.28	172	11.28	232	15.28	292	19.28	352	23.28	13	0	52
533	32	113	7.32	173	11.32	233	15.32	293	19.32	353	23.32	13	15	53
543	36	114	7.36	174	11.36	234	15.36	294	19.36	354	23.36	13	30	54
553	40	115	7.40	175	11.40	235	15.40	295	19.40	355	23.40	13	45	55
563	44	116	7.44	176	11.44	236	15.44	296	19.44	356	23.44	14	0	56
573	48	117	7.48	177	11.48	237	15.48	297	19.48	357	23.48	14	15	57
583	52	118	7.52	178	11.52	238	15.52	298	19.52	358	23.52	14	30	58
593	56	119	7.56	179	11.56	239	15.56	299	19.56	359	23.56	14	45	59
604	0	120	8.0	180	12.0	240	16.0	300	20.0	360	24.0	15	0	60

TABLE XVII.

Time of the Moon's Passage over the Meridian of Greenwich
 the Time of its Passage over any other Meridian

Variation of the Moon's passing the Meridian.

											Time from ☾ Southings
46'	48'	50'	52'	54'	56'	58'	60'	62'	64'	66'	
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	H. M.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 20
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0 40
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1 0
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1 20
3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	1 40
4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	2 0
5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	2 20
5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	2 40
6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	3 0
6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	3 20
7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	3 40
8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	4 0
8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	4 20
9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	4 40
10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14	5 0
10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	5 20
11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	5 40
11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	6 0
12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	6 20
13	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	6 40
13	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	7 0
14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	7 20
15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	20	21	7 40
16	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	8 0

TABLE XVIII.

Decimals to every Minute in Twelve Hours.

M.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0		0834	1667	2500	3333	4167	5000	5833	6667	7500	8333	9167
1	.0013	0846	1680	2513	3346	4180	5013	5846	6680	7513	8346	9180
2	.0024	0861	1695	2528	3361	4195	5028	5861	6695	7528	8361	9195
3	.0042	0875	1709	2542	3375	4209	5042	5875	6709	7542	8375	9209
4	.0055	0888	1722	2555	3388	4222	5055	5888	6722	7555	8388	9222
5	.0063	0890	1730	2563	3400	4236	5067	5902	6736	7567	8400	9236
6	.0081	0916	1740	2585	3416	4250	5081	5916	6750	7581	8416	9250
7	.0097	0930	1751	2597	3431	4264	5097	5930	6764	7597	8431	9264
8	.0111	0944	1778	2611	3444	4278	5111	5944	6778	7611	8444	9278
9	.0125	0958	1792	2625	3458	4292	5125	5958	6792	7625	8458	9292
10	.0139	0972	1806	2639	3472	4306	5139	5972	6806	7639	8472	9306
11	.0152	0985	1819	2652	3485	4319	5151	5985	6819	7652	8485	9319
12	.0167	1000	1834	2667	3500	4334	5167	6000	6834	7667	8500	9334
13	.0181	1014	1848	2681	3514	4348	5181	6014	6848	7681	8514	9348
14	.0195	1027	1861	2694	3527	4361	5194	6027	6861	7694	8527	9361
15	.0208	1041	1875	2708	3541	4375	5208	6041	6875	7708	8541	9375
16	.0222	1055	1889	2722	3555	4389	5222	6055	6889	7722	8555	9389
17	.0236	1069	1903	2736	3569	4403	5236	6069	6903	7736	8569	9403
18	.0250	1083	1917	2750	3583	4417	5250	6083	6917	7750	8583	9417
19	.0264	1097	1931	2764	3597	4431	5264	6097	6931	7764	8597	9431
20	.0278	1111	1945	2778	3611	4445	5278	6111	6945	7778	8611	9445
21	.0292	1125	1959	2792	3625	4459	5292	6125	6959	7792	8625	9459
22	.0306	1139	1973	2806	3639	4473	5306	6139	6973	7806	8639	9473
23	.0319	1152	1986	2819	3652	4486	5319	6152	6986	7819	8652	9486
24	.0333	1166	2000	2833	3666	4500	5333	6166	7000	7833	8666	9500
25	.0347	1180	2014	2847	3680	4514	5347	6180	7014	7847	8680	9514
26	.0361	1194	2028	2861	3694	4528	5361	6194	7028	7861	8694	9528
27	.0375	1208	2042	2875	3708	4542	5375	6208	7042	7875	8708	9542
28	.0389	1222	2056	2889	3722	4556	5389	6222	7056	7889	8722	9556
29	.0403	1236	2070	2903	3736	4570	5403	6236	7070	7903	8736	9570
30	.0417	1250	2084	2917	3750	4584	5417	6250	7084	7917	8750	9584
31	.0431	1264	2098	2931	3764	4598	5431	6264	7098	7931	8764	9598
32	.0444	1277	2111	2944	3777	4611	5444	6277	7111	7944	8777	9611
33	.0458	1291	2125	2958	3791	4625	5458	6291	7125	7958	8791	9625
34	.0472	1305	2139	2972	3805	4639	5472	6305	7139	7972	8805	9639
35	.0486	1319	2153	2986	3819	4653	5486	6319	7153	7986	8819	9653
36	.0500	1333	2167	3000	3833	4667	5500	6333	7167	8000	8833	9667
37	.0514	1347	2181	3014	3847	4681	5514	6347	7181	8014	8847	9681
38	.0528	1361	2195	3028	3861	4695	5528	6361	7195	8028	8861	9695
39	.0542	1375	2209	3042	3875	4709	5542	6375	7209	8042	8875	9709
40	.0556	1389	2223	3056	3889	4723	5556	6389	7223	8056	8889	9723
41	.0569	1402	2236	3069	3902	4736	5569	6402	7236	8069	8902	9736
42	.0583	1416	2250	3083	3916	4750	5583	6416	7250	8083	8916	9750
43	.0597	1430	2264	3097	3930	4764	5597	6430	7264	8097	8930	9764
44	.0611	1444	2278	3111	3944	4778	5611	6444	7278	8111	8944	9778
45	.0625	1458	2292	3125	3958	4792	5625	6458	7292	8125	8958	9792
46	.0639	1472	2306	3139	3972	4806	5639	6472	7306	8139	8972	9806
47	.0653	1486	2320	3153	3986	4820	5653	6486	7320	8153	8986	9820
48	.0667	1500	2334	3167	4000	4834	5667	6500	7334	8167	8999	9834
49	.0681	1514	2348	3181	4014	4848	5681	6514	7348	8181	9014	9848
50	.0694	1527	2361	3194	4027	4861	5694	6527	7361	8194	9027	9861
51	.0708	1541	2375	4008	4041	4875	5708	6541	7375	8208	9041	9875
52	.0722	1555	2389	4022	4055	4889	5722	6555	7389	8222	9055	9889
53	.0736	1569	2403	4036	4069	4903	5736	6569	7403	8236	9069	9903
54	.0750	1583	2417	4050	4083	4917	5750	6583	7417	8250	9083	9917
55	.0764	1597	2431	4064	4097	4931	5764	6597	7431	8264	9097	9931
56	.0778	1611	2445	4078	4111	4945	5778	6611	7445	8278	9111	9945
57	.0792	1625	2459	4092	4125	4959	5792	6625	7459	8292	9125	9959
58	.0806	1639	2473	4106	4139	4973	5806	6639	7473	8306	9139	9973

TABLE XIX. AMPLITUDES.

	414	15	519	7	618	619	720	821	922	1023	1124	1225	1326	1427	1528	1629	1730	1831	1932	2033	2134	2235	2336	2437	2538	2639	2740	2841	2942	3043	3144	3245	3346	3447	3548	3649	3750	3851	3952	4053	4154	4255	4356	4457	4558	4659	4760	4861	4962	5063	5164	5265	5366	5467	5568	5669	5770	5871	5972	6073	6174	6275	6376	6477	6578	6679	6780	6881	6982	7083	7184	7285	7386	7487	7588	7689	7790	7891	7992	8093	8194	8295	8396	8497	8598	8699	8700	8801	8902	9003	9104	9205	9306	9407	9508	9609	9710	9811	9912	10013	10114	10215	10316	10417	10518	10619	10720	10821	10922	11023	11124	11225	11326	11427	11528	11629	11730	11831	11932	12033	12134	12235	12336	12437	12538	12639	12740	12841	12942	13043	13144	13245	13346	13447	13548	13649	13750	13851	13952	14053	14154	14255	14356	14457	14558	14659	14760	14861	14962	15063	15164	15265	15366	15467	15568	15669	15770	15871	15972	16073	16174	16275	16376	16477	16578	16679	16780	16881	16982	17083	17184	17285	17386	17487	17588	17689	17790	17891	17992	18093	18194	18295	18396	18497	18598	18699	18700	18801	18902	19003	19104	19205	19306	19407	19508	19609	19710	19811	19912	20013	20114	20215	20316	20417	20518	20619	20720	20821	20922	21023	21124	21225	21326	21427	21528	21629	21730	21831	21932	22033	22134	22235	22336	22437	22538	22639	22740	22841	22942	23043	23144	23245	23346	23447	23548	23649	23750	23851	23952	24053	24154	24255	24356	24457	24558	24659	24760	24861	24962	25063	25164	25265	25366	25467	25568	25669	25770	25871	25972	26073	26174	26275	26376	26477	26578	26679	26780	26881	26982	27083	27184	27285	27386	27487	27588	27689	27790	27891	27992	28093	28194	28295	28396	28497	28598	28699	28700	28801	28902	29003	29104	29205	29306	29407	29508	29609	29710	29811	29912	30013	30114	30215	30316	30417	30518	30619	30720	30821	30922	31023	31124	31225	31326	31427	31528	31629	31730	31831	31932	32033	32134	32235	32336	32437	32538	32639	32740	32841	32942	33043	33144	33245	33346	33447	33548	33649	33750	33851	33952	34053	34154	34255	34356	34457	34558	34659	34760	34861	34962	35063	35164	35265	35366	35467	35568	35669	35770	35871	35972	36073	36174	36275	36376	36477	36578	36679	36780	36881	36982	37083	37184	37285	37386	37487	37588	37689	37790	37891	37992	38093	38194	38295	38396	38497	38598	38699	38700	38801	38902	39003	39104	39205	39306	39407	39508	39609	39710	39811	39912	40013	40114	40215	40316	40417	40518	40619	40720	40821	40922	41023	41124	41225	41326	41427	41528	41629	41730	41831	41932	42033	42134	42235	42336	42437	42538	42639	42740	42841	42942	43043	43144	43245	43346	43447	43548	43649	43750	43851	43952	44053	44154	44255	44356	44457	44558	44659	44760	44861	44962	45063	45164	45265	45366	45467	45568	45669	45770	45871	45972	46073	46174	46275	46376	46477	46578	46679	46780	46881	46982	47083	47184	47285	47386	47487	47588	47689	47790	47891	47992	48093	48194	48295	48396	48497	48598	48699	48700	48801	48902	49003	49104	49205	49306	49407	49508	49609	49710	49811	49912	50013	50114	50215	50316	50417	50518	50619	50720	50821	50922	51023	51124	51225	51326	51427	51528	51629	51730	51831	51932	52033	52134	52235	52336	52437	52538	52639	52740	52841	52942	53043	53144	53245	53346	53447	53548	53649	53750	53851	53952	54053	54154	54255	54356	54457	54558	54659	54760	54861	54962	55063	55164	55265	55366	55467	55568	55669	55770	55871	55972	56073	56174	56275	56376	56477	56578	56679	56780	56881	56982	57083	57184	57285	57386	57487	57588	57689	57790	57891	57992	58093	58194	58295	58396	58497	58598	58699	58700	58801	58902	59003	59104	59205	59306	59407	59508	59609	59710	59811	59912	60013	60114	60215	60316	60417	60518	60619	60720	60821	60922	61023	61124	61225	61326	61427	61528	61629	61730	61831	61932	62033	62134	62235	62336	62437	62538	62639	62740	62841	62942	63043	63144	63245	63346	63447	63548	63649	63750	63851	63952	64053	64154	64255	64356	64457	64558	64659	64760	64861	64962	65063	65164	65265	65366	65467	65568	65669	65770	65871	65972	66073	66174	66275	66376	66477	66578	66679	66780	66881	66982	67083	67184	67285	67386	67487	67588	67689	67790	67891	67992	68093	68194	68295	68396	68497	68598	68699	68700	68801	68902	69003	69104	69205	69306	69407	69508	69609	69710	69811	69912	70013	70114	70215	70316	70417	70518	70619	70720	70821	70922	71023	71124	71225	71326	71427	71528	71629	71730	71831	71932	72033	72134	72235	72336	72437	72538	72639	72740	72841	72942	73043	73144	73245	73346	73447	73548	73649	73750	73851	73952	74053	74154	74255	74356	74457	74558	74659	74760	74861	74962	75063	75164	75265	75366	75467	75568	75669	75770	75871	75972	76073	76174	76275	76376	76477	76578	76679	76780	76881	76982	77083	77184	77285	77386	77487	77588	77689	77790	77891	77992	78093	78194	78295	78396	78497	78598	78699	78700	78801	78902	79003	79104	79205	79306	79407	79508	79609	79710	79811	79912	80013	80114	80215	80316	80417	80518	80619	80720	80821	80922	81023	81124	81225	81326	81427	81528	81629	81730	81831	81932	82033	82134	82235	82336	82437	82538	82639	82740	82841	82942	83043	83144	83245	83346	83447	83548	83649	83750	83851	83952	84053	84154	84255	84356	84457	84558	84659	84760	84861	84962	85063	85164	85265	85366	85467	85568	85669	85770	85871	85972	86073	86174	86275	86376	86477	86578	86679	86780	86881	86982	87083	87184	87285	87386	87487	87588	87689	87790	87891	87992	88093	88194	88295	88396	88497	88598	88699	88700	88801	88902	89003	89104	89205	89306	89407	89508	89609	89710	89811	89912	90013	90114	90215	90316	90417	90518	90619	90720	90821	90922	91023	91124	91225	91326	91427	91528	91629	91730	91831	91932	92033	92134	92235	92336	92437	92538	92639	92740	92841	92942	93043	93144	93245	93346	93447	93548	93649	93750	93851	93952	94053	94154	94255	94356	94457	94558	94659	94760	94861	94962	95063	95164	95265	95366	95467	95568	95669	95770	95871	95972	96073	96174	96275	96376	96477	96578	96679	96780	96881	96982	97083	97184	97285	97386	97487	97588	97689	97790	97891	97992	98093	98194	98295	98396	98497	98598	98699	98700	98801	98902	99003	99104	99205	99306	99407	99508	99609	99710	99811	99912	100013	100114	100215	100316	100417	100518	100619	100720	100821	100922	101023	101124	101225	101326	101427	101528	101629	101730	101831	101932	102033	102134	102235	102336	102437	102538	102639	102740	102841	102942	103043	103144	103245	103346	103447	103548	103649	103750	103851	103952	104053	104154	104255	104356	104457	104558	104659	104760	104861	104962	105063	105164	105265	105366	105467	105568	105669	105770	105871	105972	106073	106174	106275	106376	106477	106578	106679	106780	106881	106982	107083	107184	107285	107386	107487	107588	107689	107790	107891	107992	108093	108194	108295	108396	108497	108598	108699	108700	108801	108902	109003	109104	109205	109306	109407	109508	109609	109710	109811	109912	110013	110114	110215	110316	110417	110518	110619	110720	110821	110922	111023	111124	111225	111326	111427	111528	111629	111730	111831	111932	112033	112134	112235	112336	112437	112538	112639	112740	112841	112942	113043	113144	113245	113346	113447	113548	113649	113750	113851	113952	114053	114154	114255	114356	114457	114558	114659	114760	114861	114962	115063	115164	115265	115366	115467	115568	115669	115770	115871	115972	116073	116174	116275	116376	116477	116578	116679	116780	116881	116982	117083	117184	117285	117386	117487	117588	117689	117790	117891	117992	118093	118194	118295	118396	118497	118598	118699	118700	118801	118902	119003	119104	119205	119306	119407	119508	119609	119710	119811	119912	120013	120114	120215	120316	120417	120518	120619	120720	120821	120922	121023	121124	121225	121326	121427	121528	121629	121730	121831	121932	122033
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TABLE XIX. AMPLITUDES.

DECLINATION IN DEGREES.																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.
1.12	2.25	3.37	4.50	6.02	7.15	8.27	9.40	10.53	12.05	13.18	14.31	15.43	16.56	18.11	19.25	20.39	21.53	23.07	24.22	25.37	26.52	28.06	29.21	30.35
1.13	2.27	3.40	4.53	6.06	7.20	8.33	9.47	11.00	12.14	13.28	14.41	15.55	17.11	18.25	19.40	20.55	22.10	23.25	24.41	25.57	27.13	28.28	29.43	30.58
1.14	2.28	3.43	4.57	6.11	7.25	8.40	9.54	11.09	12.24	13.39	14.54	16.09	17.24	18.39	19.55	21.11	22.27	23.44	25.01	26.18	27.35	28.53	29.70	30.86
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15	7.31	8.47	10.02	11.18	12.33	13.49	15.05	16.22	17.38	18.55	20.12	21.29	22.47	23.64	24.82	26.01	27.19	28.38	29.56	30.74
1.16	2.32	3.48	5.03	6.19	7.37	8.54	10.10	11.27	12.44	14.01	15.18	16.35	17.53	19.10	20.28	21.47	22.65	23.84	25.03	26.23	27.42	28.62	29.81	31.01
1.17	2.34	3.52	5.07	6.23	7.40	9.00	10.17	11.35	12.53	14.11	15.29	16.47	17.65	18.84	20.03	21.22	22.42	23.62	24.82	26.03	27.23	28.44	29.64	30.85
1.18	2.37	3.55	5.13	6.28	7.45	9.05	10.23	11.42	13.01	14.20	15.39	16.58	17.77	18.97	20.17	21.37	22.57	23.78	24.98	26.19	27.40	28.61	29.82	31.03
1.19	2.39	3.57	5.16	6.31	7.48	9.08	10.27	11.47	13.06	14.26	15.46	16.66	17.86	19.07	20.27	21.48	22.68	23.89	25.10	26.31	27.52	28.73	29.94	31.15
1.20	2.41	3.59	5.19	6.34	7.51	9.11	10.31	11.51	13.11	14.31	15.51	16.72	17.92	19.13	20.34	21.55	22.76	23.97	25.18	26.39	27.60	28.81	30.02	31.23
1.21	2.42	4.00	5.23	6.37	7.54	9.14	10.35	11.55	13.15	14.36	15.56	16.77	17.98	19.19	20.40	21.61	22.82	24.03	25.24	26.45	27.66	28.87	30.08	31.29
1.22	2.44	4.02	5.26	6.40	7.57	9.17	10.38	11.58	13.18	14.39	15.59	16.80	18.01	19.22	20.43	21.64	22.85	24.06	25.27	26.48	27.69	28.90	30.11	31.32
1.23	2.47	4.05	5.29	6.43	7.60	9.20	10.42	12.02	13.22	14.43	15.63	16.84	18.05	19.26	20.47	21.68	22.89	24.10	25.31	26.52	27.73	28.94	30.15	31.36
1.24	2.49	4.07	5.32	6.46	7.63	9.23	10.45	12.05	13.25	14.46	15.66	16.87	18.08	19.29	20.50	21.71	22.92	24.13	25.34	26.55	27.76	28.97	30.18	31.39
1.25	2.50	4.10	5.35	6.49	7.66	9.26	10.48	12.08	13.28	14.49	15.69	16.90	18.11	19.32	20.53	21.74	22.95	24.16	25.37	26.58	27.79	28.99	30.20	31.41
1.26	2.53	4.13	5.38	6.52	7.69	9.29	10.51	12.11	13.31	14.52	15.72	16.93	18.14	19.35	20.56	21.77	22.98	24.19	25.40	26.61	27.82	29.03	30.24	31.45
1.27	2.55	4.16	5.41	6.55	7.72	9.32	10.54	12.14	13.34	14.55	15.75	16.96	18.17	19.38	20.59	21.80	23.01	24.22	25.43	26.64	27.85	29.06	30.27	31.48
1.28	2.56	4.24	5.52	6.63	7.80	9.35	10.57	12.17	13.37	14.58	15.78	16.99	18.20	19.41	20.62	21.83	23.04	24.25	25.46	26.67	27.88	29.09	30.30	31.51
1.30	2.59	4.29	5.59	6.68	7.85	9.40	10.62	12.22	13.42	14.63	15.83	17.04	18.25	19.46	20.67	21.88	23.09	24.30	25.51	26.72	27.93	29.14	30.35	31.56
1.31	3.00	4.35	5.66	6.75	7.90	9.43	10.65	12.25	13.45	14.66	15.86	17.07	18.28	19.49	20.70	21.91	23.12	24.33	25.54	26.75	27.96	29.17	30.38	31.59
1.32	3.02	4.37	5.68	6.77	7.92	9.45	10.67	12.27	13.47	14.68	15.88	17.09	18.30	19.51	20.72	21.93	23.14	24.35	25.56	26.77	27.98	29.19	30.40	31.61
1.33	3.04	4.40	5.71	6.80	7.95	9.48	10.70	12.30	13.50	14.71	15.91	17.12	18.33	19.54	20.75	21.96	23.17	24.38	25.59	26.80	28.01	29.22	30.43	31.64
1.35	3.11	4.46	5.77	6.86	8.01	9.54	10.76	12.36	13.56	14.77	15.97	17.18	18.39	19.60	20.81	22.02	23.23	24.44	25.65	26.86	28.07	29.28	30.49	31.70
1.37	3.15	4.53	5.83	6.92	8.07	9.60	10.82	12.42	13.62	14.83	16.03	17.24	18.45	19.66	20.87	22.08	23.29	24.50	25.71	26.92	28.13	29.34	30.55	31.76
1.39	3.19	4.59	5.89	6.98	8.13	9.66	10.88	12.48	13.68	14.89	16.09	17.30	18.51	19.72	20.93	22.14	23.35	24.56	25.77	26.98	28.19	29.40	30.61	31.82
1.42	3.24	5.07	5.94	7.05	8.20	9.73	10.95	12.55	13.75	14.96	16.16	17.37	18.58	19.79	21.00	22.21	23.42	24.63	25.84	27.05	28.26	29.47	30.68	31.89
1.45	3.29	5.14	6.01	7.12	8.27	9.80	11.02	12.62	13.82	15.03	16.24	17.45	18.66	19.87	21.08	22.29	23.50	24.71	25.92	27.13	28.34	29.55	30.76	31.97
1.47	3.35	5.22	6.09	7.20	8.35	9.88	11.10	12.70	13.90	15.11	16.32	17.53	18.74	19.95	21.16	22.37	23.58	24.79	25.99	27.20	28.41	29.62	30.83	32.04
1.50	3.40	5.31	6.18	7.29	8.44	9.97	11.19	12.79	13.99	15.20	16.41	17.62	18.83	20.04	21.25	22.46	23.67	24.88	26.09	27.30	28.51	29.72	30.93	32.14
1.53	3.47	5.40	6.27	7.38	8.53	10.06	11.28	12.87	14.07	15.28	16.49	17.70	18.91	20.12	21.33	22.54	23.75	24.96	26.17	27.38	28.59	29.80	31.01	32.22
1.57	3.53	5.50	6.39	7.47	8.62	10.15	11.37	12.96	14.16	15.37	16.58	17.79	18.99	20.20	21.41	22.62	23.83	25.04	26.25	27.46	28.67	29.88	31.09	32.30
1.59	4.00	5.57	6.46	7.56	8.71	10.24	11.46	13.05	14.24	15.45	16.66	17.87	19.08	20.29	21.50	22.71	23.92	25.13	26.34	27.55	28.76	29.97	31.18	32.39
2.00	4.08	5.65	6.54	7.63	8.78	10.33	11.55	13.14	14.33	15.54	16.75	17.96	19.17	20.38	21.59	22.80	24.01	25.22	26.43	27.64	28.85	30.06	31.27	32.48
2.02	4.14	5.71	6.60	7.69	8.84	10.40	11.62	13.21	14.40	15.61	16.82	18.03	19.24	20.45	21.66	22.87	24.08	25.29	26.50	27.71	28.92	30.13	31.34	32.55
2.04	4.20	5.77	6.66	7.75	8.90	10.46	11.68	13.27	14.46	15.67	16.88	18.09	19.30	20.51	21.72	22.93	24.14	25.35	26.56	27.77	28.98	30.19	31.40	32.61
2.06	4.26	5.83	6.72	7.81	8.96	10.52	11.74	13.33	14.52	15.73	16.94	18.15	19.36	20.57	21.78	22.99	24.20	25.41	26.62	27.83	29.04	30.25	31.46	32.67
2.08	4.32	5.89	6.78	7.87	9.02	10.58	11.80	13.39	14.58	15.79	17.00	18.21	19.42	20.63	21.84	23.05	24.26	25.47	26.68	27.89	29.10	30.31	31.52	32.73
2.10	4.38	5.95	6.84	7.93	9.08	10.64	11.86	13.45	14.64	15.85	17.06	18.27	19.48	20.69	21.90	23.11	24.32	25.53	26.74	27.95	29.16	30.37	31.58	32.79
2.12	4.44	6.01	6.90	7.99	9.14	10.70	11.92	13.51	14.70	15.91	17.12	18.33	19.54	20.75	21.96	23.17	24.38	25.59	26.80	28.01	29.22	30.43	31.64	32.85
2.14	4.50	6.07	6.96	8.05	9.20	10.76	11.98	13.57	14.76	15.97	17.18	18.39	19.60	20.81	22.02	23.23	24.44	25.65	26.86	28.07	29.28	30.49	31.70	32.91
2.16	4.56	6.13	7.02	8.11	9.26	10.82	12.04	13.																

TABLE showing the Time of the Sun, Moon, and stars setting; when the Latitude and Declination are of the same Name; and the Time of it's rising, when the Latitude and Declination are of different Names.

[illegible]

TABLE XXI.

For Finding the Distance of Terrestrial Objects
at Sea

H. F.	Dist. M. D.	H. F.	Dist. M. D.	H. F.	Dist. M. D.	H. F.	Dist. M. D.
1	1 32	44	8 78	420	23 67	1000	41 8
2	1 87	45	8 87	330	24 03	1100	43 2
3	2 29	46	8 97	34	24 39	1200	45 8
4	2 65	47	9 07	350	24 75	1300	47 7
5	2 96	48	9 17	360	25 10	1400	49 5
6	3 24	49	9 26	370	25 45	1500	51 2
7	3 50	50	9 35	380	25 79	1600	52 9
8	3 74	55	9 81	390	26 13	1700	54 8
9	3 97	60	11 25	400	26 48	1800	56 1
10	4 18	65	11 67	410	26 79	1900	57 7
11	4 39	70	11 07	420	27 11	2000	59 2
12	4 58	75	11 46	430	27 43	2100	60 6
13	5 77	80	11 83	440	27 75	2200	62 1
14	5 95	85	12 20	450	28 06	2300	63 4
15	5 12	90	12 55	460	28 37	2400	64 8
16	5 29	95	12 89	470	28 68	2500	66 1
17	5 45	100	13 23	480	28 98	2600	67 5
18	5 61	105	13 56	490	29 29	2700	68 7
19	5 77	110	13 88	500	29 58	2800	70 0
20	5 92	115	14 19	520	30 17	2900	71 2
21	6 06	120	14 49	540	30 74	3000	72 5
22	6 21	125	14 79	560	31 31	3100	73 7
23	6 34	130	15 08	580	31 86	3200	74 8
24	6 48	135	15 37	600	32 41	3300	76 0
25	6 61	140	15 65	620	32 94	3400	77 1
26	6 75	145	15 93	640	33 47	3500	78 3
27	6 87	150	16 20	660	33 99	3600	79 4
28	7 00	160	16 73	680	34 50	3700	80 5
29	7 12	170	17 25	700	35 00	3800	81 6
30	7 25	180	17 75	720	35 50	3900	82 6
31	7 37	190	18 24	740	35 99	4000	83 7
32	7 48	200	18 71	760	36 47	4100	84 7
33	7 60	210	19 17	780	36 95	4200	85 7
34	7 71	220	19 62	800	37 42	4300	86 8
35	7 83	230	20 05	820	37 88	4400	87 8
36	7 94	240	20 50	840	38 34	4500	88 7
37	8 05	250	20 92	860	38 80	4600	89 7
38	8 16	260	21 33	880	39 25	4700	90 7
39	8 26	270	21 74	900	39 69	4800	91 7
40	8 37	280	22 14	920	40 13	4900	92 6
41	8 47	290	22 53	940	40 56	5000	93 5
42	8 57	300	22 91	960	40 99		
43	8 68	310	23 29	980	41 42	1 M.	96 1

TABLE XXII

Proportion of Powder for Sea-
Guns

Pdrs.	Proof.	Service	Salut- ing	Scab- ing
	lb. or	lb. or	lb. or	lb. or
42	25. 0	14 0	10. 0	3 0
32	21. 0	10 11	6. 0	2 12
24	18. 0	8 9	6. 0	2. 0
18	15. 0	6. 0	4. 8	1. 8
12	12. 0	4 0	3. 0	1. 0
9	9. 0	3. 0	2 4	0 12
6	6. 0	2 0	2. 0	0. 8
4	4. 0	1. 5	1. 5	0. 6
3	3. 0	1 0	1. 0	0 4
2	0 8	0 1	0. 3	0. 1

Caronades.

42	9. 0	4. 8	4. 8	1. 8
32	8 0	4 0	4. 0	1. 4
24	6 0	3 0	3 0	1. 0
18	4. 0	2. 0	2. 0	1 0
12	3. 0	1. 8	1. 8	0 12

Wall Pieces.

2.8	0 10		
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Muskets.

0.12	0. 6		
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Pistols.

0.6	0.3		
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N. B. These proportions are
with powder in good condition;
if it is damp, or damaged, a great-
er quantity will be necessary.

A TABLE of the Number
and sorts of Shot contained in
the Grapes for the nature of
Guns undermentioned.

Pdrs.	Shot	No. in each.	No. in each box.
42	4lb	9	3
32	8	9	4
24	2	9	6
18	1 1/2	9	8
12	1	9	10
	Or.		
9	3/4	9	12
6	8	9	20
4	6	9	20

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half elapsed Time.

0 Hour.							1 Hour.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0		13833	83730	66121	53627	43936	0	58700	58582	58465	58348	58231	58115
1	3.36018	29324	23325	18409	13834	09695	1	57999	57883	57768	57653	57538	57424
2	05916	2440	99221	66225	93422	90790	2	57310	57195	57083	56970	56857	56745
3	88307	85959	83732	81613	79593	77663	3	56633	56521	56409	56298	56187	56076
4	76814	74042	72339	70700	69121	67597	4	55966	55856	55746	55637	55528	55419
5	68125	64701	63422	61986	60690	59431	5	55311	55203	55095	54987	54880	54773
6	58208	54708	53861	52753	51634	50501	6	54666	54559	54453	54347	54241	54136
7	51515	50494	49496	48520	47566	46632	7	54031	53926	53822	53718	53614	53510
8	48718	44823	43946	43086	42243	41417	8	53406	53303	53200	53097	52995	52893
9	40605	39809	39027	38258	37503	36762	9	52791	52690	52589	52488	52387	52286
10	3.36032	35315	34609	33915	33231	32558	10	52186	52086	51986	51886	51787	51688
11	31896	31243	30600	29967	29342	28727	11	51589	51490	51392	51294	51196	51099
12	28120	27522	26931	26349	25774	25207	12	51002	50905	50808	50711	50615	50519
13	24647	24095	23549	23010	22477	21952	13	50423	50327	50232	50137	50042	49947
14	21432	20919	20412	19910	19413	18925	14	49852	49758	49664	49570	49476	49383
15	18440	17961	17487	17018	16554	16096	15	49290	49197	49104	49012	48920	48828
16	15642	15192	14748	14307	13872	13440	16	48736	48644	48553	48462	48371	48280
17	13013	12590	12171	11757	11346	10939	17	48189	48099	48009	47919	47829	47739
18	10536	10136	9740	9348	8956	8575	18	47650	47561	47472	47384	47295	47207
19	08193	07814	07439	07067	06698	06333	19	47119	47031	46943	46856	46769	46682
20	0.05970	05610	05254	04901	04550	04202	20	46595	46508	46421	46335	46249	46163
21	03857	03515	03175	02838	02504	02172	21	46077	45991	45907	45822	45737	45652
22	01841	01516	01192	00870	00550	00233	22	45567	45483	45399	45315	45231	45147
23	99918	99606	99296	98988	98682	98378	23	45064	44981	44898	44815	44732	44649
24	98077	97777	97480	97184	96891	96600	24	44567	44485	44403	44321	44239	44158
25	96310	96023	95739	95454	95172	94892	25	44077	43996	43915	43834	43753	43673
26	94614	94338	94063	93790	93519	93250	26	43589	43509	43429	43349	43269	43189
27	92982	92716	92452	92189	91928	91669	27	43114	43035	42956	42877	42798	42721
28	91411	91154	90899	90646	90394	90143	28	42643	42565	42487	42409	42331	42253
29	89894	89647	89401	89156	88913	88671	29	42176	42099	42022	41945	41868	41792
30	88430	88191	87953	87717	87481	87247	30	41716	41640	41564	41488	41412	41336
31	87015	86783	86553	86324	86096	85870	31	41261	41186	41111	41036	40961	40886
32	85644	85420	85197	84976	84755	84535	32	40812	40737	40662	40587	40512	40437
33	84317	84100	83884	83669	83455	83242	33	40368	40293	40218	40143	40068	39993
34	83030	82819	82609	82401	82193	81986	34	39930	39855	39780	39705	39630	39555
35	81780	81576	81372	81169	80967	80767	35	39497	39423	39348	39273	39198	39123
36	80567	80368	80170	79973	79777	79581	36	39067	38993	38918	38843	38768	38693
37	79387	79193	79001	78809	78618	78428	37	38640	38566	38491	38416	38341	38266
38	78239	78051	77863	77677	77491	77306	38	38217	38143	38068	38000	37931	37882
39	77122	76938	76756	76574	76393	76212	39	37803	37745	37677	37609	37541	37473
40	7.76033	75854	75676	75499	75323	75147	40	37395	37337	37269	37202	37135	37068
41	74972	74797	74624	74451	74279	74107	41	37001	36934	36867	36800	36734	36668
42	73937	73767	73597	73429	73261	73093	42	36602	36531	36471	36401	36338	36273
43	72926	72760	72595	72430	72266	72101	43	36206	36141	36071	36011	35946	35881
44	71940	71778	71616	71455	71295	71133	44	35816	35751	35686	35622	35558	35494
45	70979	70818	70660	70503	70346	70190	45	35430	35369	35302	35238	35174	35110
46	70034	69879	69725	69571	69418	69265	46	35047	34984	34921	34858	34795	34732
47	69113	68960	68811	68660	68510	68361	47	34669	34606	34544	34483	34420	34358
48	68212	68064	67916	67765	67615	67466	48	34296	34234	34172	34110	34048	33986
49	67330	67183	67040	66896	66752	66609	49	33925	33864	33803	33742	33681	33620
50	6.66466	66324	66182	66041	65900	65760	50	33559	33498	33438	33377	33318	33258
51	65820	65681	65542	65404	65266	65128	51	33197	33137	33077	33017	32958	32899
52	64791	64653	64514	64376	64238	64101	52	32839	32780	32720	32661	32602	32543
53	63978	63841	63703	63565	63427	63290	53	32487	32428	32367	32308	32250	32192
54	63181	63045	62908	62771	62634	62500	54	32134	32077	32018	31960	31902	31844
55	62400	62265	62128	62004	61886	61769	55	31787	31729	31670	31612	31554	31496
56	61632	61506	61380	61254	61128	61002	56	31444	31386	31328	31270	31212	31154
57	60879	60753	60631	60508	60385	60262	57	31107	31049	30990	30932	30874	30816
58	60140	60018	59896	59775	59653	59531	58	30769	30711	30652	30594	30536	30478
59	59414	59294	59177	59059	58943	58828	59	30433	30375	30316	30258	30200	30142

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
00	30103	30048	29993	29938	29883	29828	00	15051	15020	14989	14958	14927	14896
1	29776	29722	29667	29612	29557	29502	1	14867	14836	14805	14774	14743	14712
2	29451	29397	29342	29287	29232	29177	2	14676	14645	14614	14583	14552	14521
3	29126	29072	29017	28962	28907	28852	3	14485	14454	14423	14392	14361	14330
4	28801	28747	28692	28637	28582	28527	4	14294	14263	14232	14201	14170	14139
5	28476	28422	28367	28312	28257	28202	5	14103	14072	14041	14010	13979	13948
6	28151	28097	28042	27987	27932	27877	6	13912	13881	13850	13819	13788	13757
7	27826	27772	27717	27662	27607	27552	7	13721	13690	13659	13628	13597	13566
8	27501	27447	27392	27337	27282	27227	8	13530	13499	13468	13437	13406	13375
9	27176	27122	27067	27012	26957	26902	9	13339	13308	13277	13246	13215	13184
10	26851	26797	26742	26687	26632	26577	10	13148	13117	13086	13055	13024	12993
11	26526	26472	26417	26362	26307	26252	11	12957	12926	12895	12864	12833	12802
12	26201	26147	26092	26037	25982	25927	12	12766	12735	12704	12673	12642	12611
13	25876	25822	25767	25712	25657	25602	13	12575	12544	12513	12482	12451	12420
14	25551	25497	25442	25387	25332	25277	14	12384	12353	12322	12291	12260	12229
15	25226	25172	25117	25062	25007	24952	15	12193	12162	12131	12100	12069	12038
16	24901	24847	24792	24737	24682	24627	16	12002	11971	11940	11909	11878	11847
17	24576	24522	24467	24412	24357	24302	17	11811	11780	11749	11718	11687	11656
18	24251	24197	24142	24087	24032	23977	18	11620	11589	11558	11527	11496	11465
19	23926	23872	23817	23762	23707	23652	19	11429	11398	11367	11336	11305	11274
20	23601	23547	23492	23437	23382	23327	20	11238	11207	11176	11145	11114	11083
21	23276	23222	23167	23112	23057	23002	21	11047	11016	10985	10954	10923	10892
22	22951	22897	22842	22787	22732	22677	22	10856	10825	10794	10763	10732	10701
23	22626	22572	22517	22462	22407	22352	23	10665	10634	10603	10572	10541	10510
24	22301	22247	22192	22137	22082	22027	24	10474	10443	10412	10381	10350	10319
25	21976	21922	21867	21812	21757	21702	25	10283	10252	10221	10190	10159	10128
26	21651	21597	21542	21487	21432	21377	26	10092	10061	10030	10000	9968	9937
27	21326	21272	21217	21162	21107	21052	27	9901	9870	9839	9808	9777	9746
28	21001	20947	20892	20837	20782	20727	28	9710	9679	9648	9617	9586	9555
29	20676	20622	20567	20512	20457	20402	29	9519	9488	9457	9426	9395	9364
30	20351	20297	20242	20187	20132	20077	30	9328	9297	9266	9235	9204	9173
31	20026	19972	19917	19862	19807	19752	31	9137	9106	9075	9044	9013	8982
32	19701	19647	19592	19537	19482	19427	32	8946	8915	8884	8853	8822	8791
33	19376	19322	19267	19212	19157	19102	33	8755	8724	8693	8662	8631	8600
34	19051	18997	18942	18887	18832	18777	34	8564	8533	8502	8471	8440	8409
35	18726	18672	18617	18562	18507	18452	35	8373	8342	8311	8280	8249	8218
36	18401	18347	18292	18237	18182	18127	36	8182	8151	8120	8089	8058	8027
37	18076	18022	17967	17912	17857	17802	37	7991	7960	7929	7898	7867	7836
38	17751	17697	17642	17587	17532	17477	38	7800	7769	7738	7707	7676	7645
39	17426	17372	17317	17262	17207	17152	39	7609	7578	7547	7516	7485	7454
40	17101	17047	16992	16937	16882	16827	40	7418	7387	7356	7325	7294	7263
41	16776	16722	16667	16612	16557	16502	41	7227	7196	7165	7134	7103	7072
42	16451	16397	16342	16287	16232	16177	42	7036	7005	6974	6943	6912	6881
43	16126	16072	16017	15962	15907	15852	43	6845	6814	6783	6752	6721	6690
44	15801	15747	15692	15637	15582	15527	44	6654	6623	6592	6561	6530	6500
45	15476	15422	15367	15312	15257	15202	45	6463	6432	6401	6370	6339	6308
46	15151	15097	15042	14987	14932	14877	46	6272	6241	6210	6179	6148	6117
47	14826	14772	14717	14662	14607	14552	47	6081	6050	6019	5988	5957	5926
48	14501	14447	14392	14337	14282	14227	48	5890	5859	5828	5797	5766	5735
49	14176	14122	14067	14012	13957	13902	49	5699	5668	5637	5606	5575	5544
50	13851	13797	13742	13687	13632	13577	50	5508	5477	5446	5415	5384	5353
51	13526	13472	13417	13362	13307	13252	51	5317	5286	5255	5224	5193	5162
52	13201	13147	13092	13037	12982	12927	52	5126	5095	5064	5033	5002	4971
53	12876	12822	12767	12712	12657	12602	53	4935	4904	4873	4842	4811	4780
54	12551	12497	12442	12387	12332	12277	54	4744	4713	4682	4651	4620	4589
55	12226	12172	12117	12062	12007	11952	55	4553	4522	4491	4460	4429	4398
56	11901	11847	11792	11737	11682	11627	56	4362	4331	4300	4269	4238	4207
57	11576	11522	11467	11412	11357	11302	57	4171	4140	4109	4078	4047	4016
58	11251	11197	11142	11087	11032	10977	58	3980	3949	3918	3887	3856	3825
59	10926	10872	10817	10762	10707	10652	59	3789	3758	3727	3696	3665	3634

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	0.06247	06229	06211	06192	06174	06156	1	01306	01447	01489	01482	01474	01464
1	06138	06120	06102	06084	06066	06048	2	01433	01447	01439	01430	01422	01414
2	06030	06012	05994	05977	05959	05941	3	01462	01449	01441	01431	01423	01414
3	05924	05906	05888	05871	05853	05836	4	01457	01449	01441	01431	01423	01414
4	05818	05801	05783	05766	05748	05731	5	01410	01402	01394	01386	01378	01370
5	05714	05696	05679	05662	05644	05627	6	01263	01255	01247	01239	01231	01224
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	7	01217	01209	01201	01193	01185	01179
7	05508	05490	05474	05457	05440	05423	8	01172	01164	01156	01148	01140	01135
8	05406	05389	05373	05356	05340	05323	9	01128	01120	01113	01105	01097	01091
9	05306	05290	05273	05257	05240	05224	10	01084	01077	01070	01062	01054	01049
10	0.05207	05191	05174	05158	05142	05125	11	01042	01035	01028	01021	01013	01007
11	05109	05093	05076	05060	05044	05028	12	01000	00993	00987	00980	00973	00966
12	05012	04996	04980	04964	04948	04932	13	00961	00954	00948	00941	00934	00926
13	04916	04900	04884	04868	04852	04836	14	00922	00915	00909	00902	00895	00887
14	04821	04805	04789	04774	04758	04743	15	00884	00877	00871	00864	00857	00849
15	04727	04711	04695	04680	04664	04649	16	00845	00839	00833	00826	00819	00811
16	04633	04617	04603	04588	04573	04557	17	00807	00801	00795	00788	00781	00773
17	04542	04527	04512	04496	04481	04466	18	00769	00763	00757	00751	00744	00739
18	04451	04436	04421	04406	04391	04375	19	00733	00728	00722	00716	00710	00704
19	04361	04346	04332	04317	04302	04287	20	00699	00693	00687	00682	00676	00670
20	0.04272	04258	04243	04228	04214	04199	21	00665	00659	00654	00648	00643	00637
21	04185	04170	04155	04141	04127	04112	22	00632	00626	00621	00616	00611	00605
22	04098	04083	04069	04055	04040	04026	23	00600	00594	00589	00584	00579	00574
23	04012	03998	03983	03969	03955	03941	24	00568	00562	00557	00552	00547	00543
24	03927	03913	03899	03885	03871	03857	25	00536	00530	00525	00520	00515	00511
25	03843	03829	03815	03802	03788	03774	26	00504	00498	00493	00488	00483	00479
26	03760	03746	03732	03719	03705	03691	27	00472	00466	00461	00456	00451	00447
27	03678	03664	03650	03637	03624	03610	28	00440	00434	00429	00424	00419	00415
28	03597	03584	03571	03557	03544	03530	29	00408	00402	00397	00392	00387	00383
29	03517	03504	03491	03478	03465	03451	30	00376	00370	00365	00360	00355	00351
30	0.03438	03425	03412	03399	03386	03373	31	00344	00338	00333	00328	00323	00319
31	03360	03348	03335	03322	03309	03296	32	00312	00306	00301	00296	00291	00287
32	03283	03271	03258	03245	03233	03220	33	00280	00274	00269	00264	00259	00255
33	03207	03195	03182	03169	03157	03144	34	00248	00242	00237	00232	00227	00224
34	03131	03119	03107	03094	03082	03069	35	00216	00210	00205	00200	00195	00192
35	03058	03046	03034	03022	03010	03000	36	00184	00178	00173	00168	00163	00160
36	02985	02973	02961	02949	02937	02924	37	00152	00146	00141	00136	00131	00128
37	02913	02901	02889	02877	02865	02852	38	00120	00114	00109	00104	00099	00096
38	02841	02829	02818	02806	02794	02782	39	00088	00082	00077	00072	00067	00064
39	02771	02759	02748	02736	02724	02713	40	00056	00050	00045	00040	00035	00032
40	0.02701	02690	02678	02667	02655	02643	41	00024	00018	00013	00008	00003	00000
41	02633	02622	02610	02598	02587	02575	42	00019	00014	00009	00004	00000	00000
42	02560	02549	02537	02525	02513	02501	43	00014	00009	00004	00000	00000	00000
43	02489	02478	02467	02455	02443	02431	44	00010	00005	00001	00000	00000	00000
44	02433	02422	02411	02400	02388	02377	45	00006	00002	00000	00000	00000	00000
45	02368	02357	02347	02335	02323	02311	46	00003	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
46	02304	02294	02283	02272	02260	02249	47	00001	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
47	02241	02231	02220	02209	02198	02187	48	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
48	02179	02169	02159	02148	02137	02126	49	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
49	02118	02108	02098	02087	02076	02065	50	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
50	0.02058	02048	02038	02028	02018	02008	51	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
51	01999	01989	01979	01969	01959	01949	52	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
52	01940	01930	01920	01910	01900	01890	53	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
53	01882	01873	01864	01854	01845	01835	54	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
54	01825	01817	01808	01798	01789	01780	55	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
55	01771	01761	01752	01743	01734	01725	56	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
56	01716	01707	01698	01689	01680	01671	57	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
57	01662	01653	01644	01635	01626	01617	58	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
58	01609	01600	01591	01582	01573	01564	59	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
59	01557	01548	01540	01531	01522	01514	60	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

TABLE XIX. AMPLITUDE OF

4	13.	4	14.	5	15.	5	16.	5	17.	6	18.	6	19.	7	20.	7	21.	7	22.	8	23.	8	24.	9	25.	9	26.	10	27.	10	28.	11	29.	12	30.
5	13.	6	14.	6	15.	7	16.	7	17.	8	18.	8	19.	9	20.	9	21.	10	22.	11	23.	11	23.	12	24.	13	25.	14	26.	15	27.	16	28.	17	29.
7	13.	8	14.	8	15.	9	16.	10	17.	10	18.	11	19.	12	20.	12	21.	13	22.	14	23.	14	23.	15	24.	16	25.	17	26.	18	27.	19	28.	20	29.
9	13.	10	14.	11	15.	11	16.	12	17.	12	18.	13	19.	13	20.	14	21.	15	22.	16	23.	15	23.	16	24.	17	25.	18	26.	19	27.	20	28.	21	29.
11	13.	12	14.	13	15.	14	16.	15	17.	15	18.	17	19.	16	20.	18	21.	19	22.	20	23.	19	23.	20	24.	21	22.	23	24.	25	26.	27.	28.	29.	
14	13.	15	14.	16	15.	17	16.	18	17	20	18.	21	19.	22	20.	23	21	25	22.	26	23.	27	23.	27	24.	28	25.	29	26.	27	28.	29	30	31	
16	13.	18	14.	19	15.	21	16	22	17	24	18.	25	19	26	20	28	21	30	22.	31	23.	33	24.	35	26	37	27	38	28	39	30	41	42		
19	13.	21	14	23	15.	24	16	25	17	28	18.	29	19.	31	20.	34	21	37	22.	37	23.	38	24.	39	25	40	26	41	27	42	28	43	44	45	
22	13.	24	14	26	15.	28	16	30	17	32	18	34	19	36	20	38	21	40	22	43	23	45	24	47	25	49	26	51	27	52	28	53	29	54	
26	13.	28	14.	30	15	33	16.	35	17	37	17	39	19	42	20.	44	21.	47	22	49	23.	51	24.	53	25	55	26	57	27	59	28	61	29	62	
29	13.	32	14.	34	15	37	16.	40	17	42	18.	45	19.	48	20	51	21	54	22	56	23.	59	24	61	25	63	26	65	27	67	28	69	30	71	
33	13.	36	14	39	15.	42	16.	45	17	48	18.	51	19	54	20	57	21	60	22	63	23.	66	24	68	25	70	26	72	27	74	28	76	29	78	
38	13.	41	14	44	15	47	16	50	17	54	18.	57	19	60	20	63	21	66	22	69	23.	72	24	74	25	76	26	78	27	80	28	82	29	84	
42	13.	46	14	49	15.	53	16	57	18	61	19.	64	20	67	21	70	22	73	23.	76	24	78	25	80	26	82	27	84	28	86	29	88	30	90	
47	13.	51	14	55	15	59	17	63	18.	67	19.	70	20	73	21	76	22	79	23.	82	24	84	25	86	26	88	27	90	28	92	29	94	30	96	
52	13.	56	14	60	15	64	17	68	18.	72	19.	75	20	78	21	81	22	84	23.	87	24	89	25	91	26	93	27	95	28	97	29	99	30	101	
57	14.	61	15	65	16	69	17	73	18.	77	19.	80	20	83	21	86	22	89	23.	92	24	94	25	96	26	98	27	100	28	102	29	104	30	106	
63	14.	66	15	70	16	74	17	78	18.	82	19.	85	20	88	21	91	22	94	23.	97	24	99	25	101	26	103	27	105	28	107	29	109	30	111	
69	14	71	15	75	16	79	17	83	18.	87	19.	90	20	93	21	96	22	99	23.	102	24	104	25	106	26	108	27	110	28	112	29	114	30	116	
76	14	76	15	80	16	84	17	88	18.	92	19.	95	20	98	21	101	22	104	23.	107	24	109	25	111	26	113	27	115	28	117	29	119	30	121	
83	14	81	15	85	16	89	17	93	18.	97	19.	100	20	103	21	106	22	109	23.	112	24	114	25	116	26	118	27	120	28	122	29	124	30	126	
91	14	86	15	90	16	94	17	98	18.	102	19.	105	20	108	21	111	22	114	23.	117	24	119	25	121	26	123	27	125	28	127	29	129	30	131	
100	14	91	15	95	16	99	17	103	18.	107	19.	110	20	113	21	116	22	119	23.	122	24	124	25	126	26	128	27	130	28	132	29	134	30	136	
110	14	96	15	100	16	104	17	108	18.	112	19.	115	20	118	21	121	22	124	23.	127	24	129	25	131	26	133	27	135	28	137	29	139	30	141	
122	14	101	15	105	16	109	17	113	18.	117	19.	120	20	123	21	126	22	129	23.	132	24	134	25	136	26	138	27	140	28	142	29	144	30	146	
136	14	106	15	110	16	114	17	118	18.	122	19.	125	20	128	21	131	22	134	23.	137	24	139	25	141	26	143	27	145	28	147	29	149	30	151	
152	14	111	15	115	16	119	17	123	18.	127	19.	130	20	133	21	136	22	139	23.	142	24	144	25	146	26	148	27	150	28	152	29	154	30	156	
170	14	116	15	120	16	124	17	128	18.	132	19.	135	20	138	21	141	22	144	23.	147	24	149	25	151	26	153	27	155	28	157	29	159	30	161	
190	14	121	15	125	16	129	17	133	18.	137	19.	140	20	143	21	146	22	149	23.	152	24	154	25	156	26	158	27	160	28	162	29	164	30	166	
212	14	126	15	130	16	134	17	138	18.	142	19.	145	20	148	21	151	22	154	23.	157	24	159	25	161	26	163	27	165	28	167	29	169	30	171	
236	14	131	15	135	16	139	17	143	18.	147	19.	150	20	153	21	156	22	159	23.	162	24	164	25	166	26	168	27	170	28	172	29	174	30	176	
262	14	136	15	140	16	144	17	148	18.	152	19.	155	20	158	21	161	22	164	23.	167	24	169	25	171	26	173	27	175	28	177	29	179	30	181	
290	14	141	15	145	16	149	17	153	18.	157	19.	160	20	163	21	166	22	169	23.	172	24	174	25	176	26	178	27	180	28	182	29	184	30	186	
320	14	146	15	150	16	154	17	158	18.	162	19.	165	20	168	21	171	22	174	23.	177	24	179	25	181	26	183	27	185	28	187	29	189	30	191	
352	14	151	15	155	16	159	17	163	18.	167	19.	170	20	173	21	176	22	179	23.	182	24	184	25	186	26	188	27	190	28	192	29	194	30	196	
386	14	156	15	160	16	164	17	168	18.	172	19.	175	20	178	21	181	22	184	23.	187	24	189	25	191	26	193	27	195	28	197	29	199	30	201	
422	14	161	15	165	16	169	17	173	18.	177	19.	180	20	183	21	186	22	189	23.	192	24	194	25	196	26	198	27	200	28	202	29	204	30	206	
460	14	166	15	170	16	174	17	178	18.	182	19.	185	20	188	21	191	22	194	23.	197	24	199	25	201	26	203	27	205	28	207	29	209	30	211	
500	14	171	15	175	16	179	17	183	18.	187	19.	190	20	193	21	196	22	199	23.	202	24	204	25	206	26	208	27	210	28	212	29	214	30	216	
542	14	176	15	180	16	184	17	188	18.	192	19.	195	20	198	21	201	22	204	23.	207	24	209	25	211	26	213	27	215	28	217	29	219	30	221	
586	14	181	15	185	16	189	17	193	18.	197	19.	200	20	203	21	206	22	209	23.	212	24	214	25	216	26	218	27	220	28	222	29	224	30	226	
632	14	186	15	190	16	194	17	198	18.	202	19.	205	20	208	21	211	22	214	23.	217	24	219	25	221	26	223	27	225	28	227	29	229	30	231	
680	14	191	15	195	16	199	17	203	18.	207	19.	210	20	213	21	216	22	219	23.	222	24	224	25	226	26	228	27	230	28	232	29	234	30	236	
730	14	196	15	200	16	204	17	208	18.	212	19.	215	20	218	21	221	22	224	23.	227	24	229	25	231	26	233	27	235	28	237	29	239	30	241	
782	14	201	15	205	16	209	17	213	18.	217	19.	220	20	223	21	226	22	229	23.	232	24	234	25	236	26	238	27	240	28	242	29	244	30	246	
836	14	206	15	210	16	214	17	218	18.	222	19.	225	20	228	21	231	22	234	23.	237	24	239	25	241	26	243	27	245	28	247	29	249	30	251	
892	14	211	15	215	16	219	17	223	18.	227	19.	230	20	233	21	236	22	239	23.	242	24	244	25	246	26	248	27	250	28	252	29	254	30	256	
950	14	216	15	220	16	224	17	228	18.	232	19.	235	20	238	21	241	22	244	23.	247	24	249	25	25											

TABLE XIX. AMPLITUDES.

		DECLINATION IN DEGREES.																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	1.12	2.25	3.38	4.50	6.02	7.14	8.26	9.38	10.50	12.02	13.14	14.26	15.38	16.50	18.02	19.14	20.26	21.38	22.50	24.02	25.14	26.26	27.38	28.50	29.62
2	1.13	2.27	3.40	4.53	6.05	7.17	8.29	9.41	10.53	12.05	13.17	14.29	15.41	16.53	18.05	19.17	20.29	21.41	22.53	24.05	25.17	26.29	27.41	28.53	29.65
3	1.14	2.28	3.41	4.54	6.06	7.18	8.30	9.42	10.54	12.06	13.18	14.30	15.42	16.54	18.06	19.18	20.30	21.42	22.54	24.06	25.18	26.30	27.42	28.54	29.66
4	1.15	2.30	3.43	4.56	6.08	7.20	8.32	9.44	10.56	12.08	13.20	14.32	15.44	16.56	18.08	19.20	20.32	21.44	22.56	24.08	25.20	26.32	27.44	28.56	29.68
5	1.16	2.32	3.45	4.58	6.10	7.22	8.34	9.46	10.58	12.10	13.22	14.34	15.46	16.58	18.10	19.22	20.34	21.46	22.58	24.10	25.22	26.34	27.46	28.58	29.70
6	1.17	2.34	3.47	4.60	6.12	7.24	8.36	9.48	10.60	12.12	13.24	14.36	15.48	16.60	18.12	19.24	20.36	21.48	22.60	24.12	25.24	26.36	27.48	28.60	29.72
7	1.18	2.35	3.48	4.61	6.13	7.25	8.37	9.49	10.61	12.13	13.25	14.37	15.49	16.61	18.13	19.25	20.37	21.49	22.61	24.13	25.25	26.37	27.49	28.61	29.73
8	1.20	2.37	3.50	4.63	6.15	7.27	8.39	9.51	10.63	12.15	13.27	14.39	15.51	16.63	18.15	19.27	20.39	21.51	22.63	24.15	25.27	26.39	27.51	28.63	29.75
9	1.21	2.38	3.51	4.64	6.16	7.28	8.40	9.52	10.64	12.16	13.28	14.40	15.52	16.64	18.16	19.28	20.40	21.52	22.64	24.16	25.28	26.40	27.52	28.64	29.76
10	1.22	2.40	3.53	4.66	6.18	7.30	8.42	9.54	10.66	12.18	13.30	14.42	15.54	16.66	18.18	19.30	20.42	21.54	22.66	24.18	25.30	26.42	27.54	28.66	29.78
11	1.23	2.42	3.55	4.68	6.20	7.32	8.44	9.56	10.68	12.20	13.32	14.44	15.56	16.68	18.20	19.32	20.44	21.56	22.68	24.20	25.32	26.44	27.56	28.68	29.80
12	1.24	2.44	3.57	4.70	6.22	7.34	8.46	9.58	10.70	12.22	13.34	14.46	15.58	16.70	18.22	19.34	20.46	21.58	22.70	24.22	25.34	26.46	27.58	28.70	29.82
13	1.25	2.46	3.59	4.72	6.24	7.36	8.48	9.60	10.72	12.24	13.36	14.48	15.60	16.72	18.24	19.36	20.48	21.60	22.72	24.24	25.36	26.48	27.60	28.72	29.84
14	1.26	2.48	3.61	4.74	6.26	7.38	8.50	9.62	10.74	12.26	13.38	14.50	15.62	16.74	18.26	19.38	20.50	21.62	22.74	24.26	25.38	26.50	27.62	28.74	29.86
15	1.27	2.50	3.63	4.76	6.28	7.40	8.52	9.64	10.76	12.28	13.40	14.52	15.64	16.76	18.28	19.40	20.52	21.64	22.76	24.28	25.40	26.52	27.64	28.76	29.88
16	1.28	2.52	3.65	4.78	6.30	7.42	8.54	9.66	10.78	12.30	13.42	14.54	15.66	16.78	18.30	19.42	20.54	21.66	22.78	24.30	25.42	26.54	27.66	28.78	29.90
17	1.29	2.54	3.67	4.80	6.32	7.44	8.56	9.68	10.80	12.32	13.44	14.56	15.68	16.80	18.32	19.44	20.56	21.68	22.80	24.32	25.44	26.56	27.68	28.80	29.92
18	1.30	2.56	3.69	4.82	6.34	7.46	8.58	9.70	10.82	12.34	13.46	14.58	15.70	16.82	18.34	19.46	20.58	21.70	22.82	24.34	25.46	26.58	27.70	28.82	29.94
19	1.31	2.58	3.71	4.84	6.36	7.48	8.60	9.72	10.84	12.36	13.48	14.60	15.72	16.84	18.36	19.48	20.60	21.72	22.84	24.36	25.48	26.60	27.72	28.84	29.96
20	1.32	2.60	3.73	4.86	6.38	7.50	8.62	9.74	10.86	12.38	13.50	14.62	15.74	16.86	18.38	19.50	20.62	21.74	22.86	24.38	25.50	26.62	27.74	28.86	29.98
21	1.33	2.62	3.75	4.88	6.40	7.52	8.64	9.76	10.88	12.40	13.52	14.64	15.76	16.88	18.40	19.52	20.64	21.76	22.88	24.40	25.52	26.64	27.76	28.88	30.00
22	1.34	2.64	3.77	4.90	6.42	7.54	8.66	9.78	10.90	12.42	13.54	14.66	15.78	16.90	18.42	19.54	20.66	21.78	22.90	24.42	25.54	26.66	27.78	28.90	30.02
23	1.35	2.66	3.79	4.92	6.44	7.56	8.68	9.80	10.92	12.44	13.56	14.68	15.80	16.92	18.44	19.56	20.68	21.80	22.92	24.44	25.56	26.68	27.80	28.92	30.04
24	1.36	2.68	3.81	4.94	6.46	7.58	8.70	9.82	10.94	12.46	13.58	14.70	15.82	16.94	18.46	19.58	20.70	21.82	22.94	24.46	25.58	26.70	27.82	28.94	30.06
25	1.37	2.70	3.83	4.96	6.48	7.60	8.72	9.84	10.96	12.48	13.60	14.72	15.84	16.96	18.48	19.60	20.72	21.84	22.96	24.48	25.60	26.72	27.84	28.96	30.08
26	1.38	2.72	3.85	4.98	6.50	7.62	8.74	9.86	10.98	12.50	13.62	14.74	15.86	16.98	18.50	19.62	20.74	21.86	22.98	24.50	25.62	26.74	27.86	28.98	30.10
27	1.39	2.74	3.87	5.00	6.52	7.64	8.76	9.88	11.00	12.52	13.64	14.76	15.88	17.00	18.52	19.64	20.76	21.88	23.00	24.52	25.64	26.76	27.88	29.00	30.12
28	1.40	2.76	3.89	5.02	6.54	7.66	8.78	9.90	11.02	12.54	13.66	14.78	15.90	17.02	18.54	19.66	20.78	21.90	23.02	24.54	25.66	26.78	27.90	29.02	30.14
29	1.41	2.78	3.91	5.04	6.56	7.68	8.80	9.92	11.04	12.56	13.68	14.80	15.92	17.04	18.56	19.68	20.80	21.92	23.04	24.56	25.68	26.80	27.92	29.04	30.16
30	1.42	2.80	3.93	5.06	6.58	7.70	8.82	9.94	11.06	12.58	13.70	14.82	15.94	17.06	18.58	19.70	20.82	21.94	23.06	24.58	25.70	26.82	27.94	29.06	30.18
31	1.43	2.82	3.95	5.08	6.60	7.72	8.84	9.96	11.08	12.60	13.72	14.84	15.96	17.08	18.60	19.72	20.84	21.96	23.08	24.60	25.72	26.84	27.96	29.08	30.20
32	1.44	2.84	3.97	5.10	6.62	7.74	8.86	9.98	11.10	12.62	13.74	14.86	15.98	17.10	18.62	19.74	20.86	21.98	23.10	24.62	25.74	26.86	27.98	29.10	30.22
33	1.45	2.86	3.99	5.12	6.64	7.76	8.88	10.00	11.12	12.64	13.76	14.88	16.00	17.12	18.64	19.76	20.88	22.00	23.12	24.64	25.76	26.88	28.00	29.12	30.24
34	1.46	2.88	4.01	5.14	6.66	7.78	8.90	10.02	11.14	12.66	13.78	14.90	16.02	17.14	18.66	19.78	20.90	22.02	23.14	24.66	25.78	26.90	28.02	29.14	30.26
35	1.47	2.90	4.03	5.16	6.68	7.80	8.92	10.04	11.16	12.68	13.80	14.92	16.04	17.16	18.68	19.80	20.92	22.04	23.16	24.68	25.80	26.92	28.04	29.16	30.28
36	1.48	2.92	4.05	5.18	6.70	7.82	8.94	10.06	11.18	12.70	13.82	14.94	16.06	17.18	18.70	19.82	20.94	22.06	23.18	24.70	25.82	26.94	28.06	29.18	30.30
37	1.49	2.94	4.07	5.20	6.72	7.84	8.96	10.08	11.20	12.72	13.84	14.96	16.08	17.20	18.72	19.84	20.96	22.08	23.20	24.72	25.84	26.96	28.08	29.20	30.32
38	1.50	2.96	4.09	5.22	6.74	7.86	8.98	10.10	11.22	12.74	13.86	14.98	16.10	17.22	18.74	19.86	20.98	22.10	23.22	24.74	25.86	26.98	28.10	29.22	30.34
39	1.51	2.98	4.11	5.24	6.76	7.88	9.00	10.12	11.24	12.76	13.88	15.00	16.12	17.24	18.76	19.88	21.00	22.12	23.24	24.76	25.88	27.00	28.12	29.24	30.36
40	1.52	3.00	4.13	5.26	6.78	7.90	9.02	10.14	11.26	12.78	13.90	15.02	16.14	17.26	18.78	19.90	21.02	22.14	23.26	24.78	25.90	27.02	28.14	29.26	30.38
41	1.53	3.02	4.15	5.28	6.80	7.92	9.04	10.16	11.28	12.80	13.92	15.04	16.16	17.28	18.80	19.92	21.04	22.16	23.28	24.80	25.92	27.04	28.16	29.28	30.40
42	1.54	3.04	4.17	5.30	6.82	7.94	9.06	10.18	11.30	12.82	13.94	15.06	16.18	17.30	18.82	19.94	21.06	22.18	23.30	24.82	25.94	27.06	28.18	29.30	30.42
43	1.55	3.06	4.19	5.32	6.84	7.96	9.08	10.20	11.32	12.84	13.96	15.08	16.20	17.32	18.84	19.96	21.08	22.20	23.32	24.84	25.96	27.08	28.20	29.32	30.44
44	1.56	3.08	4.21	5.34	6.86	7.98	9.10	10.22	11.34	12.86	13.98	15.10	16.22	17.34	18.86	19.98	21.10	22.22	23.34	24.86	25.98	27.10	28.22	29.34	30.46
45	1.57	3.10	4.23	5.36	6.88	8.00	9.12	10.24	11.36	12.88	14.00	15.12	16.24	17.36	18.88	20.00	21.12	22.24	23.36	24.88	26.00	27.12	28.24	29.36	30.48
46	1.58	3.12	4.25	5.38	6.90	8.02	9.14	10.26	11.38	12.90	14.02	15.14	16.26	17.38	18.90	20.02	21.14	22.26	23.38	24.90	26.02	27.14	28.26	29.38	3

TABLE XX.

A TABLE, showing the Time of the Sun, Moon, and stars setting; when the Latitude and Declination are of the same Name; and the Time of it's rising, when the Latitude and Declination are of different Names.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.024	0.025	0.026	0.027	0.028	0.029	0.030
2	0.031	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.039	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.046	0.047	0.048	0.049	0.050	0.051	0.052	0.053	0.054	0.055	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.059	0.060	0.061
3	0.062	0.063	0.064	0.065	0.066	0.067	0.068	0.069	0.070	0.071	0.072	0.073	0.074	0.075	0.076	0.077	0.078	0.079	0.080	0.081	0.082	0.083	0.084	0.085	0.086	0.087	0.088	0.089	0.090	0.091	0.092
4	0.093	0.094	0.095	0.096	0.097	0.098	0.099	0.100	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.104	0.105	0.106	0.107	0.108	0.109	0.110	0.111	0.112	0.113	0.114	0.115	0.116	0.117	0.118	0.119	0.120	0.121	0.122	0.123
5	0.124	0.125	0.126	0.127	0.128	0.129	0.130	0.131	0.132	0.133	0.134	0.135	0.136	0.137	0.138	0.139	0.140	0.141	0.142	0.143	0.144	0.145	0.146	0.147	0.148	0.149	0.150	0.151	0.152	0.153	0.154
6	0.155	0.156	0.157	0.158	0.159	0.160	0.161	0.162	0.163	0.164	0.165	0.166	0.167	0.168	0.169	0.170	0.171	0.172	0.173	0.174	0.175	0.176	0.177	0.178	0.179	0.180	0.181	0.182	0.183	0.184	0.185
7	0.186	0.187	0.188	0.189	0.190	0.191	0.192	0.193	0.194	0.195	0.196	0.197	0.198	0.199	0.200	0.201	0.202	0.203	0.204	0.205	0.206	0.207	0.208	0.209	0.210	0.211	0.212	0.213	0.214	0.215	0.216
8	0.217	0.218	0.219	0.220	0.221	0.222	0.223	0.224	0.225	0.226	0.227	0.228	0.229	0.230	0.231	0.232	0.233	0.234	0.235	0.236	0.237	0.238	0.239	0.240	0.241	0.242	0.243	0.244	0.245	0.246	0.247
9	0.248	0.249	0.250	0.251	0.252	0.253	0.254	0.255	0.256	0.257	0.258	0.259	0.260	0.261	0.262	0.263	0.264	0.265	0.266	0.267	0.268	0.269	0.270	0.271	0.272	0.273	0.274	0.275	0.276	0.277	0.278
10	0.279	0.280	0.281	0.282	0.283	0.284	0.285	0.286	0.287	0.288	0.289	0.290	0.291	0.292	0.293	0.294	0.295	0.296	0.297	0.298	0.299	0.300	0.301	0.302	0.303	0.304	0.305	0.306	0.307	0.308	0.309
11	0.310	0.311	0.312	0.313	0.314	0.315	0.316	0.317	0.318	0.319	0.320	0.321	0.322	0.323	0.324	0.325	0.326	0.327	0.328	0.329	0.330	0.331	0.332	0.333	0.334	0.335	0.336	0.337	0.338	0.339	0.340
12	0.341	0.342	0.343	0.344	0.345	0.346	0.347	0.348	0.349	0.350	0.351	0.352	0.353	0.354	0.355	0.356	0.357	0.358	0.359	0.360	0.361	0.362	0.363	0.364	0.365	0.366	0.367	0.368	0.369	0.370	0.371
13	0.372	0.373	0.374	0.375	0.376	0.377	0.378	0.379	0.380	0.381	0.382	0.383	0.384	0.385	0.386	0.387	0.388	0.389	0.390	0.391	0.392	0.393	0.394	0.395	0.396	0.397	0.398	0.399	0.400	0.401	0.402
14	0.403	0.404	0.405	0.406	0.407	0.408	0.409	0.410	0.411	0.412	0.413	0.414	0.415	0.416	0.417	0.418	0.419	0.420	0.421	0.422	0.423	0.424	0.425	0.426	0.427	0.428	0.429	0.430	0.431	0.432	0.433
15	0.434	0.435	0.436	0.437	0.438	0.439	0.440	0.441	0.442	0.443	0.444	0.445	0.446	0.447	0.448	0.449	0.450	0.451	0.452	0.453	0.454	0.455	0.456	0.457	0.458	0.459	0.460	0.461	0.462	0.463	0.464
16	0.465	0.466	0.467	0.468	0.469	0.470	0.471	0.472	0.473	0.474	0.475	0.476	0.477	0.478	0.479	0.480	0.481	0.482	0.483	0.484	0.485	0.486	0.487	0.488	0.489	0.490	0.491	0.492	0.493	0.494	0.495
17	0.496	0.497	0.498	0.499	0.500	0.501	0.502	0.503	0.504	0.505	0.506	0.507	0.508	0.509	0.510	0.511	0.512	0.513	0.514	0.515	0.516	0.517	0.518	0.519	0.520	0.521	0.522	0.523	0.524	0.525	0.526
18	0.527	0.528	0.529	0.530	0.531	0.532	0.533	0.534	0.535	0.536	0.537	0.538	0.539	0.540	0.541	0.542	0.543	0.544	0.545	0.546	0.547	0.548	0.549	0.550	0.551	0.552	0.553	0.554	0.555	0.556	0.557
19	0.558	0.559	0.560	0.561	0.562	0.563	0.564	0.565	0.566	0.567	0.568	0.569	0.570	0.571	0.572	0.573	0.574	0.575	0.576	0.577	0.578	0.579	0.580	0.581	0.582	0.583	0.584	0.585	0.586	0.587	0.588
20	0.589	0.590	0.591	0.592	0.593	0.594	0.595	0.596	0.597	0.598	0.599	0.600	0.601	0.602	0.603	0.604	0.605	0.606	0.607	0.608	0.609	0.610	0.611	0.612	0.613	0.614	0.615	0.616	0.617	0.618	0.619
21	0.620	0.621	0.622	0.623	0.624	0.625	0.626	0.627	0.628	0.629	0.630	0.631	0.632	0.633	0.634	0.635	0.636	0.637	0.638	0.639	0.640	0.641	0.642	0.643	0.644	0.645	0.646	0.647	0.648	0.649	0.650
22	0.651	0.652	0.653	0.654	0.655	0.656	0.657	0.658	0.659	0.660	0.661	0.662	0.663	0.664	0.665	0.666	0.667	0.668	0.669	0.670	0.671	0.672	0.673	0.674	0.675	0.676	0.677	0.678	0.679	0.680	0.681
23	0.682	0.683	0.684	0.685	0.686	0.687	0.688	0.689	0.690	0.691	0.692	0.693	0.694	0.695	0.696	0.697	0.698	0.699	0.700	0.701	0.702	0.703	0.704	0.705	0.706	0.707	0.708	0.709	0.710	0.711	0.712
24	0.713	0.714	0.715	0.716	0.717	0.718	0.719	0.720	0.721	0.722	0.723	0.724	0.725	0.726	0.727	0.728	0.729	0.730	0.731	0.732	0.733	0.734	0.735	0.736	0.737	0.738	0.739	0.740	0.741	0.742	0.743
25	0.744	0.745	0.746	0.747	0.748	0.749	0.750	0.751	0.752	0.753	0.754	0.755	0.756	0.757	0.758	0.759	0.760	0.761	0.762	0.763	0.764	0.765	0.766	0.767	0.768	0.769	0.770	0.771	0.772	0.773	0.774
26	0.775	0.776	0.777	0.778	0.779	0.780	0.781	0.782	0.783	0.784	0.785	0.786	0.787	0.788	0.789	0.790	0.791	0.792	0.793	0.794	0.795	0.796	0.797	0.798	0.799	0.800	0.801	0.802	0.803	0.804	0.805
27	0.806	0.807	0.808	0.809	0.810	0.811	0.812	0.813	0.814	0.815	0.816	0.817	0.818	0.819	0.820	0.821	0.822	0.823	0.824	0.825	0.826	0.827	0.828	0.829	0.830	0.831	0.832	0.833	0.834	0.835	0.836
28	0.837	0.838	0.839	0.840	0.841	0.842	0.843	0.844	0.845	0.846	0.847	0.848	0.849	0.850	0.851	0.852	0.853	0.854	0.855	0.856	0.857	0.858	0.859	0.860	0.861	0.862	0.863	0.864	0.865	0.866	0.867
29	0.868	0.869	0.870	0.871	0.872	0.873	0.874	0.875	0.876	0.877	0.878	0.879	0.880	0.881	0.882	0.883	0.884	0.885	0.886	0.887	0.888	0.889	0.890	0.891	0.892	0.893	0.894	0.895	0.896	0.897	0.898
30	0.899	0.900	0.901	0.902	0.903	0.904	0.905	0.906	0.907	0.908	0.909	0.910	0.911	0.912	0.913	0.914	0.915	0.916	0.917	0.918	0.919	0.920	0.921	0.922	0.923	0.924	0.925	0.926	0.927	0.928	0.929

TABLE XXX.

A TABLE showing the Time of the Sun, Moon, and Star's setting, when the Latitude and Declination are of the same Name and the Time of its rising, when the Latitude and Declination are of different Names.

[illegible]

TABLE XXI.

For Finding the Distance of Terrestrial Objects
at Sea

H. F.	Dist. M D	H. Ft	Dis. M D	H. Ft	Dist. M D	H. Ft	Dist. M D
1	1. 32	44	8. 78	320	23. 67	1000	41. 8
2	1. 87	45	8. 87	330	24. 03	1100	43. 9
3	2. 29	46	8. 97	340	24. 39	1200	45. 8
4	2. 65	47	9. 07	350	24. 75	1300	47. 7
5	2. 96	48	9. 17	360	25. 10	1400	49. 5
6	3. 24	49	9. 26	370	25. 45	1500	51. 2
7	3. 50	50	9. 35	380	25. 79	1600	52. 9
8	4. 74	55	9. 81	390	26. 13	1700	54. 5
9	5. 97	60	10. 25	400	26. 46	1800	56. 1
10	1. 18	65	10. 67	410	26. 79	1900	57. 7
11	4. 34	70	11. 07	420	27. 11	2000	59. 2
12	4. 58	75	11. 46	430	27. 43	2100	60. 6
13	4. 77	80	11. 83	440	27. 75	2200	62. 1
14	4. 95	85	12. 20	450	28. 06	2300	63. 4
15	5. 12	90	12. 55	460	28. 37	2400	64. 8
16	5. 29	95	12. 89	470	28. 68	2500	66. 1
17	5. 45	100	13. 23	480	28. 98	2600	67. 5
18	5. 61	105	13. 56	490	29. 29	2700	68. 7
19	5. 77	110	13. 88	500	29. 54	2800	70. 0
20	5. 92	115	14. 19	510	30. 17	2900	71. 2
21	6. 06	120	14. 49	520	30. 74	3000	72. 5
22	6. 21	125	14. 79	530	31. 31	3100	73. 7
23	6. 34	130	15. 08	540	31. 86	3200	74. 8
24	6. 48	135	15. 37	550	32. 41	3300	76. 0
25	6. 61	140	15. 65	560	32. 94	3400	77. 1
26	6. 75	145	15. 93	570	33. 47	3500	78. 3
27	6. 87	150	16. 20	580	33. 99	3600	79. 4
28	7. 00	155	16. 53	590	34. 50	3700	80. 5
29	7. 12	160	17. 25	600	35. 00	3800	81. 6
30	7. 25	165	17. 75	610	35. 50	3900	82. 6
31	7. 37	170	18. 24	620	36. 99	4000	83. 7
32	7. 48	175	18. 71	630	37. 47	4100	84. 7
33	7. 60	180	19. 17	640	37. 95	4200	85. 7
34	7. 71	185	19. 62	650	38. 42	4300	86. 8
35	7. 83	190	20. 06	660	38. 88	4400	87. 8
36	7. 94	195	20. 50	670	39. 34	4500	88. 7
37	8. 05	200	20. 92	680	39. 80	4600	89. 7
38	8. 16	205	21. 33	690	40. 25	4700	90. 7
39	8. 26	210	21. 74	700	40. 69	4800	91. 7
40	8. 37	215	22. 14	710	41. 13	4900	92. 6
41	8. 47	220	22. 53	720	41. 56	5000	93. 5
42	8. 57	225	22. 91	730	41. 99		
43	8. 68	230	23. 29	740	42. 42	1 M.	96. 1

TABLE XXII

Proportion of Powder for Sea-
Guns

Pdrs.	Proof.	Sea- ice	Salts and	Seal- ing
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	25. 0	14. 0	10. 0	3. 0
32	21. 0	10. 13	8. 0	2. 12
24	18. 0	8. 0	6. 0	2. 0
18	15. 0	6. 0	4. 8	1. 8
12	12. 0	4. 0	3. 0	1. 0
9	9. 0	3. 0	2. 4	0. 12
6	6. 0	2. 0	2. 0	0. 8
4	4. 0	1. 5	1. 5	0. 6
3	3. 0	1. 0	1. 0	0. 4
2	0. 8	0. 3	0. 3	0. 1
Caronades				
42	9. 0	4. 8	4. 8	1. 8
32	8. 0	4. 0	4. 0	1. 4
24	6. 0	3. 0	3. 0	1. 0
18	4. 0	2. 0	2. 0	1. 0
12	3. 0	1. 8	1. 8	0. 12
Wall Piece.				
	2. 8	0. 10		
Muskets				
	0. 12	0. 6		
Pistols.				
	0. 6	0. 3		
N. B. These proportions are with powder in good condition if it is damp, or damaged, a great- er quantity will be necessary.				
A TABLE of the Number and sorts of Shot contained in the Grapes for the nature of Guns undermentioned.				
Pdrs.	Shot	No. in each	No. in each box.	
42	4lb.	9	4	
32	3	9	4	
24	2	9	6	
18	1½	9	8	
12	1 Oz.	9	10	
9	13	9	12	
6	8	9	16	
4	6	9	20	

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half elapsed Time.

0 Hour.							1 Hour.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0		13833	83730	56121	53627	43936	0	58700	58582	58465	58348	58231	58115
1	2.36012	29324	23525	18409	13834	09695	1	57999	57883	57768	57653	57538	57424
2	05916	24440	19221	14225	93422	90790	2	57310	57196	57083	56970	56857	56745
3	1.86307	19559	14322	81643	79593	77663	3	56633	56521	56409	56298	56187	56076
4	75814	14042	72339	70700	63121	67597	4	55956	55846	55736	55626	55516	55406
5	66125	64701	63322	61986	60590	59431	5	55311	55201	55091	54981	54870	54760
6	58207	7018	55861	54733	53634	52561	6	54666	54557	54447	54337	54227	54117
7	51511	50494	49496	48520	47566	46632	7	54031	53926	53822	53718	53614	53510
8	45718	44823	43946	43086	42243	41417	8	53400	53303	53200	53097	52995	52893
9	40665	39809	39027	38258	37503	36762	9	52791	52690	52589	52488	52387	52286
10	36032	35315	34609	33915	33231	32558	10	52186	52086	51986	51886	51787	51688
11	31896	31243	30600	29967	29342	28727	11	51589	51490	51392	51294	51196	51099
12	28120	27522	26931	26349	25774	25207	12	51002	50905	50808	50711	50615	50517
13	24647	24095	23549	23010	22477	21952	13	50423	50327	50232	50137	50042	49947
14	21432	20919	20412	19910	19413	18925	14	49852	49758	49664	49570	49476	49383
15	18440	17961	17487	17018	16554	16096	15	49280	49197	49104	49012	48920	48828
16	15642	15192	14748	14307	13872	13440	16	48736	48644	48553	48462	48371	48280
17	13013	12590	12171	11757	11346	10938	17	48189	48099	48009	47919	47829	47739
18	10538	10136	9740	9348	8960	8575	18	47650	47561	47472	47383	47293	47207
19	08193	07814	07439	07067	06698	06333	19	47119	47031	46943	46855	46767	46682
20	05970	05610	05254	04901	04550	04202	20	46595	46508	46421	46335	46248	46163
21	03857	03515	03175	02838	02504	02172	21	46077	45992	45907	45822	45737	45652
22	01844	01516	01192	00870	00550	00233	22	45567	45483	45399	45315	45231	45147
23	99918	99606	99296	98988	98682	98378	23	45064	44981	44898	44815	44732	44649
24	98077	97777	97480	97184	96891	96600	24	44567	44485	44403	44321	44239	44157
25	96310	96023	95738	95454	95172	94892	25	44077	43996	43915	43834	43753	43673
26	94614	94338	94063	93790	93519	93250	26	43593	43513	43433	43353	43273	43193
27	92982	92716	92452	92189	91927	91669	27	43114	43035	42956	42877	42797	42718
28	91411	91154	90899	90646	90394	90143	28	42643	42565	42487	42408	42331	42253
29	89894	89647	89401	89156	88913	88671	29	42176	42099	42022	41945	41868	41792
30	88430	88191	87953	87717	87481	87247	30	41716	41640	41564	41488	41412	41336
31	87015	86783	86553	86324	86096	85870	31	41261	41186	41111	41036	40961	40886
32	85644	85420	85197	84976	84755	84535	32	40812	40738	40664	40590	40516	40442
33	84317	84100	83884	83669	83455	83242	33	40368	40295	40222	40149	40076	40003
34	83030	82819	82609	82401	82193	81986	34	39930	39857	39785	39712	39641	39569
35	81780	81576	81372	81169	80967	80767	35	39497	39424	39352	39280	39211	39140
36	80567	80368	80170	79973	79777	79581	36	39069	38998	38927	38856	38786	38716
37	79387	79193	79001	78809	78618	78428	37	38646	38576	38506	38436	38366	38296
38	78239	78051	77863	77677	77491	77306	38	38227	38158	38089	38020	37951	37882
39	77122	76948	76756	76574	76393	76212	39	37813	37745	37677	37609	37541	37473
40	76033	75854	75676	75499	75323	75147	40	37405	37337	37269	37202	37135	37068
41	74972	74797	74624	74451	74279	74107	41	37001	36934	36867	36800	36733	36668
42	73937	73767	73597	73429	73261	73093	42	36602	36536	36470	36404	36338	36272
43	72926	72760	72595	72430	72266	72103	43	36206	36141	36076	36011	35946	35881
44	71940	71778	71616	71455	71295	71133	44	35816	35751	35686	35622	35558	35494
45	70970	70812	70650	70493	70336	70179	45	35430	35366	35302	35238	35174	35110
46	70034	69879	69725	69571	69418	69265	46	35047	34984	34921	34858	34795	34732
47	69113	68964	68811	68659	68510	68361	47	34673	34610	34544	34483	34420	34358
48	68212	68064	67916	67769	67622	67476	48	34296	34234	34172	34110	34048	33986
49	67330	67183	67040	66896	66752	66609	49	33923	33864	33804	33744	33684	33620
50	66466	66324	66182	66041	65900	65760	50	33559	33498	33438	33377	33318	33258
51	65620	65481	65342	65204	65066	64928	51	33197	33137	33077	33017	32958	32899
52	64791	64655	64519	64383	64248	64113	52	32839	32780	32721	32661	32602	32543
53	63978	63844	63711	63578	63445	63313	53	32485	32426	32367	32308	32249	32190
54	63181	63050	62919	62789	62659	62529	54	32134	32075	32016	31957	31898	31839
55	62400	62271	62142	62014	61886	61759	55	31787	31729	31670	31611	31552	31493
56	61635	61508	61381	61254	61127	61001	56	31445	31386	31328	31269	31210	31151
57	60877	60755	60633	60508	60385	60262	57	31105	31047	30989	30930	30871	30812
58	60140	60017	59894	59771	59648	59525	58	30765	30707	30649	30590	30531	30472
59	59414	59294	59174	59056	58937	58818	59	30425	30367	30309	30250	30191	30132

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

2 Hours							3 Hours						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
00	30103	30148	29994	29949	29804	29759	00	15051	15020	14988	14957	14925	14894
1	29771	29722	29608	29564	29430	29387	1	14867	14832	14800	14769	14738	14707
2	29451	29399	29246	29194	29040	28997	2	14676	14643	14614	14583	14552	14521
3	29131	29080	28927	28875	28721	28679	3	14487	14456	14427	14396	14365	14334
4	28816	28764	28611	28559	28405	28363	4	14307	14276	14247	14216	14185	14154
5	28502	28450	28298	28246	28092	28050	5	14121	14091	14062	14031	14000	13969
6	28191	28140	27988	27936	27782	27740	6	13940	13910	13881	13850	13821	13794
7	27884	27833	27681	27629	27475	27433	7	13759	13729	13700	13670	13640	13617
8	27579	27529	27378	27327	27173	27131	8	13587	13558	13529	13499	13470	13441
9	27277	27227	27077	27027	26873	26831	9	13411	13382	13353	13324	13295	13266
100	26978	26929	26779	26730	26576	26534	100	13237	13208	13179	13150	13121	13093
11	26682	26633	26484	26435	26281	26239	11	13064	13035	13006	12978	12950	12921
12	26389	26340	26192	26143	25989	25947	12	12893	12864	12835	12807	12779	12751
13	26099	26051	25903	25855	25701	25659	13	12723	12695	12666	12638	12610	12582
14	25811	25763	25615	25567	25413	25371	14	12554	12526	12497	12471	12443	12415
15	25526	25479	25332	25284	25130	25088	15	12387	12359	12330	12305	12277	12249
16	25244	25197	25050	24999	24845	24803	16	12222	12194	12167	12140	12113	12085
17	24964	24917	24770	24719	24565	24523	17	12058	12031	12004	11977	11949	11922
18	24687	24641	24493	24442	24288	24246	18	11896	11868	11842	11815	11788	11761
19	24413	24367	24220	24169	24015	23973	19	11734	11706	11681	11654	11628	11601
200	24141	24095	23948	23897	23743	23701	200	11575	11548	11522	11495	11469	11443
21	23871	23825	23678	23627	23473	23431	21	11416	11390	11364	11338	11312	11285
22	23605	23560	23412	23361	23207	23165	22	11259	11233	11207	11181	11155	11130
23	23340	23294	23147	23096	22942	22900	23	11104	11078	11052	11027	11001	10975
24	23076	23030	22883	22832	22678	22636	24	10950	10924	10898	10873	10848	10822
25	22819	22773	22626	22575	22421	22379	25	10797	10772	10746	10721	10696	10671
26	22561	22515	22368	22317	22163	22121	26	10644	10620	10595	10570	10545	10520
27	22306	22260	22113	22062	21908	21866	27	10493	10471	10446	10421	10396	10371
28	22054	22008	21861	21810	21656	21614	28	10347	10322	10297	10272	10248	10224
29	21803	21757	21610	21559	21405	21363	29	10199	10175	10151	10126	10102	10078
300	21555	21514	21473	21432	21281	21240	300	10053	10029	10005	9981	9957	9933
31	21309	21269	21128	21087	20936	20895	31	9909	9885	9861	9837	9813	9789
32	21066	21027	20886	20845	20694	20653	32	9765	9742	9718	9694	9670	9646
33	20824	20784	20643	20602	20451	20410	33	9625	9602	9578	9554	9530	9506
34	20585	20545	20404	20363	20212	20171	34	9484	9461	9437	9413	9389	9365
35	20348	20308	20167	20126	19975	19934	35	9344	9321	9297	9273	9249	9225
36	20115	20075	19934	19893	19742	19701	36	9204	9181	9157	9133	9109	9085
37	19880	19841	19699	19658	19507	19466	37	9067	9044	9020	8996	8972	8948
38	19649	19610	19468	19427	19276	19235	38	8931	8908	8884	8860	8836	8812
39	19420	19381	19239	19198	19047	19006	39	8797	8774	8750	8726	8702	8678
400	19193	19156	19014	18973	18822	18781	400	8664	8641	8617	8593	8569	8545
41	18968	18931	18789	18748	18597	18556	41	8531	8508	8484	8460	8436	8412
42	18746	18709	18567	18526	18375	18334	42	8401	8378	8354	8330	8306	8282
43	18525	18488	18346	18305	18154	18113	43	8271	8248	8224	8200	8176	8152
44	18306	18269	18127	18086	17935	17894	44	8143	8120	8096	8072	8048	8024
45	18089	18052	17910	17869	17718	17677	45	8015	7992	7968	7944	7920	7896
46	17874	17837	17695	17654	17503	17462	46	7887	7864	7840	7816	7792	7768
47	17660	17623	17481	17440	17289	17248	47	7759	7736	7712	7688	7664	7640
48	17449	17412	17270	17229	17078	17037	48	7631	7608	7584	7560	7536	7512
49	17239	17202	17060	17019	16868	16827	49	7503	7480	7456	7432	7408	7384
500	17032	16995	16853	16812	16661	16620	500	7377	7354	7330	7306	7282	7258
51	16826	16789	16647	16606	16455	16414	51	7251	7228	7204	7180	7156	7132
52	16622	16585	16443	16402	16251	16210	52	7125	7102	7078	7054	7030	7006
53	16419	16382	16240	16199	16048	16007	53	6999	6976	6952	6928	6904	6880
54	16219	16182	16040	15999	15848	15807	54	6873	6850	6826	6802	6778	6754
55	16020	15983	15841	15800	15649	15608	55	6747	6724	6700	6676	6652	6628
56	15823	15786	15644	15603	15452	15411	56	6621	6598	6574	6550	6526	6502
57	15628	15591	15449	15408	15257	15216	57	6495	6472	6448	6424	6400	6376
58	15434	15397	15255	15214	15063	15022	58	6369	6346	6322	6298	6274	6250
59	15242	15205	15063	15022	14871	14830	59	6243	6220	6196	6172	6148	6124

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	0624	0622	0621	0619	0617	0615	0	01506	01497	01489	01480	01472	01464
1	06138	06126	06102	06084	06066	06048	1	0145	01447	01439	01430	01422	01414
2	06030	06012	0599	0597	0595	0593	2	01401	01398	01390	01381	01373	01365
3	05924	05906	05882	05864	05846	05828	3	01357	01349	01341	01332	01324	01317
4	05818	05801	05783	05766	05748	05731	4	01310	01302	01294	01285	01277	01270
5	05714	05696	05679	05662	05645	05627	5	01263	01255	01247	01238	01230	01223
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	6	01217	01209	01202	01194	01185	01179
7	05508	05491	05474	05457	05440	05423	7	01172	01164	01156	01148	01139	01133
8	05406	05389	05373	05356	05340	05323	8	01128	01120	01113	01105	01097	01091
9	05306	05290	05273	05257	05240	05224	9	01084	01077	01070	01062	01054	01048
10	05207	05191	05174	05158	05142	05125	10	01042	01035	01028	01020	01012	01007
11	05108	05093	05077	05060	05044	05028	11	01000	00993	00987	00979	00971	00966
12	05012	04996	04980	04964	04948	04932	12	00958	00951	00945	00937	00929	00925
13	04916	04900	04884	04868	04852	04837	13	00920	00913	00907	00899	00891	00887
14	04821	04805	04789	04774	04758	04743	14	00881	00874	00868	00860	00852	00849
15	04727	04711	04695	04680	04664	04649	15	00844	00837	00831	00823	00815	00811
16	04634	04619	04603	04588	04573	04558	16	00807	00800	00794	00786	00778	00775
17	04542	04527	04512	04496	04481	04466	17	00770	00763	00757	00749	00741	00739
18	04451	04436	04421	04406	04391	04376	18	00733	00726	00720	00712	00704	00701
19	04361	04346	04332	04317	04302	04287	19	00696	00690	00684	00676	00668	00667
20	04272	04258	04243	04228	04214	04199	20	00660	00654	00648	00640	00632	00631
21	04185	04170	04155	04141	04127	04112	21	00623	00617	00611	00603	00595	00595
22	04098	04083	04069	04055	04040	04026	22	00587	00581	00575	00567	00559	00559
23	04012	03998	03983	03969	03955	03941	23	00550	00544	00538	00530	00522	00522
24	03927	03913	03899	03885	03871	03857	24	00513	00507	00501	00493	00485	00485
25	03843	03829	03815	03801	03787	03773	25	00476	00470	00464	00456	00448	00448
26	03760	03746	03732	03718	03704	03690	26	00440	00434	00428	00420	00412	00412
27	03678	03664	03650	03636	03622	03608	27	00403	00397	00391	00383	00375	00375
28	03597	03583	03569	03555	03541	03527	28	00366	00360	00354	00346	00338	00338
29	03517	03504	03491	03477	03463	03449	29	00330	00324	00318	00310	00302	00302
30	03438	03425	03412	03398	03385	03371	30	00293	00287	00281	00273	00265	00265
31	03360	03348	03335	03321	03308	03294	31	00256	00250	00244	00236	00228	00228
32	03283	03271	03258	03244	03231	03217	32	00220	00214	00208	00200	00192	00192
33	03207	03195	03182	03168	03155	03141	33	00183	00177	00171	00163	00155	00155
34	03132	03120	03107	03093	03080	03066	34	00146	00140	00134	00126	00118	00118
35	03058	03046	03034	03020	03007	02993	35	00110	00104	00098	00090	00082	00082
36	02985	02973	02961	02947	02934	02920	36	00073	00067	00061	00053	00045	00045
37	02913	02901	02889	02875	02862	02848	37	00037	00031	00025	00017	00009	00009
38	02843	02831	02819	02805	02792	02778	38	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
39	02771	02759	02748	02736	02724	02711	39	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
40	02701	02690	02678	02666	02654	02641	40	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
41	02633	02622	02610	02599	02588	02577	41	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
42	02567	02556	02544	02532	02521	02510	42	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
43	02502	02491	02479	02468	02457	02446	43	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
44	02438	02427	02415	02404	02393	02382	44	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
45	02375	02364	02352	02341	02330	02319	45	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
46	02313	02299	02285	02271	02257	02243	46	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
47	02252	02238	02224	02210	02196	02182	47	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
48	02192	02178	02164	02150	02136	02122	48	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
49	02133	02119	02105	02091	02077	02063	49	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
50	02075	02061	02047	02033	02019	02005	50	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
51	01999	01985	01971	01957	01943	01929	51	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
52	01940	01926	01912	01898	01884	01870	52	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
53	01882	01868	01854	01840	01826	01812	53	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
54	01825	01811	01797	01783	01769	01755	54	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
55	01771	01757	01743	01729	01715	01701	55	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
56	01718	01704	01690	01676	01662	01648	56	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
57	01667	01653	01639	01625	01611	01597	57	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
58	01609	01595	01581	01567	01553	01539	58	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
59	01557	01543	01529	01515	01501	01487	59	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.

0 Hours.							1 Hour.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	2.00000	16270	46373	63982	76476	80107	0	4.71403	71521	71638	71755	71872	71988
1	2.94005	0067	006578	11694	16269	20408	1	72104	72220	72337	72454	72565	72670
2	3.4187	276	00882	33878	66681	99113	2	72793	72907	73020	73133	73246	73358
3	4.1756	44141	46371	48491	50541	52440	3	73470	73582	73694	73800	73916	74027
4	5.4289	0061	7764	940	60082	62506	4	74137	74244	74357	74461	74575	74684
5	6.1978	65402	66781	68117	69411	70672	5	74792	74900	75008	75111	75223	75330
6	7.1895	73087	74242	75370	76469	77542	6	75437	75544	75650	75756	75862	75967
7	7.8528	90008	907	81583	82537	8347	7	76077	76177	76281	76385	76489	76593
8	8.4385	85280	86157	87017	87860	88686	8	76697	76800	76903	77006	77108	77210
9	8.9498	90291	91076	91845	92600	93341	9	77312	77413	77514	77615	77716	77817
10	3.94071	94789	95404	96188	96972	97645	10	4.77917	78017	78117	78217	78316	78415
11	98207	98260	99503	00136	00761	01376	11	78514	78613	78711	78809	78907	79004
12	4.01983	02521	03172	03754	04329	04896	12	79101	79198	79295	79392	79488	79584
13	05456	06008	06554	07093	07626	08251	13	79680	79776	79871	79966	80061	80156
14	08671	09184	09691	10193	10688	11178	14	80251	80345	80439	80533	80627	80720
15	11663	12132	12616	13085	13549	14007	15	80813	80906	80999	81091	81183	81275
16	14461	14911	15355	15796	16231	16663	16	81367	81459	81550	81641	81732	81823
17	17090	17513	17932	18346	18757	19163	17	81914	82004	82094	82184	82274	82364
18	19567	19967	20363	20755	21143	21528	18	82453	82542	82631	82720	82808	82896
19	21910	22289	22664	23036	23405	23770	19	82983	83072	83160	83247	83334	83421
20	4.24333	24403	24849	25282	25553	25901	20	4.83508	83595	83682	83768	83854	83940
21	26246	26528	26928	27265	27599	27931	21	84076	84161	84246	84331	84416	84501
22	28260	28587	28911	29233	29553	29870	22	84536	84620	84704	84788	84872	84956
23	3018	30497	30807	31115	31421	31725	23	85059	85142	85225	85308	85391	85474
24	32026	32326	32623	32919	33212	33503	24	85536	85618	85700	85782	85864	85945
25	33793	34088	34385	34649	34931	35211	25	8602	86107	86188	86269	86350	86430
26	35489	35765	36040	36313	36584	36853	26	86513	86594	86670	86750	86830	86910
27	37121	37487	37851	38214	38575	38934	27	86987	87068	87147	87226	87304	87382
28	38692	38946	39204	39467	39709	39969	28	87460	87538	87616	87694	87772	87850
29	40209	40456	40702	40947	41190	41432	29	87927	88004	88081	88158	88235	88311
30	4.41673	41912	42150	42386	42622	42856	30	4.88387	88463	88539	88615	88691	88767
31	43088	43320	43550	43779	44007	44233	31	88842	88917	88992	89067	89142	89217
32	44459	44683	44906	45127	45348	45568	32	89291	89365	89439	89513	89587	89661
33	45786	46003	46219	46434	46648	46861	33	89733	89806	89879	89953	90027	90100
34	47073	47284	47494	47702	47910	48117	34	90173	90246	90318	90390	90462	90534
35	48323	48527	48731	48933	49136	49338	35	90606	90678	90750	90822	90892	90963
36	49536	49737	49938	50136	50331	50527	36	91034	91105	91176	91247	91317	91387
37	50716	50916	51115	51312	51508	51703	37	91457	91527	91597	91667	91737	91807
38	51864	52052	52240	52426	52612	52797	38	91876	91945	92014	92083	92152	92221
39	52981	53167	53347	53529	53710	53889	39	92290	92358	92426	92494	92562	92630
40	4.54070	54249	54427	54604	54780	54956	40	4.92698	92766	92834	92901	92968	93035
41	55131	55308	55479	55652	55823	55995	41	93102	93169	93236	93303	93369	93435
42	56106	56273	56439	56604	56768	56931	42	93501	93567	93633	93699	93765	93831
43	57177	57343	57508	57673	57837	58000	43	93897	93962	94027	94092	94157	94222
44	5816	58327	58487	58648	58804	58961	44	94287	94352	94417	94481	94545	94609
45	59127	59285	59443	59600	59751	59901	45	94673	94737	94801	94865	94929	95093
46	60089	60244	60398	60552	60705	60858	46	95056	95119	95182	95245	95308	95371
47	60920	61071	61222	61374	61523	61672	47	95434	95497	95559	95621	95683	95745
48	61891	62049	62187	62334	62481	62627	48	95807	95869	95931	95993	96055	96117
49	62773	62928	63083	63237	63391	63544	49	96178	96239	96300	96361	96422	96483
50	4.64637	64779	64921	65062	65203	65343	50	4.96544	96605	96665	96725	96785	96845
51	64483	64624	64761	64894	65027	65159	51	96908	96968	97028	97086	97145	97204
52	65312	65448	65584	65720	65855	65990	52	97264	97323	97383	97442	97501	97560
53	66125	66256	66387	66518	66648	66778	53	97618	97677	97736	97794	97853	97911
54	66927	67053	67179	67304	67429	67554	54	97960	98017	98074	98131	98188	98245
55	67702	67822	67941	68059	68177	68295	55	98313	98374	98431	98488	98545	98603
56	68471	68589	68707	68824	68941	69058	56	98650	98717	98773	98831	98887	98943
57	69221	69338	69455	69572	69689	69806	57	99000	99057	99114	99171	99228	99285
58	69963	70085	70207	70328	70449	70569	58	99337	99394	99451	99508	99565	99622
59	70689	70809	70928	71047	71166	71285	59	99670	99727	99784	99841	99898	99955

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.													
2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
05	00000	00055	00109	00164	00218	00272	05	15054	15083	15113	15146	15177	15209
1	00327	00381	00435	00489	00543	00596	1	15240	15271	15301	15334	15365	15396
2	00650	00704	00757	00810	00864	00917	2	15427	15458	15489	15520	15551	15582
3	00970	01023	01076	01129	01182	01234	3	15613	15643	15674	15705	15735	15766
4	01287	01339	01392	01444	01496	01549	4	15796	15827	15857	15888	15918	15948
5	0160	01653	01705	01757	01808	01860	5	15979	16009	16039	16069	16099	16129
6	01912	01965	02017	02069	02121	02173	6	16159	16189	16219	16249	16279	16309
7	02215	02270	02321	02373	02424	02475	7	16338	16368	16398	16427	16457	16486
8	02524	02574	02625	02675	02725	02776	8	16516	16545	16575	16604	16633	16662
9	02826	02876	02926	02976	03026	03075	9	16692	16721	16750	16779	16808	16837
10	03125	03174	03224	03273	03322	03372	10	16866	16895	16924	16953	16982	17010
11	03421	03470	03519	03568	03617	03665	11	17089	17118	17146	17175	17203	17231
12	03714	03763	03811	03859	03908	03956	12	17210	17239	17267	17295	17324	17352
13	0400	04048	04096	04144	04192	04240	13	17380	17408	17436	17465	17493	17521
14	04292	04340	04387	04435	04482	04530	14	17549	17577	17604	17632	17660	17688
15	04577	04624	04671	04718	04765	04812	15	17716	17743	17771	17798	17826	17854
16	04859	04905	04952	05000	05046	05092	16	17881	17908	17935	17963	17990	18018
17	05133	05179	05225	05271	05317	05363	17	18045	18072	18099	18126	18153	18180
18	05410	05455	05501	05547	05592	05638	18	18208	18235	18261	18288	18315	18342
19	05690	05735	05781	05827	05872	05917	19	18369	18395	18422	18449	18475	18502
20	05966	06011	06057	06102	06147	06192	20	18528	18555	18581	18608	18634	18660
21	06242	06287	06332	06377	06422	06467	21	18687	18713	18739	18765	18791	18818
22	06540	06585	06630	06675	06720	06765	22	18844	18870	18896	18922	18948	18973
23	06863	06908	06953	06998	07043	07088	23	18999	19025	19051	19076	19102	19128
24	07021	07066	07111	07156	07201	07246	24	19153	19179	19204	19230	19255	19281
25	07284	07329	07374	07419	07464	07509	25	19306	19331	19357	19382	19407	19432
26	07542	07587	07632	07677	07722	07767	26	19457	19483	19508	19533	19558	19583
27	07797	07842	07887	07932	07977	08022	27	19608	19633	19658	19683	19708	19733
28	08049	08094	08139	08184	08229	08274	28	19756	19781	19806	19831	19856	19881
29	08300	08345	08390	08435	08480	08525	29	19904	19929	19954	19979	20004	20029
30	08548	08593	08638	08683	08728	08773	30	20050	20074	20098	20122	20146	20170
31	08794	08839	08884	08929	08974	09019	31	20194	20218	20242	20266	20290	20314
32	09037	09082	09127	09172	09217	09262	32	20338	20362	20386	20410	20434	20458
33	09279	09324	09369	09414	09459	09504	33	20480	20504	20528	20552	20576	20600
34	09518	09563	09608	09653	09698	09743	34	20621	20645	20669	20693	20717	20741
35	09755	09799	09844	09889	09934	09979	35	20760	20784	20808	20832	20856	20880
36	09990	10035	10080	10125	10170	10215	36	20899	20923	20947	20971	20995	21019
37	10228	10273	10318	10363	10408	10453	37	21036	21060	21084	21108	21132	21156
38	10454	10499	10544	10589	10634	10679	38	21172	21196	21220	21244	21268	21292
39	10683	10728	10773	10818	10863	10908	39	21306	21330	21354	21378	21402	21426
40	10910	10955	11000	11045	11090	11135	40	21439	21463	21487	21511	21535	21559
41	11135	11179	11224	11269	11314	11359	41	21572	21596	21620	21644	21668	21692
42	11357	11401	11446	11491	11536	11581	42	21702	21726	21750	21774	21798	21822
43	11578	11622	11667	11712	11757	11802	43	21832	21856	21880	21904	21928	21952
44	11797	11841	11886	11931	11976	12021	44	21960	21984	22008	22032	22056	22080
45	12014	12058	12103	12148	12193	12238	45	22088	22112	22136	22160	22184	22208
46	12229	12273	12318	12363	12408	12453	46	22214	22238	22262	22286	22310	22334
47	12443	12487	12532	12577	12622	12667	47	22338	22362	22386	22410	22434	22458
48	12654	12698	12743	12788	12833	12878	48	22462	22486	22510	22534	22558	22582
49	12864	12908	12953	12998	13043	13088	49	22585	22609	22633	22657	22681	22705
50	13071	13115	13160	13205	13250	13295	50	22706	22730	22754	22778	22802	22826
51	13277	13321	13366	13411	13456	13501	51	22826	22850	22874	22898	22922	22946
52	13481	13525	13570	13615	13660	13705	52	22945	22969	22993	23017	23041	23065
53	13684	13728	13773	13818	13863	13908	53	23063	23087	23111	23135	23159	23183
54	13884	13928	13973	14018	14063	14108	54	23180	23204	23228	23252	23276	23300
55	14083	14127	14172	14217	14262	14307	55	23295	23319	23343	23367	23391	23415
56	14280	14324	14369	14414	14459	14504	56	23410	23434	23458	23482	23506	23530
57	14475	14519	14564	14609	14654	14699	57	23523	23547	23571	23595	23619	23643
58	14669	14713	14758	14803	14848	14893	58	23635	23659	23683	23707	23731	23755
59	14864	14908	14953	14998	15043	15088	59	23766	23790	23814	23838	23862	23886

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	23857	23874	23892	23911	23929	23947	0	28597	28606	28614	28623	28631	28639
1	23965	23983	24001	24019	24037	24055	1	28648	28656	28664	28673	28681	28689
2	24107	24125	24143	24161	24179	24197	2	28697	28705	28714	28722	28730	28738
3	24179	24197	24215	24233	24251	24269	3	28746	28754	28762	28770	28778	28786
4	24287	24305	24323	24341	24359	24377	4	28794	28802	28810	28818	28826	28834
5	24380	24398	24416	24434	24452	24470	5	28840	28848	28856	28864	28872	28880
6	24492	24510	24528	24546	24564	24582	6	28886	28894	28902	28910	28918	28926
7	24594	24612	24630	24648	24666	24684	7	28931	28939	28947	28955	28963	28971
8	24697	24715	24733	24751	24769	24787	8	28975	28983	28991	28999	29007	29015
9	24797	24815	24833	24851	24869	24887	9	29018	29026	29034	29042	29050	29058
10	24896	24914	24932	24950	24968	24986	10	29061	29069	29077	29085	29093	29101
11	24991	25009	25027	25045	25063	25081	11	29103	29111	29119	29127	29135	29143
12	25091	25109	25127	25145	25163	25181	12	29143	29151	29159	29167	29175	29183
13	25187	25205	25223	25241	25259	25277	13	29183	29191	29199	29207	29215	29223
14	25282	25300	25318	25336	25354	25372	14	29222	29230	29238	29246	29254	29262
15	25376	25394	25412	25430	25448	25466	15	29260	29268	29276	29284	29292	29300
16	25469	25487	25505	25523	25541	25559	16	29298	29306	29314	29322	29330	29338
17	25561	25579	25597	25615	25633	25651	17	29336	29344	29352	29360	29368	29376
18	25662	25680	25698	25716	25734	25752	18	29374	29382	29390	29398	29406	29414
19	25742	25760	25778	25796	25814	25832	19	29404	29412	29420	29428	29436	29444
20	25831	25849	25867	25885	25903	25921	20	29438	29446	29454	29462	29470	29478
21	25918	25936	25954	25972	25990	26008	21	29471	29479	29487	29495	29503	29511
22	26006	26024	26042	26060	26078	26096	22	29503	29511	29519	29527	29535	29543
23	26091	26109	26127	26145	26163	26181	23	29535	29543	29551	29559	29567	29575
24	26176	26194	26212	26230	26248	26266	24	29567	29575	29583	29591	29599	29607
25	26260	26278	26296	26314	26332	26350	25	29599	29607	29615	29623	29631	29639
26	26353	26371	26389	26407	26425	26443	26	29631	29639	29647	29655	29663	29671
27	26446	26464	26482	26500	26518	26536	27	29663	29671	29679	29687	29695	29703
28	26538	26556	26574	26592	26610	26628	28	29695	29703	29711	29719	29727	29735
29	26630	26648	26666	26684	26702	26720	29	29727	29735	29743	29751	29759	29767
30	26721	26739	26757	26775	26793	26811	30	29759	29767	29775	29783	29791	29799
31	26812	26830	26848	26866	26884	26902	31	29791	29799	29807	29815	29823	29831
32	26903	26921	26939	26957	26975	26993	32	29823	29831	29839	29847	29855	29863
33	26994	27012	27030	27048	27066	27084	33	29855	29863	29871	29879	29887	29895
34	27095	27113	27131	27149	27167	27185	34	29887	29895	29903	29911	29919	29927
35	27196	27214	27232	27250	27268	27286	35	29919	29927	29935	29943	29951	29959
36	27297	27315	27333	27351	27369	27387	36	29951	29959	29967	29975	29983	29991
37	27398	27416	27434	27452	27470	27488	37	29983	29991	29999	30007	30015	30023
38	27499	27517	27535	27553	27571	27589	38	30015	30023	30031	30039	30047	30055
39	27599	27617	27635	27653	27671	27689	39	30047	30055	30063	30071	30079	30087
40	27699	27717	27735	27753	27771	27789	40	30079	30087	30095	30103	30111	30119
41	27799	27817	27835	27853	27871	27889	41	30111	30119	30127	30135	30143	30151
42	27899	27917	27935	27953	27971	27989	42	30143	30151	30159	30167	30175	30183
43	27999	28017	28035	28053	28071	28089	43	30175	30183	30191	30199	30207	30215
44	28099	28117	28135	28153	28171	28189	44	30207	30215	30223	30231	30239	30247
45	28199	28217	28235	28253	28271	28289	45	30239	30247	30255	30263	30271	30279
46	28299	28317	28335	28353	28371	28389	46	30271	30279	30287	30295	30303	30311
47	28399	28417	28435	28453	28471	28489	47	30303	30311	30319	30327	30335	30343
48	28499	28517	28535	28553	28571	28589	48	30335	30343	30351	30359	30367	30375
49	28599	28617	28635	28653	28671	28689	49	30367	30375	30383	30391	30399	30407
50	28699	28717	28735	28753	28771	28789	50	30399	30407	30415	30423	30431	30439
51	28799	28817	28835	28853	28871	28889	51	30431	30439	30447	30455	30463	30471
52	28899	28917	28935	28953	28971	28989	52	30463	30471	30479	30487	30495	30503
53	28999	29017	29035	29053	29071	29089	53	30495	30503	30511	30519	30527	30535
54	29099	29117	29135	29153	29171	29189	54	30527	30535	30543	30551	30559	30567
55	29199	29217	29235	29253	29271	29289	55	30559	30567	30575	30583	30591	30599
56	29299	29317	29335	29353	29371	29389	56	30591	30599	30607	30615	30623	30631
57	29399	29417	29435	29453	29471	29489	57	30623	30631	30639	30647	30655	30663
58	29499	29517	29535	29553	29571	29589	58	30655	30663	30671	30679	30687	30695
59	29599	29617	29635	29653	29671	29689	59	30687	30695	30703	30711	30719	30727

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.

0 Hour.							1 Hour						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	00000	12230	02436	37654	62642	82024	0	1.33241	5348	5721	5959	6119	6244
1	0.47860	11250	22848	33179	42450	50509	1	3.46700	5490	5514	5517	5508	5484
2	0.58866	6.019	71457	77448	8084	8837	2	56073	0.110	6537	5767	5671	57226
3	1.93284	57920	2437	6673	10714	1457	3	574.0	57083	7916	58137	58163	58589
4	12271	21817	25224	28522	31500	34708	4	58214	5.1032	1202	59426	57712	57130
5	37653	45501	43252	40331	36824	32841	5	60152	6037	6355	6621	6803	68251
6	51148	58628	54184	4845	4153	33784	6	61462	6118	6389	6620	6806	6851
7	65877	68920	60917	52459	43772	34647	7	62760	6298	6519	6703	6837	6892
8	78474	80265	82019	83736	85425	87080	8	64043	6424	6546	6675	6785	6864
9	88703	90297	91862	93399	94909	96394	9	65302	6550	6657	6757	6840	6897
10	1.47851	99289	00699	02093	03438	04805	10	66542	6674	6769	6856	6926	6976
11	2.06131	07437	08723	09994	11240	12472	11	67765	6796	6876	6946	7006	7056
12	3.16877	18835	60065	07223	08382	09517	12	68960	6916	6986	7056	7106	7156
13	2.0638	21741	23235	24613	25981	27333	13	70157	7035	7105	7175	7225	7275
14	27073	28100	29116	30120	31112	32093	14	71320	7153	7216	7276	7326	7376
15	23063	24023	24972	25910	26839	27751	15	72485	7267	7326	7386	7436	7486
16	28667	29597	30457	31338	32211	33076	16	73625	7381	7440	7496	7546	7596
17	43930	44777	45610	46447	47270	48083	17	74760	7493	7552	7606	7656	7706
18	48893	49693	50486	51271	52050	52821	18	75860	7603	7662	7716	7766	7816
19	53586	54344	55090	55841	56580	57312	19	76955	7713	7772	7826	7876	7926
20	2.58039	58755	59473	60182	60883	61582	20	78037	7821	7880	7934	7984	8034
21	62274	62960	63641	64316	64987	65652	21	79105	7924	7983	8037	8087	8137
22	66332	66977	67617	68262	68903	69538	22	80159	8034	8093	8147	8197	8247
23	70169	70757	71341	71920	72505	73082	23	81201	8135	8194	8248	8298	8348
24	73883	74464	75041	75612	76185	76751	24	82230	8237	8296	8350	8400	8450
25	7740	77982	78555	79124	79690	80251	25	83246	8341	8400	8454	8504	8554
26	80809	81363	81914	82461	83005	83546	26	84250	8441	8500	8554	8604	8654
27	84083	84617	85148	85675	86200	86721	27	85242	8540	8600	8654	8704	8754
28	87238	87753	88265	88773	89279	89782	28	86223	8640	8700	8754	8804	8854
29	90282	90779	91273	91765	92254	92740	29	87192	8735	8794	8848	8898	8948
30	2.93223	93704	94181	94656	95129	95599	30	88150	8833	8892	8946	8996	9046
31	96067	96532	96994	97454	97912	98367	31	89097	8925	8984	9038	9088	9138
32	98820	99270	99718	100164	100608	101049	32	90034	9021	9080	9134	9184	9234
33	0.01488	01925	02360	02792	03223	03650	33	90961	9114	9173	9227	9277	9327
34	04077	04561	05022	05481	05936	06387	34	91876	9205	9264	9318	9368	9418
35	06590	07001	07411	07818	08225	08630	35	92782	9297	9356	9410	9460	9510
36	09032	09432	09830	10227	10622	11015	36	93679	9392	9451	9505	9555	9605
37	11406	11796	12184	12570	12954	13337	37	94560	9479	9538	9592	9642	9692
38	13718	14097	14475	14850	15225	15597	38	95441	9567	9626	9680	9730	9780
39	15969	16338	16706	17072	17437	17800	39	96311	9655	9714	9768	9818	9868
40	3.18162	18522	18881	19238	19594	19948	40	97170	9741	9800	9854	9904	9954
41	20303	20653	21003	21351	21698	22044	41	98021	9832	9891	9945	9995	10045
42	22289	22722	23153	23583	24010	24436	42	98862	9917	9976	10030	10080	10130
43	24423	24845	25265	25683	26099	26512	43	99696	9999	10058	10112	10162	10212
44	26418	26835	27250	27663	28074	28483	44	100521	10065	10124	10178	10228	10278
45	28366	28783	29198	29610	30020	30429	45	01337	0147	0206	0260	0310	0360
46	30266	30679	31089	31497	31902	32306	46	02146	0228	0287	0341	0391	0441
47	32122	32534	32943	33350	33754	34157	47	02947	0308	0367	0421	0471	0521
48	33950	34350	34749	35147	35543	35939	48	03740	0387	0446	0500	0550	0600
49	35734	36128	36521	36913	37303	37693	49	04526	0465	0524	0578	0628	0678
50	3.37482	37770	38057	38343	38628	38912	50	05304	0543	0602	0656	0706	0756
51	39193	39477	39759	40039	40318	40597	51	06074	0620	0679	0733	0783	0833
52	40875	41151	41427	41702	41975	42250	52	06838	0696	0755	0809	0859	0909
53	42523	42794	43063	43334	43603	43871	53	07595	0772	0831	0885	0935	0985
54	44138	44404	44670	44935	45199	45462	54	08344	0847	0906	0960	1010	1060
55	45724	45980	46247	46507	46765	47024	55	09087	0921	0980	1034	1084	1134
56	47282	47539	47795	48050	48305	48559	56	09822	0995	1054	1108	1158	1208
57	48811	49064	49315	49566	49816	50066	57	10555	1068	1127	1181	1231	1281
58	50314	50562	50809	51056	51301	51547	58	11277	1140	1199	1253	1303	1353
59	51797	52035	52272	52509	52745	52981	59	11999	1212	1271	1325	1375	1425

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.

2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	4.12702	12820	12938	13055	13172	13289	0	4.46671	46747	46823	46899	46975	47051
1	13406	13523	13640	13756	13872	13988	1	47127	47203	47278	47354	47430	47505
2	14104	14220	14336	14451	14566	14682	2	47580	47656	47731	47806	47881	47956
3	14797	14911	15026	15140	15255	15369	3	48031	48106	48180	48255	48330	48404
4	15483	15597	15710	15824	15937	16050	4	48479	48553	48627	48701	48775	48850
5	16163	16276	16389	16501	16614	16726	5	48924	48998	49071	49145	49219	49293
6	16848	16950	17062	17173	17285	17396	6	49366	49440	49513	49586	49659	49733
7	17507	17618	17729	17839	17950	18060	7	49806	49879	49952	50025	50098	50170
8	18171	18281	18391	18500	18610	18719	8	50243	50316	50388	50461	50533	50605
9	18828	18938	19047	19156	19265	19373	9	50677	50750	50822	50894	50966	51038
10	4.19482	19590	19698	19806	19914	20021	10	4.51109	51181	51253	51325	51396	51467
11	20129	20236	20344	20451	20558	20665	11	51539	51610	51681	51753	51824	51895
12	20771	20878	20984	21091	21197	21303	12	51966	52037	52107	52178	52249	52319
13	21409	21514	21620	21725	21831	21936	13	52390	52461	52531	52601	52672	52742
14	22041	22146	22250	22355	22459	22564	14	52812	52882	52952	53022	53092	53162
15	22668	22772	22876	22980	23083	23187	15	53231	53301	53371	53440	53510	53579
16	23290	23393	23496	23599	23702	23805	16	53648	53718	53787	53856	53925	53994
17	23907	24010	24112	24214	24316	24418	17	54063	54132	54201	54269	54338	54407
18	24520	24622	24723	24825	24926	25027	18	54475	54544	54612	54680	54749	54817
19	25128	25229	25330	25430	25531	25631	19	54885	54953	55021	55089	55157	55225
20	4.25731	25831	25931	26031	26131	26231	20	4.55293	55360	55428	55496	55563	55630
21	26330	26429	26529	26628	26727	26826	21	55698	55765	55832	55900	55967	56034
22	26924	27023	27121	27220	27318	27416	22	56101	56168	56235	56301	56368	56435
23	27514	27612	27710	27807	27905	28002	23	56501	56568	56634	56701	56767	56834
24	28099	28197	28294	28391	28487	28584	24	56900	56966	57032	57098	57164	57230
25	28681	28777	28873	28969	29065	29162	25	57296	57362	57428	57494	57559	57625
26	29257	29353	29449	29544	29639	29735	26	57680	57746	57811	57876	57941	58007
27	29830	29925	30020	30115	30209	30304	27	58082	58147	58212	58277	58342	58407
28	30398	30493	30587	30681	30775	30869	28	58471	58536	58601	58665	58730	58794
29	30963	31056	31150	31243	31337	31430	29	58859	58923	58988	59052	59116	59180
30	4.31521	31616	31709	31801	31894	31987	30	4.59244	59308	59372	59436	59500	59564
31	32079	32171	32264	32356	32448	32540	31	59627	59691	59755	59818	59882	59945
32	32631	32723	32815	32906	32997	33089	32	60008	60072	60135	60198	60261	60324
33	33180	33271	33362	33453	33544	33634	33	60387	60450	60513	60576	60639	60701
34	33724	33815	33905	33995	34085	34175	34	60764	60827	60890	60952	61015	61077
35	34265	34355	34445	34534	34624	34713	35	61159	61222	61284	61346	61408	61470
36	34802	34891	34980	35069	35158	35247	36	61512	61574	61636	61698	61760	61822
37	35335	35424	35512	35601	35689	35777	37	61883	61945	62006	62068	62129	62191
38	35865	35953	36041	36128	36216	36303	38	62252	62313	62375	62436	62497	62558
39	36391	36478	36565	36653	36740	36827	39	62619	62680	62741	62802	62863	62923
40	4.36913	37000	37087	37173	37260	37346	40	4.62984	63045	63105	63166	63226	63287
41	37432	37518	37604	37690	37776	37862	41	63347	63407	63468	63528	63588	63648
42	37948	38033	38119	38204	38289	38373	42	63708	63768	63828	63888	63948	64008
43	38459	38544	38629	38714	38799	38883	43	64068	64127	64187	64246	64306	64365
44	38968	39052	39137	39221	39305	39389	44	64425	64484	64544	64603	64662	64721
45	39473	39557	39641	39725	39808	39892	45	64780	64839	64898	64957	65016	65075
46	39975	40058	40142	40225	40308	40391	46	65134	65193	65251	65310	65369	65427
47	40474	40556	40639	40722	40804	40888	47	65486	65544	65602	65661	65719	65777
48	40969	41051	41133	41215	41297	41379	48	65846	65905	65963	66021	66079	66136
49	41461	41542	41624	41706	41787	41868	49	66184	66241	66299	66357	66415	66472
50	4.41950	42031	42112	42193	42274	42355	50	4.66530	66588	66645	66702	66760	66817
51	42435	42516	42597	42677	42758	42838	51	66874	66932	66989	67046	67103	67160
52	42918	42998	43078	43158	43238	43318	52	67217	67274	67331	67388	67445	67502
53	43398	43477	43557	43636	43716	43795	53	67558	67615	67672	67729	67785	67841
54	43874	43953	44032	44111	44190	44269	54	67897	67954	68010	68066	68123	68179
55	44348	44426	44505	44583	44662	44740	55	68233	68291	68347	68403	68459	68515
56	44818	44896	44974	45052	45130	45208	56	68571	68627	68682	68738	68794	68849
57	45286	45363	45441	45518	45596	45673	57	68905	68960	69015	69070	69125	69180
58	45750	45827	45903	45981	46058	46135	58	69237	69292	69348	69403	69458	69513
59	4.46212	46289	46365	46442	46518	46594	59	4.69555	69610	69665	69720	69775	69830

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	69897	69952	70006	70061	70115	70170	0	80992	81034	81075	81116	81157	81198
1	70224	70279	70333	70387	70442	70496	1	81249	81289	81329	81369	81409	81449
2	70550	70604	70658	70712	70766	70820	2	81484	81524	81564	81604	81644	81684
3	70874	70928	70982	71036	71089	71143	3	81728	81768	81808	81848	81888	81928
4	71197	71250	71304	71357	71411	71464	4	81971	82012	82052	82092	82132	82173
5	71518	71571	71624	71678	71731	71784	5	82214	82254	82294	82334	82374	82414
6	71837	71890	71943	71996	72049	72102	6	82454	82494	82534	82574	82614	82654
7	72155	72208	72260	72313	72366	72418	7	82694	82734	82774	82814	82854	82893
8	72471	72523	72576	72628	72681	72733	8	82934	82974	83012	83052	83091	83131
9	72785	72838	72890	72942	72994	73046	9	83171	83211	83250	83289	83328	83368
10	73098	73150	73202	73254	73306	73358	10	83407	83447	83486	83525	83564	83604
11	73410	73462	73514	73565	73617	73668	11	83643	83682	83721	83760	83799	83838
12	73720	73772	73823	73874	73926	73977	12	83877	83916	83955	83994	84033	84072
13	74028	74080	74131	74182	74233	74284	13	84111	84150	84188	84227	84266	84305
14	74335	74386	74437	74488	74539	74590	14	84345	84384	84422	84461	84500	84539
15	74641	74692	74742	74793	74844	74894	15	84575	84614	84652	84691	84730	84769
16	74945	74995	75046	75096	75147	75197	16	84805	84844	84882	84921	84960	84999
17	75247	75298	75348	75398	75448	75498	17	84934	84973	85011	85050	85089	85128
18	75549	75599	75649	75699	75748	75798	18	85163	85201	85239	85278	85317	85356
19	75848	75898	75948	75997	76047	76097	19	85390	85428	85466	85505	85544	85583
20	76146	76196	76245	76295	76344	76394	20	85617	85655	85693	85732	85771	85810
21	76444	76492	76542	76591	76640	76689	21	85843	85881	85919	85958	85997	86036
22	76738	76787	76836	76885	76934	76983	22	86063	86101	86139	86178	86217	86256
23	77032	77081	77130	77179	77227	77276	23	86282	86320	86358	86397	86436	86475
24	77325	77373	77422	77470	77519	77567	24	86504	86542	86580	86619	86658	86697
25	77616	77664	77713	77761	77809	77857	25	86817	86855	86893	86932	86971	87010
26	77906	77954	78002	78050	78098	78146	26	87034	87072	87110	87149	87188	87227
27	78194	78242	78290	78338	78385	78433	27	87254	87292	87330	87369	87408	87447
28	78481	78529	78576	78624	78671	78719	28	87468	87506	87544	87583	87622	87661
29	78767	78814	78861	78908	78956	79003	29	87681	87719	87757	87796	87835	87874
30	79051	79098	79145	79192	79240	79287	30	87894	87932	87970	88009	88048	88087
31	79334	79381	79428	79475	79522	79568	31	88100	88138	88176	88215	88254	88293
32	79615	79662	79709	79756	79802	79849	32	88306	88344	88382	88421	88460	88499
33	79896	79942	79989	80035	80082	80128	33	88512	88550	88588	88627	88666	88705
34	80175	80221	80267	80314	80360	80406	34	88717	88755	88793	88832	88871	88910
35	80452	80498	80544	80591	80637	80683	35	88916	88954	88992	89031	89070	89109
36	80729	80775	80820	80866	80912	80958	36	89115	89153	89191	89230	89269	89308
37	81004	81049	81095	81141	81186	81232	37	89312	89350	89388	89427	89466	89505
38	81277	81323	81368	81414	81459	81505	38	89509	89547	89585	89624	89663	89702
39	81505	81550	81595	81641	81686	81731	39	89699	89737	89775	89814	89853	89892
40	81821	81866	81911	81956	82001	82046	40	89881	89919	89957	89996	90035	90074
41	82091	82136	82181	82226	82271	82315	41	90063	90101	90139	90178	90217	90256
42	82360	82404	82449	82494	82538	82583	42	90245	90283	90321	90360	90399	90438
43	82628	82672	82716	82761	82805	82850	43	90426	90464	90502	90541	90580	90619
44	82894	82938	82982	83026	83071	83115	44	90609	90647	90685	90724	90763	90802
45	83159	83203	83247	83291	83335	83379	45	90817	90855	90893	90932	90971	91010
46	83423	83467	83510	83554	83598	83642	46	91019	91057	91095	91134	91173	91212
47	83685	83729	83773	83816	83860	83903	47	91221	91259	91297	91336	91375	91414
48	83947	83990	84034	84077	84120	84164	48	91423	91461	91499	91538	91577	91616
49	84207	84250	84293	84337	84380	84423	49	91628	91666	91704	91743	91782	91821
50	84466	84509	84552	84595	84638	84681	50	91831	91869	91907	91946	91985	92024
51	84724	84767	84810	84852	84895	84938	51	92037	92075	92113	92152	92191	92230
52	84981	85023	85066	85108	85151	85194	52	92242	92280	92318	92357	92396	92435
53	85236	85278	85321	85363	85406	85449	53	92447	92485	92523	92562	92601	92640
54	85490	85533	85575	85617	85660	85703	54	92651	92689	92727	92766	92805	92844
55	85744	85786	85828	85870	85912	85954	55	92858	92896	92934	92973	93012	93051
56	85998	86040	86082	86124	86166	86208	56	93065	93103	93141	93180	93219	93258
57	86246	86288	86330	86372	86414	86456	57	93266	93304	93342	93381	93420	93459
58	86496	86538	86580	86622	86664	86706	58	93468	93506	93544	93583	93622	93661
59	86746	86788	86830	86872	86914	86956	59	93671	93709	93747	93786	93825	93864

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising													
6 Hours.							7 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0	0.0938	0.0939	0.0940	0.0941	0.0942	0.0943
1	0.0100	0.0101	0.0102	0.0103	0.0104	0.0105	1	0.1040	0.1041	0.1042	0.1043	0.1044	0.1045
2	0.0200	0.0201	0.0202	0.0203	0.0204	0.0205	2	0.1140	0.1141	0.1142	0.1143	0.1144	0.1145
3	0.0300	0.0301	0.0302	0.0303	0.0304	0.0305	3	0.1240	0.1241	0.1242	0.1243	0.1244	0.1245
4	0.0400	0.0401	0.0402	0.0403	0.0404	0.0405	4	0.1340	0.1341	0.1342	0.1343	0.1344	0.1345
5	0.0500	0.0501	0.0502	0.0503	0.0504	0.0505	5	0.1440	0.1441	0.1442	0.1443	0.1444	0.1445
6	0.0600	0.0601	0.0602	0.0603	0.0604	0.0605	6	0.1540	0.1541	0.1542	0.1543	0.1544	0.1545
7	0.0700	0.0701	0.0702	0.0703	0.0704	0.0705	7	0.1640	0.1641	0.1642	0.1643	0.1644	0.1645
8	0.0800	0.0801	0.0802	0.0803	0.0804	0.0805	8	0.1740	0.1741	0.1742	0.1743	0.1744	0.1745
9	0.0900	0.0901	0.0902	0.0903	0.0904	0.0905	9	0.1840	0.1841	0.1842	0.1843	0.1844	0.1845
10	0.1000	0.1001	0.1002	0.1003	0.1004	0.1005	10	0.1940	0.1941	0.1942	0.1943	0.1944	0.1945
11	0.1100	0.1101	0.1102	0.1103	0.1104	0.1105	11	0.2040	0.2041	0.2042	0.2043	0.2044	0.2045
12	0.1200	0.1201	0.1202	0.1203	0.1204	0.1205	12	0.2140	0.2141	0.2142	0.2143	0.2144	0.2145
13	0.1300	0.1301	0.1302	0.1303	0.1304	0.1305	13	0.2240	0.2241	0.2242	0.2243	0.2244	0.2245
14	0.1400	0.1401	0.1402	0.1403	0.1404	0.1405	14	0.2340	0.2341	0.2342	0.2343	0.2344	0.2345
15	0.1500	0.1501	0.1502	0.1503	0.1504	0.1505	15	0.2440	0.2441	0.2442	0.2443	0.2444	0.2445
16	0.1600	0.1601	0.1602	0.1603	0.1604	0.1605	16	0.2540	0.2541	0.2542	0.2543	0.2544	0.2545
17	0.1700	0.1701	0.1702	0.1703	0.1704	0.1705	17	0.2640	0.2641	0.2642	0.2643	0.2644	0.2645
18	0.1800	0.1801	0.1802	0.1803	0.1804	0.1805	18	0.2740	0.2741	0.2742	0.2743	0.2744	0.2745
19	0.1900	0.1901	0.1902	0.1903	0.1904	0.1905	19	0.2840	0.2841	0.2842	0.2843	0.2844	0.2845
20	0.2000	0.2001	0.2002	0.2003	0.2004	0.2005	20	0.2940	0.2941	0.2942	0.2943	0.2944	0.2945
21	0.2100	0.2101	0.2102	0.2103	0.2104	0.2105	21	0.3040	0.3041	0.3042	0.3043	0.3044	0.3045
22	0.2200	0.2201	0.2202	0.2203	0.2204	0.2205	22	0.3140	0.3141	0.3142	0.3143	0.3144	0.3145
23	0.2300	0.2301	0.2302	0.2303	0.2304	0.2305	23	0.3240	0.3241	0.3242	0.3243	0.3244	0.3245
24	0.2400	0.2401	0.2402	0.2403	0.2404	0.2405	24	0.3340	0.3341	0.3342	0.3343	0.3344	0.3345
25	0.2500	0.2501	0.2502	0.2503	0.2504	0.2505	25	0.3440	0.3441	0.3442	0.3443	0.3444	0.3445
26	0.2600	0.2601	0.2602	0.2603	0.2604	0.2605	26	0.3540	0.3541	0.3542	0.3543	0.3544	0.3545
27	0.2700	0.2701	0.2702	0.2703	0.2704	0.2705	27	0.3640	0.3641	0.3642	0.3643	0.3644	0.3645
28	0.2800	0.2801	0.2802	0.2803	0.2804	0.2805	28	0.3740	0.3741	0.3742	0.3743	0.3744	0.3745
29	0.2900	0.2901	0.2902	0.2903	0.2904	0.2905	29	0.3840	0.3841	0.3842	0.3843	0.3844	0.3845
30	0.3000	0.3001	0.3002	0.3003	0.3004	0.3005	30	0.3940	0.3941	0.3942	0.3943	0.3944	0.3945
31	0.3100	0.3101	0.3102	0.3103	0.3104	0.3105	31	0.4040	0.4041	0.4042	0.4043	0.4044	0.4045
32	0.3200	0.3201	0.3202	0.3203	0.3204	0.3205	32	0.4140	0.4141	0.4142	0.4143	0.4144	0.4145
33	0.3300	0.3301	0.3302	0.3303	0.3304	0.3305	33	0.4240	0.4241	0.4242	0.4243	0.4244	0.4245
34	0.3400	0.3401	0.3402	0.3403	0.3404	0.3405	34	0.4340	0.4341	0.4342	0.4343	0.4344	0.4345
35	0.3500	0.3501	0.3502	0.3503	0.3504	0.3505	35	0.4440	0.4441	0.4442	0.4443	0.4444	0.4445
36	0.3600	0.3601	0.3602	0.3603	0.3604	0.3605	36	0.4540	0.4541	0.4542	0.4543	0.4544	0.4545
37	0.3700	0.3701	0.3702	0.3703	0.3704	0.3705	37	0.4640	0.4641	0.4642	0.4643	0.4644	0.4645
38	0.3800	0.3801	0.3802	0.3803	0.3804	0.3805	38	0.4740	0.4741	0.4742	0.4743	0.4744	0.4745
39	0.3900	0.3901	0.3902	0.3903	0.3904	0.3905	39	0.4840	0.4841	0.4842	0.4843	0.4844	0.4845
40	0.4000	0.4001	0.4002	0.4003	0.4004	0.4005	40	0.4940	0.4941	0.4942	0.4943	0.4944	0.4945
41	0.4100	0.4101	0.4102	0.4103	0.4104	0.4105	41	0.5040	0.5041	0.5042	0.5043	0.5044	0.5045
42	0.4200	0.4201	0.4202	0.4203	0.4204	0.4205	42	0.5140	0.5141	0.5142	0.5143	0.5144	0.5145
43	0.4300	0.4301	0.4302	0.4303	0.4304	0.4305	43	0.5240	0.5241	0.5242	0.5243	0.5244	0.5245
44	0.4400	0.4401	0.4402	0.4403	0.4404	0.4405	44	0.5340	0.5341	0.5342	0.5343	0.5344	0.5345
45	0.4500	0.4501	0.4502	0.4503	0.4504	0.4505	45	0.5440	0.5441	0.5442	0.5443	0.5444	0.5445
46	0.4600	0.4601	0.4602	0.4603	0.4604	0.4605	46	0.5540	0.5541	0.5542	0.5543	0.5544	0.5545
47	0.4700	0.4701	0.4702	0.4703	0.4704	0.4705	47	0.5640	0.5641	0.5642	0.5643	0.5644	0.5645
48	0.4800	0.4801	0.4802	0.4803	0.4804	0.4805	48	0.5740	0.5741	0.5742	0.5743	0.5744	0.5745
49	0.4900	0.4901	0.4902	0.4903	0.4904	0.4905	49	0.5840	0.5841	0.5842	0.5843	0.5844	0.5845
50	0.5000	0.5001	0.5002	0.5003	0.5004	0.5005	50	0.5940	0.5941	0.5942	0.5943	0.5944	0.5945
51	0.5100	0.5101	0.5102	0.5103	0.5104	0.5105	51	0.6040	0.6041	0.6042	0.6043	0.6044	0.6045
52	0.5200	0.5201	0.5202	0.5203	0.5204	0.5205	52	0.6140	0.6141	0.6142	0.6143	0.6144	0.6145
53	0.5300	0.5301	0.5302	0.5303	0.5304	0.5305	53	0.6240	0.6241	0.6242	0.6243	0.6244	0.6245
54	0.5400	0.5401	0.5402	0.5403	0.5404	0.5405	54	0.6340	0.6341	0.6342	0.6343	0.6344	0.6345
55	0.5500	0.5501	0.5502	0.5503	0.5504	0.5505	55	0.6440	0.6441	0.6442	0.6443	0.6444	0.6445
56	0.5600	0.5601	0.5602	0.5603	0.5604	0.5605	56	0.6540	0.6541	0.6542	0.6543	0.6544	0.6545
57	0.5700	0.5701	0.5702	0.5703	0.5704	0.5705	57	0.6640	0.6641	0.6642	0.6643	0.6644	0.6645
58	0.5800	0.5801	0.5802	0.5803	0.5804	0.5805	58	0.6740	0.6741	0.6742	0.6743	0.6744	0.6745
59	0.5900	0.5901	0.5902	0.5903	0.5904	0.5905	59	0.6840	0.6841	0.6842	0.6843	0.6844	0.6845
60	0.6000	0.6001	0.6002	0.6003	0.6004	0.6005	60	0.6940	0.6941	0.6942	0.6943	0.6944	0.6945

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.						
8 Hours.						
M	0	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
05	17609	17627	17643	17658	17681	17699
15	17717	17735	17753	17772	17790	17808
25	17826	17844	17862	17880	17898	17916
35	17934	17952	17970	17988	18006	18024
45	18042	18060	18078	18095	18113	18131
55	18148	18166	18184	18202	18219	18237
65	18255	18272	18290	18308	18325	18343
75	18361	18378	18396	18414	18431	18449
85	18467	18484	18501	18519	18536	18553
95	18571	18588	18605	18623	18640	18657
105	18675	18692	18709	18727	18744	18761
115	18779	18796	18813	18831	18848	18865
125	18883	18900	18917	18934	18951	18968
135	18985	19002	19019	19035	19052	19069
145	19086	19103	19120	19137	19154	19171
155	19188	19205	19222	19239	19256	19273
165	19290	19307	19324	19340	19356	19373
175	19394	19409	19423	19440	19456	19473
185	19489	19506	19521	19539	19556	19572
195	19589	19606	19622	19639	19656	19672
205	19689	19707	19721	19738	19754	19770
215	19786	19803	19819	19835	19851	19868
225	19884	19900	19917	19931	19947	19963
235	19982	19998	20014	20030	20047	20063
245	20079	20095	20111	20127	20143	20159
255	20175	20191	20206	20222	20238	20254
265	20270	20286	20302	20318	20334	20350
275	20366	20382	20398	20413	20429	20445
285	20461	20477	20492	20508	20523	20539
295	20555	20570	20586	20601	20617	20633
305	20648	20664	20679	20695	20710	20726
315	20742	20757	20773	20788	20804	20819
325	20835	20850	20865	20881	20896	20911
335	20926	20941	20957	20972	20987	21002
345	21018	21033	21048	21063	21077	21094
355	21105	21120	21136	21150	21165	21180
365	21201	21216	21231	21245	21260	21275
375	21290	21305	21320	21335	21350	21364
385	21379	21394	21409	21424	21437	21454
395	21469	21484	21499	21513	21528	21543
405	21558	21573	21587	21602	21616	21631
415	21645	21660	21675	21689	21704	21718
425	21733	21747	21762	21777	21791	21806
435	21820	21835	21849	21864	21878	21893
445	21908	21922	21936	21950	21964	21979
455	21993	22007	22021	22035	22049	22064
465	22078	22092	22107	22121	22135	22149
475	22164	22178	22192	22206	22221	22235
485	22249	22263	22277	22291	22305	22318
495	22332	22346	22360	22374	22388	22402
505	22416	22430	22444	22457	22471	22485
515	22499	22513	22527	22541	22555	22569
525	22583	22597	22610	22624	22637	22650
535	22664	22678	22691	22705	22718	22732
545	22745	22759	22773	22786	22800	22813
555	22827	22840	22854	22868	22881	22895
565	22908	22921	22935	22948	22961	22974
575	22988	23001	23014	23027	23040	23054
585	23067	23080	23093	23107	23120	23133
595	23146	23160	23172	23186	23199	23212

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.

6 Hours.							7 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
1	0000	0006	0013	0021	0030	0040	1	0099	0106	0114	0122	0130	0138
2	0010	0017	0025	0034	0043	0053	2	0109	0116	0124	0132	0140	0148
3	0020	0027	0035	0044	0053	0103	3	0119	0126	0134	0142	0150	0158
4	0030	0037	0045	0054	0103	0113	4	0129	0136	0144	0152	0200	0208
5	0040	0047	0055	0104	0113	0123	5	0139	0146	0154	0202	0210	0218
6	0050	0057	0105	0114	0123	0133	6	0149	0156	0204	0212	0220	0228
7	0100	0107	0115	0124	0133	0143	7	0159	0206	0214	0222	0230	0238
8	0110	0117	0125	0134	0143	0153	8	0209	0216	0224	0232	0240	0248
9	0120	0127	0135	0144	0153	0203	9	0219	0226	0234	0242	0250	0258
10	0130	0137	0145	0154	0203	0213	10	0229	0236	0244	0252	0300	0308
11	0140	0147	0155	0204	0213	0223	11	0239	0246	0254	0302	0310	0318
12	0150	0157	0205	0214	0223	0233	12	0249	0256	0304	0312	0320	0328
13	0200	0207	0215	0224	0233	0243	13	0259	0306	0314	0322	0330	0338
14	0210	0217	0225	0234	0243	0253	14	0309	0316	0324	0332	0340	0348
15	0220	0227	0235	0244	0253	0303	15	0319	0326	0334	0342	0350	0358
16	0230	0237	0245	0254	0303	0313	16	0329	0336	0344	0352	0400	0408
17	0240	0247	0255	0304	0313	0323	17	0339	0346	0354	0402	0410	0418
18	0250	0257	0305	0314	0323	0333	18	0349	0356	0404	0412	0420	0428
19	0300	0307	0315	0324	0333	0343	19	0359	0406	0414	0422	0430	0438
20	0310	0317	0325	0334	0343	0353	20	0409	0416	0424	0432	0440	0448
21	0320	0327	0335	0344	0353	0403	21	0419	0426	0434	0442	0450	0458
22	0330	0337	0345	0354	0403	0413	22	0429	0436	0444	0452	0500	0508
23	0340	0347	0355	0404	0413	0423	23	0439	0446	0454	0502	0510	0518
24	0350	0357	0405	0414	0423	0433	24	0449	0456	0504	0512	0520	0528
25	0400	0407	0415	0424	0433	0443	25	0459	0506	0514	0522	0530	0538
26	0410	0417	0425	0434	0443	0453	26	0509	0516	0524	0532	0540	0548
27	0420	0427	0435	0444	0453	0503	27	0519	0526	0534	0542	0550	0558
28	0430	0437	0445	0454	0503	0513	28	0529	0536	0544	0552	0600	0608
29	0440	0447	0455	0504	0513	0523	29	0539	0546	0554	0602	0610	0618
30	0450	0457	0505	0514	0523	0533	30	0549	0556	0604	0612	0620	0628
31	0500	0507	0515	0524	0533	0543	31	0559	0606	0614	0622	0630	0638
32	0510	0517	0525	0534	0543	0553	32	0609	0616	0624	0632	0640	0648
33	0520	0527	0535	0544	0553	0603	33	0619	0626	0634	0642	0650	0658
34	0530	0537	0545	0554	0603	0613	34	0629	0636	0644	0652	0700	0708
35	0540	0547	0555	0604	0613	0623	35	0639	0646	0654	0702	0710	0718
36	0550	0557	0605	0614	0623	0633	36	0649	0656	0704	0712	0720	0728
37	0600	0607	0615	0624	0633	0643	37	0659	0706	0714	0722	0730	0738
38	0610	0617	0625	0634	0643	0653	38	0709	0716	0724	0732	0740	0748
39	0620	0627	0635	0644	0653	0703	39	0719	0726	0734	0742	0750	0758
40	0630	0637	0645	0654	0703	0713	40	0729	0736	0744	0752	0800	0808
41	0640	0647	0655	0704	0713	0723	41	0739	0746	0754	0802	0810	0818
42	0650	0657	0705	0714	0723	0733	42	0749	0756	0804	0812	0820	0828
43	0700	0707	0715	0724	0733	0743	43	0759	0806	0814	0822	0830	0838
44	0710	0717	0725	0734	0743	0753	44	0809	0816	0824	0832	0840	0848
45	0720	0727	0735	0744	0753	0803	45	0819	0826	0834	0842	0850	0858
46	0730	0737	0745	0754	0803	0813	46	0829	0836	0844	0852	0900	0908
47	0740	0747	0755	0804	0813	0823	47	0839	0846	0854	0902	0910	0918
48	0750	0757	0805	0814	0823	0833	48	0849	0856	0904	0912	0920	0928
49	0800	0807	0815	0824	0833	0843	49	0859	0906	0914	0922	0930	0938
50	0810	0817	0825	0834	0843	0853	50	0909	0916	0924	0932	0940	0948
51	0820	0827	0835	0844	0853	0903	51	0919	0926	0934	0942	0950	0958
52	0830	0837	0845	0854	0903	0913	52	0929	0936	0944	0952	1000	1008
53	0840	0847	0855	0904	0913	0923	53	0939	0946	0954	1002	1010	1018
54	0850	0857	0905	0914	0923	0933	54	0949	0956	1004	1012	1020	1028
55	0900	0907	0915	0924	0933	0943	55	0959	1006	1014	1022	1030	1038
56	0910	0917	0925	0934	0943	0953	56	1009	1016	1024	1032	1040	1048
57	0920	0927	0935	0944	0953	1003	57	1019	1026	1034	1042	1050	1058
58	0930	0937	0945	0954	1003	1013	58	1029	1036	1044	1052	1100	1108
59	0940	0947	0955	1004	1013	1023	59	1039	1046	1054	1102	1110	1118
60	0950	0957	1005	1014	1023	1033	60	1049	1056	1104	1112	1120	1128

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.						
8 Hours.						
M	0	10	20	30	40	50
05	17609	17627	17645	17663	17681	17699
15	17717	17735	17753	17772	17790	17808
25	17826	17844	17862	17880	17898	17916
35	17934	17952	17970	17988	18006	18024
45	18042	18060	18078	18095	18113	18131
55	18148	18166	18184	18202	18219	18237
65	18255	18273	18290	18308	18325	18343
75	18361	18378	18396	18414	18431	18449
85	18467	18484	18501	18519	18536	18553
95	18571	18588	18605	18623	18640	18657
105	18675	18692	18709	18727	18744	18761
115	18779	18796	18813	18831	18848	18865
125	18883	18900	18917	18934	18951	18968
135	18985	19002	19019	19036	19052	19069
145	19086	19103	19120	19137	19154	19171
155	19188	19205	19222	19239	19256	19272
165	19290	19307	19324	19340	19356	19373
175	19390	19406	19423	19440	19456	19473
185	19489	19506	19523	19540	19556	19572
195	19589	19606	19622	19639	19656	19672
205	19689	19705	19721	19738	19754	19770
215	19786	19803	19819	19835	19851	19868
225	19884	19900	19917	19933	19949	19965
235	19982	19998	20014	20030	20047	20063
245	20079	20095	20111	20127	20143	20159
255	20175	20191	20206	20222	20238	20254
265	20270	20286	20302	20318	20334	20350
275	20366	20382	20398	20413	20429	20445
285	20461	20477	20492	20508	20523	20539
295	20555	20570	20586	20601	20617	20633
305	20648	20664	20679	20695	20710	20726
315	20742	20757	20773	20788	20804	20819
325	20843	20859	20874	20890	20905	20921
335	20946	20961	20977	20992	21007	21022
345	21045	21060	21075	21090	21105	21120
355	21135	21150	21165	21180	21195	21210
365	21225	21240	21255	21270	21285	21300
375	21315	21330	21345	21360	21375	21390
385	21405	21420	21435	21450	21465	21480
395	21495	21510	21525	21540	21555	21570
405	21585	21600	21615	21630	21645	21660
415	21675	21690	21705	21720	21735	21750
425	21765	21780	21795	21810	21825	21840
435	21855	21870	21885	21900	21915	21930
445	21945	21960	21975	21990	22005	22020
455	22035	22050	22065	22080	22095	22110
465	22125	22140	22155	22170	22185	22200
475	22215	22230	22245	22260	22275	22290
485	22305	22320	22335	22350	22365	22380
495	22395	22410	22425	22440	22455	22470
505	22485	22500	22515	22530	22545	22560
515	22575	22590	22605	22620	22635	22650
525	22665	22680	22695	22710	22725	22740
535	22755	22770	22785	22800	22815	22830
545	22845	22860	22875	22890	22905	22920
555	22935	22950	22965	22980	22995	23010
565	23025	23040	23055	23070	23085	23100
575	23115	23130	23145	23160	23175	23190
585	23205	23220	23235	23250	23265	23280
595	23295	23310	23325	23340	23355	23370

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES

M	0°		1°		2°		3°		4°		M
	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	
0	00	100000	1745	99985	3490	99939	5234	99863	6976	99756	60
1	29	100000	1774	99984	3519	99938	5263	99861	7005	99754	59
2	58	100000	1803	99983	3548	99937	5292	99860	7034	99752	58
3	87	100000	1832	99981	3577	99936	5321	99858	7063	99750	57
4	116	100000	1862	99980	3606	99935	5350	99857	7092	99748	56
5	145	100000	1891	99978	3635	99934	5379	99855	7121	99746	55
6	175	100000	1920	99977	3664	99933	5408	99854	7150	99744	54
7	204	100000	1949	99975	3693	99932	5437	99852	7179	99742	53
8	233	100000	1978	99974	3722	99931	5466	99851	7208	99740	52
9	262	100000	2007	99972	3752	99930	5495	99849	7237	99738	51
10	291	100000	2036	99971	3781	99929	5524	99847	7266	99736	50
11	320	99999	2065	99969	3810	99928	5553	99846	7295	99734	49
12	349	99999	2094	99968	3839	99927	5582	99844	7324	99732	48
13	378	99998	2123	99967	3868	99925	5611	99842	7353	99730	47
14	407	99997	2152	99965	3897	99924	5640	99841	7382	99728	46
15	436	99996	2181	99964	3926	99923	5669	99839	7411	99726	45
16	465	99995	2211	99962	3955	99922	5698	99838	7440	99724	44
17	495	99994	2240	99961	3984	99921	5727	99836	7469	99722	43
18	524	99993	2269	99959	4013	99919	5756	99835	7498	99720	42
19	553	99992	2298	99958	4042	99918	5785	99833	7527	99718	41
20	582	99991	2327	99957	4071	99917	5814	99832	7556	99716	40
21	611	99990	2356	99955	4100	99916	5843	99831	7585	99714	39
22	640	99989	2385	99954	4129	99915	5872	99829	7614	99712	38
23	669	99988	2414	99953	4158	99914	5902	99828	7643	99710	37
24	698	99987	2443	99951	4187	99913	5931	99827	7672	99708	36
25	727	99986	2472	99950	4217	99911	5960	99825	7701	99706	35
26	756	99985	2501	99949	4246	99910	5989	99824	7730	99704	34
27	785	99984	2530	99947	4275	99909	6018	99823	7759	99702	33
28	814	99983	2560	99946	4304	99907	6047	99821	7788	99700	32
29	844	99982	2589	99945	4333	99906	6076	99820	7817	99698	31
30	873	99981	2618	99943	4362	99905	6105	99819	7846	99696	30
31	902	99980	2647	99942	4391	99904	6134	99817	7875	99694	29
32	931	99979	2676	99941	4420	99902	6163	99816	7904	99692	28
33	960	99978	2705	99939	4449	99901	6192	99815	7933	99690	27
34	989	99977	2734	99938	4478	99900	6221	99814	7962	99688	26
35	1018	99976	2763	99937	4507	99899	6250	99813	7991	99686	25
36	1047	99975	2792	99935	4536	99897	6279	99812	8020	99684	24
37	1076	99974	2821	99934	4565	99896	6308	99811	8049	99682	23
38	1105	99973	2850	99933	4594	99895	6337	99810	8078	99680	22
39	1134	99972	2879	99931	4623	99894	6366	99809	8107	99678	21
40	1164	99971	2908	99930	4652	99893	6395	99808	8136	99676	20
41	1193	99970	2937	99929	4681	99892	6424	99807	8165	99674	19
42	1222	99969	2967	99927	4710	99891	6453	99806	8194	99672	18
43	1251	99968	2996	99926	4739	99890	6482	99805	8223	99670	17
44	1280	99967	3025	99925	4768	99889	6511	99804	8252	99668	16
45	1309	99966	3054	99924	4797	99888	6540	99803	8281	99666	15
46	1338	99965	3083	99923	4826	99887	6569	99802	8310	99664	14
47	1367	99964	3112	99922	4855	99886	6598	99801	8339	99662	13
48	1396	99963	3141	99921	4884	99885	6627	99800	8368	99660	12
49	1425	99962	3170	99920	4913	99884	6656	99799	8397	99658	11
50	1454	99961	3199	99919	4942	99883	6685	99798	8426	99656	10
51	1483	99960	3228	99918	4971	99882	6714	99797	8455	99654	9
52	1512	99959	3257	99917	5000	99881	6743	99796	8484	99652	8
53	1542	99958	3286	99916	5029	99880	6772	99795	8513	99650	7
54	1571	99957	3315	99915	5058	99879	6801	99794	8542	99648	6
55	1600	99956	3344	99914	5087	99878	6830	99793	8571	99646	5
56	1629	99955	3373	99913	5116	99877	6859	99792	8600	99644	4
57	1658	99954	3402	99912	5145	99876	6888	99791	8629	99642	3
58	1687	99953	3431	99911	5174	99875	6917	99790	8658	99640	2
59	1716	99952	3460	99910	5203	99874	6946	99789	8687	99638	1
60	1745	99951	3490	99909	5232	99873	6975	99788	8716	99636	0

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

54°		53°		52°		51°		50°	
M	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	M
1	8716	99614	10453	99452	12187	99255	13917	99027	15643
2	8742	99617	10462	99449	12216	99251	13946	99021	15672
3	8774	99614	10511	99446	12245	99248	13975	99019	15701
4	8802	99612	10510	99443	12274	99244	14004	99015	15730
5	8831	99609	10560	99440	12302	99240	14033	99011	15759
6	8860	99607	10587	99437	12331	99237	14061	99006	15787
7	8889	99604	10626	99434	12360	99233	14090	99002	15816
8	8918	99602	10655	99431	12389	99230	14119	98998	15845
9	8947	99599	10684	99428	12418	99226	14148	98994	15873
10	8976	99596	10713	99424	12447	99222	14177	98990	15902
11	9005	99594	10742	99421	12476	99219	14207	98986	15931
12	9034	99591	10771	99418	12504	99215	14234	98982	15959
13	9063	99588	10800	99415	12533	99211	14263	98978	15988
14	9092	99586	10829	99412	12562	99208	14292	98973	16017
15	9121	99583	10858	99409	12591	99204	14320	98969	16046
16	9150	99580	10887	99406	12620	99200	14349	98965	16074
17	9179	99578	10916	99402	12649	99197	14378	98961	16103
18	9208	99575	10945	99399	12678	99193	14407	98957	16132
19	9237	99572	10973	99396	12706	99189	14436	98953	16161
20	9266	99570	11002	99393	12735	99186	14464	98948	16190
21	9295	99567	11031	99390	12764	99182	14493	98944	16218
22	9324	99564	11060	99386	12793	99178	14522	98940	16246
23	9353	99562	11089	99383	12822	99175	14551	98936	16275
24	9382	99559	11118	99380	12851	99171	14580	98931	16304
25	9411	99556	11147	99377	12880	99167	14608	98927	16333
26	9440	99553	11176	99374	12908	99163	14637	98923	16361
27	9469	99551	11205	99370	12937	99160	14666	98919	16390
28	9498	99548	11234	99367	12966	99156	14695	98914	16419
29	9527	99546	11263	99364	12995	99152	14724	98910	16447
30	9556	99542	11291	99360	13024	99148	14752	98906	16476
31	9585	99540	11320	99357	13053	99144	14781	98902	16505
32	9614	99537	11349	99354	13081	99141	14810	98897	16533
33	9642	99534	11378	99351	13110	99137	14839	98893	16562
34	9671	99531	11407	99347	13139	99133	14867	98889	16591
35	9700	99529	11436	99344	13168	99129	14896	98884	16620
36	9729	99526	11465	99341	13197	99125	14925	98880	16649
37	9758	99523	11494	99337	13226	99122	14954	98876	16677
38	9787	99521	11523	99334	13254	99118	14982	98871	16706
39	9816	99517	11552	99331	13283	99114	15011	98867	16734
40	9845	99514	11580	99327	13312	99110	15040	98863	16763
41	9874	99511	11609	99324	13341	99106	15069	98858	16792
42	9903	99508	11638	99320	13370	99102	15097	98854	16820
43	9932	99506	11667	99317	13399	99098	15126	98849	16849
44	9961	99503	11696	99314	13427	99094	15155	98845	16878
45	9990	99500	11725	99310	13456	99091	15184	98841	16906
46	10019	99497	11754	99307	13485	99087	15212	98836	16935
47	10048	99494	11783	99303	13514	99083	15241	98832	16964
48	10077	99491	11812	99300	13543	99079	15270	98827	16992
49	10106	99488	11840	99297	13572	99075	15299	98823	17021
50	10135	99485	11869	99293	13600	99071	15327	98818	17050
51	10164	99482	11898	99290	13629	99067	15356	98814	17078
52	10192	99479	11927	99286	13658	99063	15385	98809	17107
53	10221	99476	11956	99283	13687	99059	15414	98805	17136
54	10250	99473	11985	99279	13716	99055	15442	98800	17164
55	10279	99470	12014	99276	13744	99051	15471	98796	17193
56	10308	99467	12043	99272	13773	99047	15500	98791	17222
57	10337	99464	12071	99269	13802	99043	15529	98787	17250
58	10366	99461	12100	99265	13831	99039	15557	98782	17279
59	10395	99458	12129	99262	13860	99035	15586	98778	17308
60	10424	99455	12158	99258	13889	99031	15615	98773	17336
61	10453	99452	12187	99255	13917	99027	15643	98769	17365
62	10482	99449	12216	99251	13946	99023	15672	98764	17394
63	10511	99446	12245	99248	13975	99019	15701	98760	17423
64	10540	99443	12274	99244	14004	99015	15730	98755	17452
65	10569	99440	12302	99240	14033	99011	15759	98751	17481
66	10598	99437	12331	99237	14061	99006	15787	98746	17510
67	10627	99434	12360	99233	14090	99002	15816	98741	17539
68	10656	99431	12389	99230	14119	98998	15845	98737	17568
69	10685	99428	12418	99226	14148	98994	15873	98732	17597
70	10714	99424	12447	99222	14177	98990	15902	98728	17626
71	10743	99421	12476	99219	14207	98986	15931	98723	17655
72	10772	99418	12504	99215	14234	98982	15959	98718	17684
73	10801	99415	12533	99211	14263	98978	15988	98714	17713
74	10830	99412	12562	99208	14292	98973	16017	98709	17742
75	10859	99409	12591	99204	14320	98969	16046	98704	17771
76	10888	99406	12620	99200	14349	98965	16074	98700	17800
77	10917	99402	12649	99197	14378	98961	16103	98695	17829
78	10946	99399	12678	99193	14407	98957	16132	98690	17858
79	10975	99396	12706	99189	14436	98953	16161	98686	17887
80	11004	99393	12735	99186	14464	98948	16190	98681	17916
81	11033	99390	12764	99182	14493	98944	16218	98676	17945
82	11062	99386	12793	99178	14522	98940	16246	98671	17974
83	11091	99383	12822	99175	14551	98936	16275	98667	18003
84	11120	99380	12851	99171	14580	98931	16304	98662	18032
85	11149	99377	12880	99167	14608	98927	16333	98657	18061
86	11178	99374	12908	99163	14637	98923	16361	98652	18090
87	11207	99370	12937	99160	14666	98919	16390	98648	18119
88	11236	99367	12966	99156	14695	98914	16419	98643	18148
89	11265	99364	12995	99152	14724	98910	16447	98639	18177
90	11294	99360	13024	99148	14752	98906	16476	98633	18206
91	11323	99357	13053	99144	14781	98902	16505	98629	18235
92	11352	99354	13081	99141	14810	98897	16533	98624	18264
93	11381	99351	13110	99137	14839	98893	16562	98619	18293
94	11410	99347	13139	99133	14867	98889	16591	98614	18322
95	11439	99344	13168	99129	14896	98884	16620	98610	18351
96	11468	99341	13197	99125	14925	98880	16649	98605	18380
97	11497	99337	13226	99122	14954	98876	16677	98600	18409
98	11526	99334	13254	99118	14982	98871	16706	98595	18438
99	11555	99331	13283	99114	15011	98867	16734	98590	18467
100	11584	99327	13312	99110	15040	98863	16763	98585	18496
101	11613	99324	13341	99106	15069	98858	16792	98580	18525
102	11642	99320	13370	99102	15097	98854	16820	98575	18554
103	11671	99317	13399	99098	15126	98849	16849	98570	18583
104	11700	99314	13427	99094	15155	98845	16878	98565	18612
105	11729	99310	13456	99091	15184	98841	16906	98561	18641
106	11758	99307	13485	99087	15212	98836	16935	98556	18670
107	11787	99303	13514	99083	15241	98832	16964	98551	18699
108	11816	99300	13543	99079	15270	98827	16992	98546	18728
109	11845	99297	13572	99075	15299	98823	17021	98541	18757
110	11874	99293	13600	99071	15327	98818	17050	98536	18786
111	11903	99290	13629	99067	15356	98814	17078	98531	18815
112	11932	99286	13658	99063	15385	98809	17107	98526	18844
113	11961	99283	13687	99059	15414	98805	17136	98521	18873
114	11990	99279	13716	99055	15442	98800	17164	98516	18902
115	12019	99276	13744	99051	15471	98796	17193	98511	18931
116	12048	99272	13773	99047	15500	98791	17222	98506	18960
117	12077	99269	13802	99043	15529	98787	17250	98502	18989
118	12106	99265	13831	99039	15557	98782	17279	98497	19018
119	12135	99262	13860	99035	15586	98778	17308	98491	19047
120									

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

N	10°		11°		12°		13°		14°		M
	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	
0	17365	98481	19081	98163	20721	97815	22495	97437	24192	97030	60
1	17391	98476	19105	98157	20820	97809	22523	97430	24220	97023	59
2	17422	98471	19138	98152	20918	97801	22552	97424	24249	97016	58
3	17451	98466	19167	98147	21017	97797	22580	97417	24277	97009	57
4	17475	98461	19195	98140	21105	97791	22608	97411	24305	97001	56
5	17502	98455	19224	98135	21194	97784	22637	97404	24333	96994	55
6	17537	98450	19252	98129	21282	97778	22665	97398	24362	96987	54
7	17567	98445	19281	98124	21370	97772	22693	97391	24390	96980	53
8	17594	98440	19309	98118	21459	97766	22722	97384	24418	96973	52
9	17625	98435	19338	98112	21547	97760	22750	97378	24446	96966	51
10	17651	98430	19366	98107	21636	97754	22778	97371	24474	96959	50
11	17680	98425	19395	98101	21724	97748	22807	97365	24501	96952	49
12	17708	98420	19423	98096	21812	97742	22835	97358	24529	96945	48
13	17737	98414	19452	98090	21901	97735	22863	97351	24557	96938	47
14	17766	98408	19481	98084	21989	97729	22892	97345	24587	96930	46
15	17794	98404	19509	98079	22078	97724	22920	97338	24615	96923	45
16	17823	98399	19538	98073	22166	97717	22948	97331	24644	96916	44
17	17852	98394	19566	98067	22255	97711	22977	97325	24672	96909	43
18	17880	98389	19595	98061	22344	97705	23005	97318	24700	96902	42
19	17909	98383	19623	98056	22432	97698	23033	97311	24728	96894	41
20	17937	98377	19652	98051	22521	97692	23062	97304	24756	96887	40
21	17966	98372	19680	98044	22610	97686	23090	97297	24784	96880	39
22	17994	98366	19709	98039	22699	97680	23118	97291	24812	96873	38
23	18023	98362	19737	98033	22788	97673	23146	97284	24840	96866	37
24	18052	98357	19766	98027	22877	97667	23175	97277	24868	96858	36
25	18080	98352	19794	98021	22966	97661	23203	97271	24897	96851	35
26	18109	98347	19823	98016	23055	97655	23231	97264	24925	96844	34
27	18138	98341	19851	98010	23144	97648	23260	97257	24953	96837	33
28	18166	98336	19880	98004	23233	97642	23288	97251	24982	96829	32
29	18195	98331	19908	97998	23322	97636	23316	97244	25010	96822	31
30	18224	98325	19937	97992	23411	97630	23345	97237	25038	96815	30
31	18252	98320	19965	97987	23500	97623	23373	97230	25066	96807	29
32	18281	98315	19994	97981	23589	97617	23401	97223	25094	96800	28
33	18309	98310	20022	97975	23678	97611	23429	97217	25122	96793	27
34	18338	98304	20051	97969	23767	97604	23458	97210	25150	96786	26
35	18367	98299	20079	97963	23856	97598	23486	97203	25178	96778	25
36	18395	98294	20108	97958	23945	97592	23514	97196	25207	96771	24
37	18424	98288	20136	97952	24034	97585	23542	97189	25235	96764	23
38	18452	98283	20165	97946	24123	97579	23571	97182	25263	96756	22
39	18481	98277	20193	97940	24212	97573	23599	97176	25291	96749	21
40	18509	98272	20222	97934	24301	97566	23627	97169	25320	96742	20
41	18538	98267	20250	97928	24390	97560	23656	97162	25348	96734	19
42	18567	98261	20279	97922	24479	97553	23684	97155	25376	96727	18
43	18595	98256	20307	97916	24568	97547	23712	97148	25404	96719	17
44	18624	98250	20336	97910	24657	97541	23740	97141	25432	96712	16
45	18652	98245	20364	97905	24746	97534	23768	97134	25460	96705	15
46	18681	98240	20393	97899	24835	97528	23797	97127	25488	96697	14
47	18710	98234	20421	97893	24924	97521	23825	97120	25516	96690	13
48	18738	98229	20450	97887	25013	97515	23853	97113	25544	96682	12
49	18767	98223	20478	97881	25102	97508	23882	97106	25572	96675	11
50	18795	98218	20507	97875	25191	97502	23910	97100	25601	96667	10
51	18824	98212	20535	97869	25280	97496	23938	97093	25629	96660	9
52	18852	98207	20564	97863	25369	97489	23966	97086	25657	96653	8
53	18881	98201	20592	97857	25458	97483	23995	97079	25685	96645	7
54	18910	98196	20620	97851	25547	97476	24023	97072	25713	96638	6
55	18938	98190	20649	97845	25636	97470	24051	97065	25741	96630	5
56	18967	98185	20677	97839	25725	97463	24079	97058	25769	96623	4
57	18995	98179	20706	97833	25814	97457	24108	97051	25797	96615	3
58	19024	98174	20734	97827	25903	97450	24136	97044	25825	96608	2
59	19052	98168	20763	97821	26000	97444	24164	97037	25853	96600	1
60	19081	98163	20791	97815	26099	97437	24192	97030	25881	96593	0
M	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	Sine	Cos	M

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	15°		16°		17°		18°		19°		
M	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	M
0	25882	96593	27564	96120	29217	95640	30880	95106	32511	94552	60
1	25910	96585	27532	96118	29261	95622	30929	95097	32584	94542	59
2	25938	96578	27500	96110	29293	95611	30957	95088	32612	94531	58
3	25966	96570	27468	96102	29321	95600	30985	95079	32640	94520	57
4	25994	96562	27436	96094	29348	95596	31012	95070	32668	94509	56
5	26022	96555	27404	96086	29376	95588	31040	95061	32696	94498	55
6	26050	96547	27371	96078	29404	95579	31068	95052	32722	94487	54
7	26079	96540	27339	96070	29432	95571	31095	95043	32749	94475	53
8	26107	96532	27307	96062	29460	95562	31123	95034	32777	94464	52
9	26135	96524	27275	96054	29487	95554	31151	95024	32804	94453	51
10	26163	96517	27243	96046	29515	95545	31178	95015	32832	94442	50
11	26191	96509	27211	96037	29543	95536	31206	95006	32859	94431	49
12	26219	96502	27179	96029	29571	95528	31233	94997	32887	94420	48
13	26247	96494	27147	96021	29599	95519	31261	94988	32914	94409	47
14	26275	96486	27115	96013	29626	95511	31288	94979	32942	94398	46
15	26303	96478	27083	96005	29654	95502	31316	94970	32969	94387	45
16	26331	96470	27051	95997	29682	95493	31343	94961	32997	94376	44
17	26359	96462	27019	95989	29710	95485	31371	94952	33024	94365	43
18	26387	96455	26987	95981	29737	95476	31398	94943	33051	94354	42
19	26415	96447	26955	95972	29765	95467	31426	94934	33079	94343	41
20	26443	96440	26923	95964	29793	95459	31453	94925	33106	94332	40
21	26471	96432	26891	95956	29821	95450	31481	94916	33134	94321	39
22	26499	96424	26859	95948	29849	95441	31508	94907	33161	94310	38
23	26527	96417	26827	95940	29877	95432	31536	94897	33189	94299	37
24	26555	96410	26795	95931	29904	95424	31563	94888	33216	94288	36
25	26583	96402	26763	95923	29932	95415	31591	94879	33244	94277	35
26	26611	96394	26731	95915	29960	95407	31618	94870	33271	94266	34
27	26639	96386	26699	95907	29988	95398	31646	94861	33299	94255	33
28	26667	96379	26667	95898	30015	95389	31673	94852	33326	94244	32
29	26695	96371	26635	95890	30043	95380	31701	94843	33354	94233	31
30	26723	96363	26603	95882	30071	95372	31728	94834	33381	94222	30
31	26751	96355	26571	95874	30099	95363	31756	94825	33409	94211	29
32	26779	96347	26539	95865	30126	95354	31783	94816	33436	94200	28
33	26807	96340	26507	95857	30154	95345	31811	94807	33464	94189	27
34	26835	96332	26475	95849	30182	95337	31838	94798	33491	94178	26
35	26863	96324	26443	95841	30209	95328	31866	94789	33519	94167	25
36	26891	96316	26411	95832	30237	95319	31893	94780	33546	94156	24
37	26919	96308	26379	95824	30265	95310	31921	94771	33574	94145	23
38	26947	96301	26347	95816	30292	95301	31948	94762	33601	94134	22
39	26975	96293	26315	95807	30320	95293	31976	94753	33629	94123	21
40	27003	96285	26283	95799	30347	95284	32003	94744	33656	94112	20
41	27031	96277	26251	95791	30375	95275	32031	94735	33684	94101	19
42	27059	96269	26219	95782	30403	95266	32058	94726	33711	94090	18
43	27087	96261	26187	95774	30431	95257	32086	94717	33739	94079	17
44	27115	96253	26155	95766	30459	95248	32113	94708	33766	94068	16
45	27143	96245	26123	95757	30487	95240	32141	94699	33794	94057	15
46	27171	96237	26091	95749	30514	95231	32168	94690	33821	94046	14
47	27199	96230	26059	95740	30542	95222	32196	94681	33849	94035	13
48	27227	96222	26027	95732	30570	95213	32223	94672	33876	94024	12
49	27255	96214	25995	95724	30597	95204	32251	94663	33904	94013	11
50	27283	96206	25963	95715	30625	95195	32278	94654	33931	94002	10
51	27311	96198	25931	95707	30653	95186	32306	94645	33959	93991	9
52	27339	96190	25899	95698	30681	95177	32333	94636	33986	93980	8
53	27367	96182	25867	95690	30709	95168	32361	94627	34014	93969	7
54	27395	96174	25835	95681	30736	95159	32388	94618	34041	93958	6
55	27423	96166	25803	95673	30764	95150	32416	94609	34069	93947	5
56	27451	96158	25771	95664	30791	95142	32443	94600	34096	93936	4
57	27479	96150	25739	95656	30819	95133	32471	94591	34124	93925	3
58	27507	96142	25707	95647	30847	95124	32498	94582	34151	93914	2
59	27535	96134	25675	95639	30874	95115	32526	94573	34179	93903	1
60	27563	96126	25643	95630	30902	95106	32553	94564	34206	93892	0
M	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	M
	24°		25°		26°		27°		28°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINKS.

M	20°		21°		22°		23°		24°		M
	Name	Value	Name	Value	Name	Value	Name	Value	Name	Value	
0	34200	93060	35827	93358	37461	92718	39075	92080	40671	91355	60
1	34229	93082	35864	93380	37498	92740	39100	92099	40700	91343	59
2	34257	93104	35901	93402	37535	92762	39127	92122	40727	91331	58
3	34284	93126	35938	93424	37572	92784	39153	92144	40755	91319	57
4	34311	93148	35975	93446	37609	92806	39180	92166	40780	91307	56
5	34338	93170	36012	93468	37646	92828	39207	92188	40806	91295	55
6	34366	93192	36049	93490	37683	92850	39234	92210	40833	91283	54
7	34393	93214	36086	93512	37720	92872	39260	92232	40860	91272	53
8	34421	93236	36123	93534	37757	92894	39287	92254	40886	91260	52
9	34448	93258	36160	93556	37794	92916	39314	92276	40913	91248	51
10	34475	93280	36197	93578	37831	92938	39341	92298	40939	91236	50
11	34503	93302	36234	93600	37868	92960	39367	92320	40966	91224	49
12	34530	93324	36271	93622	37905	92982	39394	92342	40992	91212	48
13	34557	93346	36308	93644	37942	93004	39421	92364	41019	91200	47
14	34584	93368	36345	93666	37979	93026	39448	92386	41045	91188	46
15	34612	93390	36382	93688	38016	93048	39475	92408	41072	91176	45
16	34639	93412	36419	93710	38053	93070	39501	92430	41098	91164	44
17	34666	93434	36456	93732	38090	93092	39528	92452	41125	91152	43
18	34694	93456	36493	93754	38127	93114	39555	92474	41151	91140	42
19	34721	93478	36530	93776	38164	93136	39581	92496	41178	91128	41
20	34748	93500	36567	93798	38201	93158	39608	92518	41204	91116	40
21	34775	93522	36604	93820	38238	93180	39635	92540	41231	91104	39
22	34803	93544	36641	93842	38275	93202	39661	92562	41257	91092	38
23	34830	93566	36678	93864	38312	93224	39688	92584	41284	91080	37
24	34857	93588	36715	93886	38349	93246	39715	92606	41310	91068	36
25	34884	93610	36752	93908	38386	93268	39741	92628	41337	91056	35
26	34912	93632	36789	93930	38423	93290	39768	92650	41363	91044	34
27	34939	93654	36826	93952	38460	93312	39795	92672	41390	91032	33
28	34966	93676	36863	93974	38497	93334	39821	92694	41416	91020	32
29	34994	93698	36900	93996	38534	93356	39848	92716	41443	91008	31
30	35021	93720	36937	94018	38571	93378	39875	92738	41469	90996	30
31	35048	93742	36974	94040	38608	93400	39902	92760	41496	90984	29
32	35075	93764	37011	94062	38645	93422	39928	92782	41522	90972	28
33	35103	93786	37048	94084	38682	93444	39955	92804	41549	90960	27
34	35130	93808	37085	94106	38719	93466	39982	92826	41575	90948	26
35	35157	93830	37122	94128	38756	93488	40009	92848	41602	90936	25
36	35184	93852	37159	94150	38793	93510	40035	92870	41628	90924	24
37	35212	93874	37196	94172	38830	93532	40062	92892	41655	90911	23
38	35239	93896	37233	94194	38867	93554	40088	92914	41681	90899	22
39	35266	93918	37270	94216	38904	93576	40115	92936	41707	90887	21
40	35293	93940	37307	94238	38941	93598	40141	92958	41734	90875	20
41	35320	93962	37344	94260	38978	93620	40168	92980	41760	90863	19
42	35347	93984	37381	94282	39015	93642	40195	93002	41787	90851	18
43	35375	94006	37418	94304	39052	93664	40221	93024	41813	90839	17
44	35402	94028	37455	94326	39089	93686	40248	93046	41840	90826	16
45	35429	94050	37492	94348	39126	93708	40275	93068	41866	90814	15
46	35456	94072	37529	94370	39163	93730	40301	93090	41892	90802	14
47	35484	94094	37566	94392	39200	93752	40328	93112	41919	90790	13

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	25°		26°		27°		28°		29°		
M.	Sine	cos	Sine	cos	Sine	cos	Sine	cos	Sine	cos	M.
0	42262	90641	43837	89879	45499	89101	46947	88253	48381	87419	60
1	42284	90618	43863	89857	45526	89087	46973	88238	48406	87442	59
2	42313	90596	43889	89834	45551	89073	46999	88226	48432	87433	58
3	42341	90574	43917	89811	45577	89051	47024	88214	48457	87420	57
4	42367	90552	43942	89828	45501	89048	47050	88240	48483	87411	56
5	42394	90569	43968	89816	45529	89037	47076	88226	48509	87391	55
6	42420	90557	43994	89803	45554	89021	47101	88213	48531	87377	54
7	42446	90545	44020	89790	45580	89008	47127	88199	48557	87365	53
8	42473	90532	44046	89777	45606	88995	47153	88185	48583	87348	52
9	42499	90520	44072	89764	45632	88981	47178	88172	48610	87335	51
10	42525	90507	44098	89752	45658	88968	47204	88158	48637	87321	50
11	42552	90495	44124	89739	45684	88955	47229	88144	48661	87306	49
12	42578	90483	44151	89726	45710	88942	47255	88131	48686	87292	48
13	42604	90470	44177	89713	45736	88928	47281	88117	48711	87278	47
14	42631	90458	44203	89700	45762	88915	47306	88103	48737	87264	46
15	42657	90446	44229	89687	45787	88902	47332	88089	48763	87251	45
16	42683	90433	44255	89674	45813	88888	47358	88075	48789	87237	44
17	42709	90421	44281	89662	45839	88875	47383	88062	48815	87221	43
18	42736	90408	44307	89649	45865	88862	47409	88048	48841	87207	42
19	42762	90396	44333	89636	45891	88848	47434	88034	48867	87193	41
20	42788	90383	44359	89623	45917	88835	47460	88020	48893	87179	40
21	42814	90371	44385	89611	45942	88822	47486	88006	48919	87164	39
22	42841	90358	44411	89597	45968	88808	47511	87993	48945	87150	38
23	42867	90346	44437	89584	45994	88795	47537	87979	48971	87136	37
24	42894	90334	44464	89571	46020	88782	47562	87965	48997	87121	36
25	42920	90321	44490	89558	46046	88768	47588	87951	49023	87107	35
26	42946	90309	44516	89545	46072	88755	47614	87937	49049	87093	34
27	42972	90296	44542	89532	46097	88741	47639	87923	49075	87079	33
28	42999	90284	44568	89519	46123	88728	47665	87909	49101	87064	32
29	43025	90271	44594	89506	46149	88715	47690	87895	49127	87050	31
30	43051	90259	44620	89493	46175	88701	47716	87882	49153	87036	30
31	43077	90246	44646	89480	46201	88688	47741	87868	49179	87021	29
32	43104	90233	44672	89467	46226	88674	47767	87854	49205	87007	28
33	43130	90221	44698	89454	46252	88661	47793	87840	49231	86993	27
34	43156	90208	44724	89441	46278	88647	47818	87826	49257	86979	26
35	43182	90196	44750	89428	46304	88634	47844	87812	49283	86964	25
36	43209	90183	44776	89415	46330	88620	47869	87798	49309	86950	24
37	43235	90171	44802	89402	46356	88607	47895	87784	49335	86936	23
38	43261	90158	44828	89389	46381	88593	47920	87770	49361	86921	22
39	43287	90146	44854	89376	46407	88580	47946	87756	49387	86907	21
40	43313	90133	44880	89363	46433	88566	47971	87743	49413	86893	20
41	43340	90120	44906	89350	46458	88553	47997	87729	49439	86879	19
42	43366	90108	44932	89337	46484	88539	48022	87715	49465	86865	18
43	43392	90095	44958	89324	46510	88526	48048	87701	49491	86851	17
44	43418	90082	44984	89311	46536	88512	48073	87687	49517	86837	16
45	43444	90070	45010	89298	46561	88499	48099	87673	49543	86823	15
46	43471	90057	45036	89285	46587	88485	48124	87659	49569	86809	14
47	43497	90045	45062	89272	46613	88472	48150	87645	49595	86795	13
48	43523	90032	45088	89259	46639	88458	48175	87631	49621	86781	12
49	43549	90020	45114	89246	46665	88444	48201	87617	49647	86767	11
50	43575	90007	45140	89232	46690	88431	48226	87603	49673	86753	10
51	43602	89994	45166	89219	46716	88417	48252	87589	49699	86739	9
52	43628	89981	45192	89206	46742	88403	48277	87575	49725	86725	8
53	43654	89968	45218	89193	46767	88390	48303	87561	49751	86711	7
54	43680	89956	45244	89180	46793	88377	48328	87547	49777	86697	6
55	43706	89943	45270	89167	46819	88363	48354	87533	49803	86683	5
56	43732	89930	45295	89153	46844	88349	48379	87519	49829	86669	4
57	43758	89918	45321	89140	46870	88336	48405	87505	49855	86655	3
58	43784	89905	45347	89127	46896	88322	48430	87491	49881	86641	2
59	43810	89892	45373	89113	46921	88309	48456	87477	49907	86627	1
60	43836	89879	45399	89100	46947	88295	48481	87463	49933	86613	0

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	30°		31°		32°		33°		34°		M.
	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	
0	50000	80901	51004	80711	51992	80480	52961	80067	53914	79654	60
1	50025	80884	51524	80702	52017	80478	52984	80065	53913	79652	59
2	50050	80867	51544	80687	52041	80474	52981	80063	53911	79650	58
3	50074	80850	51564	80672	52066	80470	52978	80061	53909	79648	57
4	50100	80834	51601	80657	52091	80463	52974	80058	53906	79645	56
5	50126	80818	51629	80642	52115	80457	52970	80055	53903	79642	55
6	50151	80801	51655	80627	52140	80450	52966	80052	53900	79639	54
7	50176	80785	51677	80612	52164	80443	52962	80049	53897	79636	53
8	50201	80768	51703	80597	52189	80436	52958	80046	53894	79633	52
9	50226	80752	51728	80582	52214	80429	52954	80043	53891	79630	51
10	50251	80735	51754	80566	52238	80422	52950	80040	53888	79627	50
11	50276	80719	51779	80551	52263	80415	52946	80037	53885	79624	49
12	50301	80702	51804	80535	52287	80408	52942	80034	53882	79621	48
13	50326	80686	51829	80520	52312	80401	52938	80031	53879	79618	47
14	50351	80669	51854	80504	52336	80394	52934	80028	53876	79615	46
15	50376	80653	51879	80489	52361	80387	52930	80025	53873	79612	45
16	50401	80636	51904	80473	52385	80380	52926	80022	53870	79609	44
17	50426	80620	51929	80458	52410	80373	52922	80019	53867	79606	43
18	50451	80603	51954	80442	52434	80366	52918	80016	53864	79603	42
19	50476	80587	51979	80427	52459	80359	52914	80013	53861	79600	41
20	50501	80570	52004	80411	52483	80352	52910	80010	53858	79597	40
21	50526	80554	52029	80396	52508	80345	52906	80007	53855	79594	39
22	50551	80537	52054	80380	52532	80338	52902	79994	53852	79591	38
23	50576	80521	52079	80365	52557	80331	52898	79991	53849	79588	37
24	50601	80504	52104	80349	52581	80324	52894	79988	53846	79585	36
25	50626	80488	52129	80334	52606	80317	52890	79985	53843	79582	35
26	50651	80471	52154	80318	52630	80310	52886	79982	53840	79579	34
27	50676	80455	52179	80303	52655	80303	52882	79979	53837	79576	33
28	50701	80438	52204	80287	52679	80296	52878	79976	53834	79573	32
29	50726	80422	52229	80272	52703	80289	52874	79973	53831	79570	31
30	50751	80405	52254	80256	52728	80282	52870	79970	53828	79567	30
31	50776	80389	52279	80241	52752	80275	52866	79967	53825	79564	29
32	50801	80372	52304	80225	52777	80268	52862	79964	53822	79561	28
33	50826	80356	52329	80210	52801	80261	52858	79961	53819	79558	27
34	50851	80339	52354	80194	52826	80254	52854	79958	53816	79555	26
35	50876	80323	52379	80179	52850	80247	52850	79955	53813	79552	25
36	50901	80306	52404	80163	52875	80240	52846	79952	53810	79549	24
37	50926	80290	52429	80148	52899	80233	52842	79949	53807	79546	23
38	50951	80273	52454	80132	52923	80226	52838	79946	53804	79543	22
39	50976	80257	52479	80117	52948	80219	52834	79943	53801	79540	21
40	51001	80240	52504	80101	52972	80212	52830	79940	53798	79537	20
41	51026	80224	52529	80086	53000	80205	52826	79937	53795	79534	19
42	51051	80207	52554	80070	53024	80198	52822	79934	53792	79531	18
43	51076	80191	52579	80055	53049	80191	52818	79931	53789	79528	17
44	51101	80174	52604	80039	53073	80184	52814	79928	53786	79525	16
45	51126	80158	52629	80024	53097	80177	52810	79925	53783	79522	15
46	51151	80141	52654	80008	53122	80170	52806	79922	53780	79519	14
47	51176	80125	52679	79993	53146	80163	52802	79919	53777	79516	13
48	51201	80108	52704	79977	53171	80156	52798	79916	53774	79513	12
49	51226	80092	52729	79962	53195	80149	52794	79913	53771	79510	11
50	51251	80075	52754	79946	53220	80142	52790	79910	53768	79507	10
51	51276	80059	52779	79931	53244	80135	52786	79907	53765	79504	9
52	51301	80042	52804	79915	53269	80128	52782	79904	53762	79501	8
53	51326	80026	52829	79899	53293	80121	52778	79901	53759	79498	7
54	51351	80009	52854	79884	53317	80114	52774	79898	53756	79495	6
55	51376	79993	52879	79868	53342	80107	52770	79895	53753	79492	5
56	51401	79976	52904	79853	53366	80100	52766	79892	53750	79489	4
57	51426	79960	52929	79837	53391	80093	52762	79889	53747	79486	3
58	51451	79943	52954	79822	53415	80086	52758	79886	53744	79483	2
59	51476	79927	52979	79806	53440	80079	52754	79883	53741	79480	1
60	51501	79910	53004	79791	53464	80072	52750	79880	53738	79477	0

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	35°		36°		37°		38°		39°		
M	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	M
0	57356	81915	58778	80002	60181	79864	61566	78801	62972	77718	60
1	57381	81899	58802	80088	60205	79840	61589	78783	62955	77696	59
2	57405	81882	58826	80067	60228	79820	61612	78765	62977	77678	58
3	57429	81865	58849	80050	60251	79811	61635	78747	63006	77660	57
4	57453	81848	58873	80033	60274	79793	61658	78729	63022	77641	56
5	57477	81832	58896	80016	60298	79776	61681	78711	63045	77623	55
6	57501	81815	58920	80000	60321	79758	61704	78694	63064	77605	54
7	57524	81798	58944	80082	60344	79741	61726	78676	63090	77586	53
8	57548	81781	58967	80065	60367	79723	61749	78658	63113	77568	52
9	57572	81765	58990	80048	60390	79706	61772	78640	63135	77550	51
10	57596	81748	59014	80030	60414	79688	61795	78622	63158	77531	50
11	57619	81731	59037	80013	60437	79671	61818	78604	63180	77513	49
12	57643	81714	59061	80000	60460	79653	61841	78586	63203	77494	48
13	57667	81698	59084	80079	60483	79636	61864	78568	63225	77476	47
14	57690	81681	59107	80062	60506	79618	61887	78550	63248	77458	46
15	57714	81665	59131	80044	60529	79601	61909	78532	63271	77439	45
16	57738	81648	59154	80027	60552	79583	61932	78514	63293	77421	44
17	57762	81632	59178	80010	60575	79565	61955	78496	63316	77402	43
18	57785	81615	59201	80000	60598	79547	61978	78478	63338	77384	42
19	57809	81597	59224	80076	60622	79530	62001	78460	63361	77366	41
20	57833	81580	59248	80058	60645	79512	62024	78442	63383	77347	40
21	57857	81564	59272	80041	60668	79494	62046	78424	63406	77329	39
22	57881	81548	59295	80024	60691	79477	62069	78406	63428	77310	38
23	57904	81531	59318	80007	60714	79459	62092	78387	63451	77292	37
24	57928	81515	59342	80000	60738	79441	62115	78369	63473	77273	36
25	57952	81498	59365	80072	60761	79424	62138	78351	63496	77255	35
26	57976	81479	59389	80055	60784	79406	62160	78333	63518	77236	34
27	57999	81462	59412	80038	60807	79388	62183	78315	63540	77218	33
28	58023	81445	59435	80020	60830	79371	62206	78297	63563	77199	32
29	58047	81428	59459	80003	60853	79353	62229	78279	63585	77181	31
30	58070	81412	59482	80000	60876	79335	62251	78261	63608	77162	30
31	58094	81395	59506	80068	60899	79318	62274	78243	63630	77144	29
32	58118	81378	59529	80051	60922	79300	62297	78225	63653	77125	28
33	58141	81361	59552	80034	60945	79282	62320	78206	63675	77107	27
34	58165	81344	59576	80016	60968	79264	62342	78188	63698	77088	26
35	58189	81327	59599	80000	60991	79247	62365	78170	63720	77070	25
36	58212	81310	59622	80000	61015	79229	62388	78152	63743	77051	24
37	58236	81293	59646	80064	61038	79211	62411	78134	63765	77033	23
38	58260	81276	59669	80047	61061	79193	62433	78116	63787	77014	22
39	58283	81259	59693	80030	61084	79176	62456	78098	63810	76996	21
40	58307	81242	59716	80012	61107	79158	62479	78079	63832	76977	20
41	58330	81225	59739	80000	61130	79140	62502	78061	63854	76959	19
42	58354	81208	59763	80078	61153	79122	62524	78043	63877	76940	18
43	58378	81191	59786	80060	61176	79105	62547	78025	63899	76922	17
44	58401	81174	59809	80043	61199	79087	62570	78007	63922	76903	16
45	58425	81157	59832	80025	61222	79069	62592	77988	63944	76885	15
46	58448	81140	59856	80008	61245	79051	62615	77970	63966	76866	14
47	58472	81123	59879	80000	61268	79033	62638	77952	63989	76848	13
48	58496	81106	59902	80073	61291	79015	62660	77934	64011	76829	12
49	58519	81089	59925	80056	61314	78998	62683	77916	64033	76810	11
50	58543	81072	59949	80038	61337	78980	62706	77897	64056	76791	10
51	58567	81055	59972	80021	61360	78962	62728	77879	64078	76772	9
52	58590	81038	59995	80003	61383	78944	62751	77861	64100	76754	8
53	58614	81021	60018	79986	61406	78926	62773	77843	64122	76735	7
54	58637	81004	60041	79968	61429	78908	62796	77824	64145	76717	6
55	58661	80987	60065	79951	61451	78891	62819	77806	64167	76698	5
56	58684	80970	60088	79934	61474	78873	62842	77788	64190	76679	4
57	58708	80953	60111	79916	61497	78855	62864	77769	64212	76661	3
58	58731	80936	60135	79899	61520	78837	62887	77751	64234	76642	2
59	58755	80919	60158	79881	61543	78819	62909	77733	64256	76624	1
60	58779	80902	60181	79864	61566	78801	62932	77715	64279	76605	0
M	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	N sine	N cos	M

12	34530	93849	36162	93232	37784	92587	39394	91914	40992	912
13	34537	93839	36190	93222	37811	92576	39421	91902	41019	912
14	34583	93829	36217	93211	37838	92565	39448	91891	41045	911
15	34612	93819	36244	93201	37865	92554	39474	91879	41072	911
16	34633	93809	36271	93190	37892	92543	39501	91868	41098	911
17	34666	93799	36298	93180	37919	92532	39528	91856	41125	911
18	34694	93789	36325	93169	37946	92521	39555	91845	41151	911
19	34721	93779	36352	93159	37973	92510	39581	91833	41178	911
20	34748	93769	36379	93148	37999	92499	39608	91822	41204	911
21	34775	93759	36406	93137	38026	92488	39635	91810	41231	911
22	34803	93748	36434	93127	38053	92477	39661	91799	41257	910
23	34830	93738	36461	93116	38080	92466	39688	91787	41284	910
24	34857	93728	36488	93106	38107	92455	39715	91775	41310	910
25	34884	93718	36515	93095	38134	92444	39741	91764	41337	910
26	34912	93708	36542	93084	38161	92432	39768	91752	41363	910
27	34939	93694	36569	93074	38188	92421	39795	91741	41390	910
28	34966	93684	36596	93063	38215	92410	39822	91729	41416	910
29	34993	93673	36623	93052	38241	92399	39848	91718	41443	910
30	35021	93663	36650	93042	38268	92388	39875	91706	41469	909
31	35048	93653	36677	93031	38295	92377	39902	91694	41496	909
32	35075	93643	36704	93020	38322	92366	39928	91683	41522	909
33	35102	93633	36731	93010	38349	92355	39955	91671	41549	909
34	35130	93623	36758	92999	38376	92344	39982	91660	41575	909
35	35157	93613	36785	92988	38403	92332	40008	91648	41602	909
36	35184	93603	36812	92978	38430	92321	40035	91636	41628	909
37	35211	93593	36839	92967	38456	92310	40062	91625	41655	909
38	35239	93583	36867	92956	38483	92299	40088	91613	41681	909
39	35266	93573	36894	92945	38510	92287	40115	91601	41707	909
40	35293	93563	36921	92935	38537	92276	40141	91590	41734	909
41	35320	93553	36948	92924	38564	92265	40168	91578	41760	909
42	35347	93544	3697	92913	38591	92254	40195	91566	41787	909
43	35374	93534	37002	92902	38617	92243	40221	91555	41813	909

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 0° 0'	h m 0° 1'	h m 0° 2'	h m 0° 3'	h m 0° 4'	h m 0° 5'	h m 0° 6'	h m 0° 7'	h m 0° 8'
0	4.3345	2.2553	1.9542	1.7782	1.6532	1.5563	1.4771	1.4102	1.3522
1	4.0334	2.4481	9506	7757	6514	5549	4759	4091	3513
2	3.7324	2.4410	9471	7724	6496	5534	4747	4081	3504
3	1.5563	2341	9435	7710	6478	5520	4735	4071	3495
4	3.4314	2272	9400	7686	6460	5506	4723	4061	3486
5	3.3345	2205	9365	7663	6443	5491	4711	4050	3477
6	3.2553	2139	9331	7639	6425	5477	4699	4040	3468
7	3.1884	2073	9296	7616	6407	5463	4682	4030	3459
8	3.1303	2009	9262	7593	6390	5449	4676	4020	3450
9	3.0792	1946	9228	7570	6372	5435	4664	4010	3441
10	3.0334	1883	1.9195	1.7547	1.6355	1.5421	1.4652	1.4000	1.3432
11	2.9920	1822	9162	7524	6338	5407	4640	3989	3423
12	9542	1761	9128	7501	6320	5393	4629	3979	3415
13	9195	1701	9096	7479	6303	5379	4617	3969	3406
14	8873	1642	9063	7456	6286	5365	4606	3959	3397
15	8573	1584	9031	7434	6269	5351	4594	3949	3388
16	8293	1526	8999	7412	6252	5337	4582	3939	3379
17	8030	1469	8967	7390	6235	5324	4571	3929	3371
18	7782	1413	8935	7368	6218	5310	4559	3919	3362
19	7547	1357	8904	7346	6201	5296	4548	3910	3353
20	2.7324	2.1303	1.8873	1.7324	1.6195	1.5283	1.4526	1.3900	1.3345
21	7112	1249	8842	7302	6168	5269	4525	3890	3336
22	6916	1196	8811	7281	6151	5256	4514	3880	3327
23	6717	1143	8781	7259	6135	5242	4502	3870	3319
24	6532	1091	8751	7238	6118	5229	4491	3860	3310
25	6355	1040	8721	7217	6102	5215	4480	3851	3301
26	6105	0989	8691	7196	6085	5202	4468	3841	3293
27	6021	0939	8661	7175	6069	5189	4457	3831	3284
28	5863	0889	8632	7154	6053	5175	4446	3821	3276
29	5710	0840	8602	7136	6037	5166	4435	3812	3267
30	2.5563	2.0792	1.8573	1.7112	1.6021	1.5149	1.4424	1.3802	1.3259
31	5421	0744	8544	7091	6005	5136	4412	3792	3250
32	5283	0696	8516	7071	5989	5123	4401	3783	3242
33	5149	0649	8487	7050	5973	5110	4390	3773	3233
34	5019	0603	8459	7030	5957	5097	4379	3764	3225
35	4894	0557	8431	7010	5941	5084	4368	3754	3216
36	4771	0512	8403	6990	5925	5071	4357	3745	3208
37	4652	0467	8375	6970	5909	5058	4346	3735	3199
38	4536	0422	8348	6950	5894	5045	4335	3726	3191
39	4424	0376	8320	6930	5878	5032	4325	3716	3183
40	2.4314	2.0334	1.8293	1.6910	1.5863	1.5019	1.4314	1.3707	1.3174
41	4206	0291	8266	6890	5847	5007	4303	3697	3166
42	4102	0248	8239	6871	5832	4994	4292	3687	3158
43	4000	0206	8212	6851	5816	4981	4281	3678	3149
44	3900	0164	8186	6832	5801	4969	4270	3669	3141
45	3802	0122	8159	6812	5786	4956	4260	3660	3133
46	3707	0081	8133	6793	5771	4943	4249	3650	3124
47	3613	0040	8107	6774	5755	4931	4238	3641	3116
48	3522	0000	8081	6755	5740	4918	4228	3632	3108
49	3432	1.9960	8055	6736	5727	4906	4217	3623	3100
50	2.3345	1.9920	1.8030	1.6717	1.5710	1.4894	1.4206	1.3613	1.3091
51	3258	9881	8004	6698	5695	4881	4196	3604	3083
52	3174	9842	7979	6679	5680	4869	4185	3595	3075
53	3091	9804	7954	6661	5666	4856	4175	3586	3067
54	3010	9765	7929	6642	5651	4844	4164	3577	3059
55	2931	9727	7904	6624	5636	4832	4154	3567	3051
56	2852	9690	7879	6605	5621	4820	4143	3558	3043
57	2775	9652	7855	6587	5607	4808	4133	3549	3034
58	2700	9615	7830	6568	5592	4795	4122	3540	3026
59	2626	9579	7806	6550	5578	4783	4112	3531	3018
60	2.2553	1.9542	1.7782	1.6532	1.5563	1.4771	1.4102	1.3522	1.3010
S	h m 0° 0'	h m 0° 1'	h m 0° 2'	h m 0° 3'	h m 0° 4'	h m 0° 5'	h m 0° 6'	h m 0° 7'	h m 0° 8'

12	2815	2467	2051	1685	1347	1025
13	2907	2460	2054	1684	1342	1025
14	2887	2473	2048	1677	1337	1020
15	2857	2435	2011	1671	1331	1013
16	2885	2412	203	1667	1327	1009
17	287	2431	2028	1669	1320	1004
18	2868	2424	2022	1654	1314	0999
19	2860	2417	2016	1648	1309	0994
20	1.2852	1.2410	1.2009	1.1642	1.1304	1.0989
21	2845	2403	2003	1636	1298	0984
22	2837	2396	1996	1630	1292	0979
23	2829	2389	1990	1624	1287	0974
24	2821	2382	1984	1619	1282	0969
25	2814	2375	1977	1614	1277	0964
26	2806	2368	1971	1607	1271	0959
27	2798	2362	1965	1601	1266	0954
28	2791	2355	1958	1595	1260	0949
29	2783	2348	1952	1589	1255	0944
30	1.2775	1.2341	1.1946	1.1584	1.1249	1.0938
31	2768	2334	1939	1578	1244	0934
32	2760	2327	1933	1572	1239	0929
33	2753	2320	1927	1566	1233	0924
34	2745	2313	1921	1561	1228	0919
35	2738	2307	1914	1555	1223	0914
36	2730	2300	1908	1549	1217	0909
37	2722	2293	1902	1543	1212	0904
38	2715	2286	1896	1538	1207	0899
39	2707	2279	1889	1532	1201	0894
40	1.2710	1.2272	1.1883	1.1526	1.1196	1.0882
41	2692	2265	1877	1520	1191	0884
42	2685	2259	1871	1515	1186	0880
43	2678	2252	1865	1509	1180	0877
44	2670	2245	1858	1503	1175	0872
45	2663	2239	1852	1498	1170	0868
46	2655	2232	1846	1492	1164	0864
47	2648	2225	1840	1486	1159	0860
48	2640	2218	1834	1481	1154	0856

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 0° 18'	h m 0° 19'	h m 0° 20'	h m 0° 21'	h m 0° 22'	h m 0° 23'	h m 0° 24'	h m 0° 25'	h m 0° 26'	h m 0° 27'	h m 0° 28'	h m 0° 29'
0	10000	9765	9542	9331	9128	8935	8751	8573	8401	8233	8081	7929
1	9996	9761	9539	9327	9125	8932	8748	8570	8400	8230	8078	7925
2	9992	9758	9535	9324	9122	8929	8745	8567	8397	8228	8076	7923
3	9988	9754	9532	9320	9119	8926	8742	8565	8395	8226	8074	7921
4	9984	9750	9528	9317	9115	8923	8739	8562	8392	8224	8072	7919
5	9980	9746	9524	9313	9112	8920	8735	8559	8389	8220	8068	7916
6	9976	9742	9521	9310	9109	8917	8733	8556	8386	8218	8066	7914
7	9972	9739	9517	9306	9106	8913	8730	8553	8383	8215	8064	7911
8	9968	9735	9514	9302	9102	8910	8727	8550	8381	8213	8061	7909
9	9964	9731	9510	9300	9099	8907	8724	8547	8378	8210	8058	7906
10	9960	9727	9506	9296	9096	8904	8721	8544	8375	8207	8055	7904
11	9956	9723	9503	9293	9094	8901	8718	8542	8372	8204	8053	7901
12	9952	9720	9499	9289	9089	8897	8715	8539	8370	8202	8050	7899
13	9948	9716	9496	9286	9086	8893	8712	8536	8367	8200	8048	7896
14	9944	9712	9492	9283	9083	8891	8709	8533	8364	8197	8046	7894
15	9940	9708	9488	9279	9079	8888	8706	8530	8361	8193	8044	7891
16	9936	9705	9485	9276	9076	8885	8703	8527	8359	8191	8042	7889
17	9932	9701	9481	9272	9073	8882	8700	8524	8356	8189	8040	7887
18	9928	9697	9478	9269	9070	8879	8697	8522	8354	8187	8038	7884
19	9924	9693	9474	9266	9066	8876	8694	8519	8350	8184	8036	7882
20	9920	9690	9471	9262	9063	8873	8691	8516	8348	8182	8034	7879
21	9916	9686	9467	9259	9060	8870	8688	8513	8346	8180	8032	7877
22	9912	9682	9464	9255	9057	8867	8685	8510	8342	8178	8029	7874
23	9908	9678	9460	9252	9053	8864	8682	8507	8339	8176	8027	7872
24	9905	9675	9456	9249	9050	8861	8679	8504	8337	8173	8024	7869
25	9901	9671	9453	9245	9047	8857	8676	8500	8334	8171	8021	7867
26	9897	9667	9449	9242	9044	8854	8673	8498	8331	8168	8019	7864
27	9893	9664	9446	9238	9041	8851	8670	8496	8328	8167	8017	7862
28	9889	9660	9442	9235	9037	8848	8667	8493	8325	8165	8015	7859
29	9885	9656	9439	9232	9034	8845	8664	8490	8323	8162	8013	7857
30	9881	9652	9435	9228	9031	8842	8661	8487	8320	8159	8010	7855
31	9877	9649	9431	9225	9028	8839	8658	8484	8318	8157	8007	7852
32	9873	9645	9428	9222	9024	8836	8655	8482	8315	8154	8005	7850
33	9869	9641	9425	9218	9021	8833	8652	8479	8312	8152	8003	7847
34	9865	9637	9421	9215	9018	8830	8649	8476	8309	8149	8001	7845
35	9861	9634	9418	9212	9015	8827	8646	8473	8307	8146	7999	7842
36	9858	9630	9414	9209	9012	8824	8643	8470	8304	8144	7997	7840
37	9854	9626	9411	9205	9008	8821	8640	8467	8301	8141	7995	7837
38	9850	9623	9407	9201	9005	8817	8637	8465	8298	8138	7994	7835
39	9846	9619	9404	9198	9002	8814	8635	8462	8296	8136	7991	7832
40	9842	9615	9400	9195	8999	8811	8632	8459	8293	8133	7989	7830
41	9838	9612	9397	9191	8996	8808	8629	8456	8290	8131	7987	7828
42	9834	9608	9393	9188	8992	8805	8625	8453	8286	8128	7984	7825
43	9830	9604	9390	9185	8989	8802	8623	8451	8283	8125	7981	7823
44	9827	9601	9386	9181	8986	8799	8620	8448	8280	8123	7979	7820
45	9823	9597	9383	9178	8983	8796	8617	8445	8277	8120	7976	7818
46	9819	9593	9379	9175	8980	8793	8614	8442	8275	8117	7974	7815
47	9815	9590	9376	9172	8977	8790	8611	8439	8272	8115	7971	7813
48	9811	9586	9372	9168	8973	8787	8608	8437	8269	8112	7969	7811
49	9807	9582	9369	9165	8970	8784	8605	8434	8267	8110	7967	7808
50	9803	9579	9365	9162	8967	8781	8602	8431	8265	8107	7964	7806
51	9800	9575	9362	9158	8964	8778	8599	8428	8262	8104	7961	7803
52	9796	9571	9358	9155	8961	8775	8597	8425	8259	8102	7959	7801
53	9792	9568	9355	9152	8958	8772	8594	8423	8257	8100	7956	7798
54	9788	9564	9351	9148	8954	8769	8591	8420	8255	8097	7953	7796
55	9784	9561	9348	9145	8951	8766	8588	8417	8253	8094	7951	7794
56	9780	9557	9344	9142	8948	8763	8585	8414	8250	8091	7949	7791
57	9777	9553	9341	9138	8945	8760	8582	8411	8247	8089	7946	7789
58	9773	9550	9337	9135	8942	8757	8579	8409	8244	8086	7943	7786
59	9769	9546	9334	9132	8939	8754	8576	8406	8242	8084	7941	7784
60	9765	9542	9331	9128	8935	8751	8573	8405	8239	8081	7939	7782
S	h m 0° 18'	h m 0° 19'	h m 0° 20'	h m 0° 21'	h m 0° 22'	h m 0° 23'	h m 0° 24'	h m 0° 25'	h m 0° 26'	h m 0° 27'	h m 0° 28'	h m 0° 29'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	0° 30'	0° 31'	0° 32'	0° 33'	0° 34'	0° 35'	0° 36'	0° 37'	0° 38'	0° 39'	0° 40'	0° 41'
0	7782	7633	7501	7368	7234	7112	6996	6871	6755	6642	6532	6425
1	7779	7637	7499	7365	7231	7109	6988	6867	6751	6640	6530	6421
2	7777	7634	7497	7363	7229	7107	6986	6865	6749	6638	6527	6418
3	7774	7632	7494	7361	7227	7105	6984	6863	6747	6636	6525	6416
4	7772	7630	7492	7359	7225	7103	6982	6861	6745	6634	6523	6414
5	7769	7627	7490	7357	7223	7101	6980	6859	6743	6632	6521	6412
6	7767	7625	7488	7354	7221	7099	6978	6857	6741	6630	6519	6410
7	7765	7623	7485	7352	7219	7097	6976	6855	6739	6628	6517	6408
8	7762	7620	7483	7350	7217	7095	6974	6853	6737	6626	6515	6406
9	7760	7618	7481	7348	7215	7093	6972	6851	6735	6624	6513	6404
10	7757	7616	7479	7346	7213	7091	6970	6849	6733	6622	6511	6402
11	7755	7613	7476	7343	7211	7089	6968	6847	6731	6620	6509	6400
12	7753	7611	7474	7341	7209	7087	6966	6845	6729	6618	6507	6398
13	7750	7609	7472	7339	7207	7085	6964	6843	6727	6616	6505	6396
14	7748	7607	7470	7337	7205	7083	6962	6841	6725	6614	6503	6394
15	7745	7604	7467	7335	7203	7081	6960	6839	6723	6612	6501	6392
16	7743	7602	7465	7333	7201	7079	6958	6837	6721	6610	6499	6390
17	7741	7600	7463	7331	7199	7077	6956	6835	6719	6608	6497	6388
18	7738	7597	7461	7328	7197	7075	6954	6833	6717	6606	6495	6386
19	7736	7595	7459	7326	7195	7073	6952	6831	6715	6604	6493	6384
20	7734	7593	7456	7324	7193	7071	6950	6829	6713	6602	6491	6382
21	7731	7590	7454	7322	7191	7069	6948	6827	6711	6600	6489	6380
22	7729	7588	7452	7320	7189	7067	6946	6825	6709	6598	6487	6378
23	7726	7586	7450	7317	7187	7065	6944	6823	6707	6596	6485	6376
24	7724	7583	7447	7315	7185	7063	6942	6821	6705	6594	6483	6374
25	7721	7581	7445	7313	7183	7061	6940	6819	6703	6592	6481	6372
26	7719	7579	7443	7311	7181	7059	6938	6817	6701	6590	6479	6368
27	7717	7577	7441	7309	7179	7057	6936	6815	6699	6588	6477	6366
28	7714	7574	7438	7307	7177	7055	6934	6813	6697	6586	6475	6364
29	7712	7572	7436	7304	7175	7053	6932	6811	6695	6584	6473	6362
30	7710	7570	7434	7302	7173	7050	6930	6809	6693	6582	6471	6360
31	7707	7567	7432	7300	7171	7048	6928	6807	6691	6580	6469	6358
32	7705	7565	7429	7298	7170	7046	6926	6805	6689	6578	6467	6356
33	7703	7563	7427	7296	7168	7044	6924	6803	6687	6576	6465	6354
34	7700	7560	7425	7294	7166	7042	6922	6801	6685	6574	6463	6352
35	7698	7558	7423	7291	7164	7040	6920	6799	6683	6572	6461	6350
36	7696	7556	7421	7289	7162	7038	6918	6797	6681	6570	6459	6348
37	7693	7554	7418	7287	7160	7036	6916	6795	6679	6568	6457	6346
38	7691	7551	7416	7285	7158	7034	6914	6793	6677	6566	6455	6344
39	7688	7549	7414	7283	7156	7032	6912	6791	6675	6564	6453	6342
40	7686	7547	7412	7281	7154	7030	6910	6789	6673	6562	6451	6340
41	7684	7544	7409	7279	7152	7028	6908	6787	6671	6560	6449	6338
42	7681	7542	7407	7277	7149	7026	6906	6785	6669	6558	6447	6336
43	7679	7540	7405	7274	7147	7023	6903	6782	6666	6555	6444	6332
44	7677	7538	7403	7272	7145	7021	6901	6780	6664	6553	6442	6330
45	7674	7535	7401	7270	7143	7019	6899	6778	6662	6551	6440	6328
46	7672	7533	7398	7268	7141	7017	6897	6776	6660	6549	6438	6326
47	7670	7531	7396	7266	7139	7015	6895	6774	6658	6547	6436	6324
48	7667	7528	7394	7264	7137	7013	6893	6772	6656	6545	6434	6322
49	7665	7526	7392	7261	7135	7011	6891	6770	6654	6543	6432	6320
50	7663	7524	7390	7259	7133	7010	6890	6769	6653	6542	6431	6318
51	7660	7522	7387	7257	7131	7008	6888	6767	6651	6540	6429	6316
52	7658	7519	7385	7255	7129	7006	6886	6765	6649	6538	6427	6314
53	7655	7517	7383	7253	7127	7004	6884	6763	6647	6536	6425	6312
54	7653	7515	7381	7251	7124	7002	6882	6761	6645	6534	6423	6310
55	7651	7513	7379	7249	7122	7000	6881	6760	6644	6533	6422	6308
56	7648	7510	7376	7246	7120	6998	6879	6758	6642	6531	6420	6306
57	7646	7508	7374	7244	7118	6996	6877	6756	6640	6529	6418	6304
58	7644	7506	7372	7242	7116	6994	6875	6754	6638	6527	6416	6302
59	7641	7503	7370	7240	7114	6992	6873	6752	6636	6525	6414	6300
60	7639	7501	7368	7238	7112	6990	6871	6750	6634	6523	6412	6298
S	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	0° 30'	0° 31'	0° 32'	0° 33'	0° 34'	0° 35'	0° 36'	0° 37'	0° 38'	0° 39'	0° 40'	0° 41'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 0° 42'	h m 0° 43'	h m 0° 44'	h m 0° 45'	h m 0° 46'	h m 0° 47'	h m 0° 48'	h m 0° 49'	h m 0° 50'	h m 0° 51'	h m 0° 52'	h m 0° 53'
0	6321	6218	6118	6021	5925	5832	5740	5651	5563	5477	5393	5310
1	6315	6213	6113	6019	5924	5830	5739	5649	5562	5476	5391	5309
2	6317	6215	6115	6017	5922	5829	5737	5648	5560	5474	5390	5307
3	6313	6211	6111	6016	5920	5827	5736	5646	5559	5473	5389	5306
4	6311	6211	6112	6014	5919	5826	5734	5645	5557	5471	5387	5305
5	6314	6210	6110	6013	5917	5824	5733	5644	5556	5470	5386	5303
6	6310	6208	6108	6011	5916	5823	5731	5642	5554	5469	5384	5302
7	6308	6206	6107	6009	5914	5821	5730	5640	5553	5467	5383	5300
8	6306	6204	6105	6008	5913	5819	5728	5639	5551	5466	5382	5299
9	6303	6203	6103	6006	5911	5818	5727	5637	5550	5464	5380	5298
10	6303	6201	6102	6005	5909	5815	5725	5636	5549	5463	5379	5296
11	6301	6200	6100	6003	5908	5815	5724	5635	5547	5461	5377	5295
12	6300	6198	6099	6001	5906	5813	5722	5633	5546	5460	5376	5294
13	6298	6196	6097	6000	5905	5812	5721	5632	5544	5459	5375	5292
14	6296	6195	6095	5998	5903	5810	5719	5630	5543	5457	5373	5291
15	6294	6194	6094	5997	5902	5809	5718	5629	5541	5456	5372	5290
16	6293	6191	6092	5995	5900	5807	5716	5627	5540	5455	5370	5288
17	6291	6190	6090	5993	5898	5806	5715	5626	5538	5453	5369	5287
18	6289	6188	6089	5992	5897	5804	5713	5624	5537	5452	5368	5285
19	6288	6186	6087	5990	5895	5803	5712	5623	5535	5450	5366	5284
20	6286	6185	6085	5989	5894	5801	5710	5621	5534	5449	5365	5283
21	6284	6183	6084	5987	5892	5800	5709	5620	5533	5448	5364	5281
22	6282	6181	6082	5985	5891	5798	5707	5618	5531	5446	5362	5279
23	6281	6179	6081	5984	5890	5796	5706	5617	5530	5445	5361	5278
24	6279	6178	6079	5982	5888	5795	5704	5615	5528	5443	5359	5277
25	6277	6176	6077	5981	5886	5793	5703	5614	5527	5442	5358	5276
26	6276	6174	6076	5979	5884	5792	5701	5613	5526	5440	5357	5275
27	6274	6173	6074	5977	5883	5790	5700	5611	5524	5439	5355	5273
28	6272	6171	6072	5976	5881	5789	5698	5610	5523	5437	5354	5272
29	6271	6169	6071	5974	5880	5787	5697	5609	5521	5436	5353	5271
30	6269	6168	6069	5974	5878	5785	5695	5607	5519	5434	5351	5269
31	6267	6166	6067	5971	5877	5784	5694	5605	5518	5433	5350	5268
32	6265	6165	6066	5969	5875	5783	5692	5604	5517	5432	5348	5266
33	6264	6163	6064	5968	5874	5781	5691	5602	5516	5430	5347	5265
34	6262	6161	6063	5966	5872	5780	5689	5601	5514	5429	5346	5263
35	6260	6160	6061	5965	5870	5778	5688	5599	5513	5428	5344	5262
36	6259	6158	6059	5963	5869	5777	5686	5598	5511	5426	5343	5261
37	6257	6156	6058	5961	5867	5775	5685	5596	5510	5425	5341	5260
38	6255	6155	6056	5960	5866	5774	5683	5595	5508	5423	5340	5258
39	6254	6153	6055	5958	5864	5772	5682	5594	5507	5422	5339	5257
40	6252	6151	6053	5957	5863	5771	5680	5592	5506	5421	5337	5256
41	6250	6150	6051	5955	5861	5769	5679	5591	5504	5419	5336	5254
42	6248	6148	6050	5954	5860	5768	5677	5589	5503	5418	5335	5253
43	6247	6146	6048	5952	5858	5766	5676	5588	5501	5416	5333	5252
44	6245	6145	6046	5950	5856	5765	5674	5586	5500	5415	5332	5250
45	6243	6143	6045	5949	5855	5763	5673	5585	5498	5414	5331	5249
46	6242	6141	6043	5947	5853	5761	5671	5583	5497	5412	5329	5248
47	6240	6140	6042	5946	5852	5760	5670	5582	5496	5411	5328	5246
48	6238	6138	6040	5944	5850	5758	5668	5580	5494	5409	5326	5245
49	6237	6136	6038	5942	5849	5757	5667	5579	5493	5408	5325	5244
50	6235	6135	6037	5941	5847	5755	5666	5578	5491	5407	5324	5242
51	6233	6133	6035	5939	5846	5754	5664	5576	5490	5405	5322	5241
52	6232	6131	6033	5938	5844	5752	5663	5575	5488	5404	5321	5240
53	6230	6130	6032	5936	5843	5751	5661	5573	5487	5402	5320	5238
54	6228	6128	6030	5935	5841	5749	5660	5572	5486	5401	5318	5237
55	6226	6126	6029	5933	5839	5748	5658	5570	5484	5400	5317	5235
56	6225	6125	6027	5931	5838	5746	5657	5569	5483	5398	5315	5234
57	6223	6123	6025	5930	5836	5745	5655	5567	5481	5397	5314	5233
58	6221	6121	6024	5928	5835	5743	5654	5566	5480	5396	5313	5231
59	6220	6120	6022	5927	5833	5742	5652	5564	5478	5394	5311	5230
60	6218	6118	6021	5925	5832	5740	5651	5563	5477	5393	5310	5228
S	h m 0° 42'	h m 0° 43'	h m 0° 44'	h m 0° 45'	h m 0° 46'	h m 0° 47'	h m 0° 48'	h m 0° 49'	h m 0° 50'	h m 0° 51'	h m 0° 52'	h m 0° 53'

13	5211	5172	5054	4977	4902	4828	4756	4684
14	5210	5171	5053	4976	4901	4827	4754	4681
15	5209	5129	5051	4975	4900	4826	4753	4682
16	5207	5128	5050	4974	4899	4825	4752	4680
17	5206	5127	5049	4972	4897	4823	4751	4679
18	5205	5125	5048	4971	4896	4822	4750	4678
19	5203	5124	5047	4970	4895	4821	4748	4677
20	5202	5123	5045	4969	4894	4820	4747	4676
21	5201	5122	5044	4967	4892	4819	4746	4675
22	5199	5120	5043	4966	4891	4817	4745	4673
23	5198	5119	5041	4965	4890	4816	4744	4672
24	5197	5118	5040	4964	4889	4815	4743	4671
25	5195	5116	5039	4962	4887	4814	4741	4670
26	5194	5115	5037	4961	4886	4812	4740	4669
27	5193	5114	5036	4960	4885	4811	4739	4668
28	5191	5112	5035	4959	4884	4810	4738	4666
29	5190	5111	5034	4957	4882	4809	4736	4665
30	5189	5110	5032	4956	4881	4808	4735	4664
31	5187	5108	5031	4955	4880	4806	4734	4663
32	5186	5107	5030	4954	4879	4805	4733	4662
33	5185	5106	5029	4952	4877	4804	4732	4660
34	5184	5105	5027	4951	4876	4803	4731	4659
35	5182	5103	5026	4950	4875	4801	4729	4658
36	5181	5102	5025	4949	4874	4800	4728	4657
37	5179	5101	5023	4947	4873	4799	4727	4656
38	5178	5099	5022	4946	4871	4798	4726	4655
39	5177	5098	5021	4945	4870	4797	4724	4653
40	5175	5097	5019	4943	4869	4795	4723	4652
41	5174	5095	5018	4942	4868	4794	4722	4651
42	5173	5094	5017	4941	4866	4793	4721	4650
43	5172	5093	5016	4940	4865	4792	4720	4649
44	5170	5092	5014	4938	4864	4791	4718	4648
45	5169	5090	5013	4937	4863	4789	4717	4646
46	5168	5089	5012	4936	4861	4788	4716	4645
47	5166	5088	5011	4935	4860	4787	4715	4644
48	5165	5086	5009	4933	4859	4786	4714	4643

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 6'	h m 1° 7'	h m 1° 8'	h m 1° 9'	h m 1° 10'	h m 1° 11'	h m 1° 12'	h m 1° 13'	h m 1° 14'	h m 1° 15'	h m 1° 16'	h m 1° 17'
0	4357	4292	4228	4164	4099	4034	3970	3905	3840	3775	3710	3645
1	4356	4291	4227	4163	4098	4033	3969	3904	3839	3774	3709	3644
2	4355	4290	4226	4162	4097	4032	3968	3903	3838	3773	3708	3643
3	4354	4289	4225	4161	4096	4031	3967	3902	3837	3772	3707	3642
4	4353	4288	4224	4160	4095	4030	3966	3901	3836	3771	3706	3641
5	4352	4287	4223	4159	4094	4029	3965	3900	3835	3770	3705	3640
6	4351	4286	4222	4158	4093	4028	3964	3900	3834	3769	3704	3639
7	4350	4285	4221	4157	4092	4027	3963	3900	3834	3768	3703	3638
8	4349	4284	4220	4156	4091	4026	3962	3900	3833	3767	3702	3637
9	4348	4283	4219	4155	4090	4025	3961	3900	3832	3766	3701	3636
10	4347	4282	4218	4154	4089	4024	3960	3900	3831	3765	3700	3635
11	4346	4281	4217	4153	4088	4023	3959	3900	3830	3764	3699	3634
12	4345	4280	4216	4152	4087	4022	3958	3900	3829	3763	3698	3633
13	4344	4279	4215	4151	4086	4021	3957	3900	3828	3762	3697	3632
14	4343	4278	4214	4150	4085	4020	3956	3900	3827	3761	3696	3631
15	4342	4277	4213	4149	4084	4019	3955	3900	3826	3760	3695	3630
16	4341	4276	4212	4148	4083	4018	3954	3900	3825	3759	3694	3629
17	4340	4275	4211	4147	4082	4017	3953	3900	3824	3758	3693	3628
18	4339	4274	4210	4146	4081	4016	3952	3900	3823	3757	3692	3627
19	4338	4273	4209	4145	4080	4015	3951	3900	3822	3756	3691	3626
20	4337	4272	4208	4144	4079	4014	3950	3900	3821	3755	3690	3625
21	4336	4271	4207	4143	4078	4013	3949	3900	3820	3754	3689	3624
22	4335	4270	4206	4142	4077	4012	3948	3900	3819	3753	3688	3623
23	4334	4269	4205	4141	4076	4011	3947	3900	3818	3752	3687	3622
24	4333	4268	4204	4140	4075	4010	3946	3900	3817	3751	3686	3621
25	4332	4267	4203	4139	4074	4009	3945	3900	3816	3750	3685	3620
26	4331	4266	4202	4138	4073	4008	3944	3900	3815	3749	3684	3619
27	4330	4265	4201	4137	4072	4007	3943	3900	3814	3748	3683	3618
28	4329	4264	4200	4136	4071	4006	3942	3900	3813	3747	3682	3617
29	4328	4263	4199	4135	4070	4005	3941	3900	3812	3746	3681	3616
30	4327	4262	4198	4134	4069	4004	3940	3900	3811	3745	3680	3615
31	4326	4261	4197	4133	4068	4003	3939	3900	3810	3744	3679	3614
32	4325	4260	4196	4132	4067	4002	3938	3900	3809	3743	3678	3613
33	4324	4259	4195	4131	4066	4001	3937	3900	3808	3742	3677	3612
34	4323	4258	4194	4130	4065	4000	3936	3900	3807	3741	3676	3611
35	4322	4257	4193	4129	4064	3999	3935	3900	3806	3740	3675	3610
36	4321	4256	4192	4128	4063	3998	3934	3900	3805	3739	3674	3609
37	4320	4255	4191	4127	4062	3997	3933	3900	3804	3738	3673	3608
38	4319	4254	4190	4126	4061	3996	3932	3900	3803	3737	3672	3607
39	4318	4253	4189	4125	4060	3995	3931	3900	3802	3736	3671	3606
40	4317	4252	4188	4124	4059	3994	3930	3900	3801	3735	3670	3605
41	4316	4251	4187	4123	4058	3993	3929	3900	3800	3734	3669	3604
42	4315	4250	4186	4122	4057	3992	3928	3900	3799	3733	3668	3603
43	4314	4249	4185	4121	4056	3991	3927	3900	3798	3732	3667	3602
44	4313	4248	4184	4120	4055	3990	3926	3900	3797	3731	3666	3601
45	4312	4247	4183	4119	4054	3989	3925	3900	3796	3730	3665	3600
46	4311	4246	4182	4118	4053	3988	3924	3900	3795	3729	3664	3599
47	4310	4245	4181	4117	4052	3987	3923	3900	3794	3728	3663	3598
48	4309	4244	4180	4116	4051	3986	3922	3900	3793	3727	3662	3597
49	4308	4243	4179	4115	4050	3985	3921	3900	3792	3726	3661	3596
50	4307	4242	4178	4114	4049	3984	3920	3900	3791	3725	3660	3595
51	4306	4241	4177	4113	4048	3983	3919	3900	3790	3724	3659	3594
52	4305	4240	4176	4112	4047	3982	3918	3900	3789	3723	3658	3593
53	4304	4239	4175	4111	4046	3981	3917	3900	3788	3722	3657	3592
54	4303	4238	4174	4110	4045	3980	3916	3900	3787	3721	3656	3591
55	4302	4237	4173	4109	4044	3979	3915	3900	3786	3720	3655	3590
56	4301	4236	4172	4108	4043	3978	3914	3900	3785	3719	3654	3589
57	4300	4235	4171	4107	4042	3977	3913	3900	3784	3718	3653	3588
58	4299	4234	4170	4106	4041	3976	3912	3900	3783	3717	3652	3587
59	4298	4233	4169	4105	4040	3975	3911	3900	3782	3716	3651	3586
60	4297	4232	4168	4104	4039	3974	3910	3900	3781	3715	3650	3585
61	4296	4231	4167	4103	4038	3973	3909	3900	3780	3714	3649	3584
62	4295	4230	4166	4102	4037	3972	3908	3900	3779	3713	3648	3583
63	4294	4229	4165	4101	4036	3971	3907	3900	3778	3712	3647	3582
64	4293	4228	4164	4100	4035	3970	3906	3900	3777	3711	3646	3581
65	4292	4227	4163	4099	4034	3969	3905	3900	3776	3710	3645	3580
66	4291	4226	4162	4098	4033	3968	3904	3900	3775	3709	3644	3579
67	4290	4225	4161	4097	4032	3967	3903	3900	3774	3708	3643	3578
68	4289	4224	4160	4096	4031	3966	3902	3900	3773	3707	3642	3577
69	4288	4223	4159	4095	4030	3965	3901	3900	3772	3706	3641	3576
70	4287	4222	4158	4094	4029	3964	3900	3900	3771	3705	3640	3575
71	4286	4221	4157	4093	4028	3963	3900	3900	3770	3704	3639	3574
72	4285	4220	4156	4092	4027	3962	3900	3900	3769	3703	3638	3573
73	4284	4219	4155	4091	4026	3961	3900	3900	3768	3702	3637	3572
74	4283	4218	4154	4090	4025	3960	3900	3900	3767	3701	3636	3571
75	4282	4217	4153	4089	4024	3959	3900	3900	3766	3700	3635	3570
76	4281	4216	4152	4088	4023	3958	3900	3900	3765	3699	3634	3569
77	4280	4215	4151	4087	4022	3957	3900	3900	3764	3698	3633	3568
78	4279	4214	4150	4086	4021	3956	3900	3900	3763	3697	3632	3567
79	4278	4213	4149	4085	4020	3955	3900	3900	3762	3696	3631	3566
80	4277	4212	4148	4084	4019	3954	3900	3900	3761	3695	3630	3565
81	4276	4211	4147	4083	4018	3953	3900	3900	3760	3694	3629	3564
82	4275	4210	4146	4082	4017	3952	3900	3900	3759	3693	3628	3563
83	4274	4209	4145	4081	4016	3951	3900	3900	3758	3692	3627	3562
84	4273	4208	4144	4080	4015	3950	3900	3900	3757	3691	3626	3561
85	4272	4207	4143	4079	4014	3949	3900	3900	3756	3690	3625	3560
86	4271	4206	4142	4078	4013	3948	3900	3900	3755	3689	3624	3559
87	4270	4205	4141	4077	4012	3947	3900	3900	3754	3688	3623	3558
88	4269	4204	4140	4076	4011	3946	3900	3900	3753	3687	3622	3557
89	4268	4203	4139	4075	4010	3945	3900	3900	3752	3686	3621	3556
90	4267	4202	4138	4074	4009	3944	3900	3900	3751	3685	3620	3555
91	4266	4201	4137	4073	4008	3943	3900	3900	3750	3684	3619	3554
92	4265	4200	4136	4072	4007	3942	3900	3900	3749	3683	3618	3553
93	4264	4199	4135	4071	4006	3941	3900	3900	3748	3682	3617	3552
94	4263	4198	4134	4070	4005	3940	3900	3900	3747	3681	3616	3551
95	4262	4197	4133	4069	4004	3939	3900	3900	3746	3680	3615	3550
96	4261	4196	4132	4068	4003	3938	3900	3900	3745	3679	3614	3549
97	4260	4195	4131	4067	4002	3937	3900	3900	3744	3678	3613	3548
98	4259	4194	4130	4066	4001	3936	3900	3900	3743	3677	3612	3547
99	4258	4193	4129	4065	4000	3935	3900	3900	3742	3676	3611	3546
100	4257	4192	4128	4064	3999	3934	3900	3900	3741	3675	3610	3545

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 0° 30'	h m 0° 31'	h m 0° 32'	h m 0° 33'	h m 0° 34'	h m 0° 35'	h m 0° 36'	h m 0° 37'	h m 0° 38'	h m 0° 39'	h m 0° 40'	h m 0° 41'
0	7782	7639	7501	7368	7238	7112	6990	6871	6755	6642	6532	6425
1	7774	7637	7499	7365	7236	7110	6988	6869	6753	6640	6530	6423
2	7777	7631	7497	7363	7234	7108	6986	6867	6751	6638	6529	6421
3	7774	7632	7494	7361	7232	7106	6984	6865	6749	6636	6527	6420
4	7772	7630	7492	7359	7229	7104	6982	6863	6747	6634	6525	6418
5	7769	7627	7490	7357	7227	7102	6980	6861	6745	6633	6523	6416
6	7767	7625	7488	7354	7225	7100	6978	6859	6743	6631	6521	6414
7	7765	7623	7485	7352	7223	7098	6976	6857	6742	6629	6519	6413
8	7761	7620	7483	7350	7221	7096	6974	6855	6740	6627	6518	6411
9	7760	7618	7481	7348	7219	7094	6972	6853	6738	6625	6516	6409
10	7757	7616	7479	7346	7217	7091	6970	6851	6736	6624	6514	6407
11	7755	7613	7476	7344	7215	7089	6968	6849	6734	6622	6512	6406
12	7753	7611	7474	7341	7212	7087	6966	6847	6732	6620	6510	6404
13	7750	7609	7472	7339	7210	7085	6964	6845	6730	6618	6509	6402
14	7748	7607	7470	7337	7208	7083	6962	6843	6728	6616	6507	6400
15	7745	7604	7467	7335	7206	7081	6960	6841	6726	6614	6505	6398
16	7743	7602	7465	7333	7204	7079	6958	6839	6725	6612	6503	6397
17	7741	7600	7463	7330	7202	7077	6956	6838	6723	6611	6502	6395
18	7738	7598	7461	7328	7200	7075	6954	6836	6721	6609	6500	6393
19	7736	7595	7458	7326	7198	7073	6952	6834	6719	6607	6498	6391
20	7734	7593	7456	7324	7196	7071	6950	6832	6717	6605	6496	6389
21	7731	7590	7454	7322	7193	7069	6948	6830	6715	6603	6494	6388
22	7729	7588	7452	7320	7191	7067	6946	6828	6713	6601	6492	6386
23	7726	7586	7450	7317	7189	7065	6944	6826	6711	6600	6491	6384
24	7724	7583	7447	7315	7187	7063	6942	6824	6709	6598	6489	6383
25	7722	7581	7445	7313	7185	7061	6940	6822	6708	6596	6487	6381
26	7719	7579	7443	7311	7183	7059	6938	6820	6706	6594	6485	6379
27	7717	7577	7441	7309	7181	7057	6936	6818	6704	6592	6484	6377
28	7714	7574	7438	7307	7179	7055	6934	6816	6702	6590	6482	6376
29	7712	7572	7436	7304	7177	7052	6932	6814	6700	6589	6480	6374
30	7710	7570	7434	7302	7175	7050	6930	6812	6698	6587	6478	6372
31	7707	7567	7432	7300	7172	7048	6928	6810	6696	6585	6476	6371
32	7705	7565	7429	7298	7170	7046	6926	6809	6694	6583	6475	6369
33	7703	7563	7427	7296	7168	7044	6924	6806	6692	6581	6473	6367
34	7700	7560	7425	7294	7166	7042	6922	6805	6691	6579	6471	6365
35	7698	7558	7423	7291	7164	7040	6920	6803	6689	6578	6469	6364
36	7696	7556	7421	7289	7162	7038	6918	6801	6687	6576	6467	6362
37	7693	7554	7418	7287	7160	7036	6916	6799	6685	6574	6466	6360
38	7691	7551	7416	7285	7158	7034	6914	6797	6683	6572	6464	6358
39	7688	7549	7414	7283	7156	7032	6912	6795	6681	6570	6462	6355
40	7686	7547	7412	7281	7154	7030	6910	6793	6679	6568	6460	6355
41	7684	7544	7409	7279	7152	7028	6908	6791	6677	6567	6459	6353
42	7681	7542	7407	7276	7149	7026	6906	6789	6675	6565	6457	6351
43	7679	7540	7405	7274	7147	7024	6904	6787	6674	6563	6455	6350
44	7677	7538	7403	7272	7145	7022	6902	6785	6672	6561	6453	6348
45	7674	7535	7401	7270	7143	7020	6900	6784	6670	6559	6451	6346
46	7672	7533	7399	7268	7141	7018	6898	6782	6668	6558	6449	6344
47	7670	7531	7396	7266	7139	7016	6896	6780	6666	6556	6448	6342
48	7667	7528	7394	7264	7137	7014	6894	6778	6664	6554	6446	6340
49	7665	7526	7392	7261	7135	7012	6892	6776	6663	6552	6444	6339
50	7663	7524	7390	7259	7133	7010	6890	6774	6661	6550	6443	6338
51	7660	7522	7387	7257	7131	7008	6888	6772	6659	6548	6441	6335
52	7658	7519	7385	7255	7129	7006	6886	6770	6657	6547	6439	6334
53	7655	7517	7383	7253	7127	7004	6884	6768	6655	6545	6437	6332
54	7653	7515	7381	7251	7124	7002	6882	6766	6653	6543	6435	6331
55	7651	7513	7379	7249	7122	7000	6881	6764	6651	6541	6434	6329
56	7648	7510	7376	7246	7120	6998	6879	6763	6650	6539	6432	6327
57	7646	7508	7374	7244	7118	6996	6877	6761	6648	6538	6430	6325
58	7644	7506	7372	7242	7116	6994	6875	6759	6646	6536	6428	6324
59	7641	7503	7370	7240	7114	6992	6873	6757	6644	6534	6427	6320
60	7639	7501	7368	7238	7112	6990	6871	6755	6642	6532	6425	6320
S	h m 0° 30'	h m 0° 31'	h m 0° 32'	h m 0° 33'	h m 0° 34'	h m 0° 35'	h m 0° 36'	h m 0° 37'	h m 0° 38'	h m 0° 39'	h m 0° 40'	h m 0° 41'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

N	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'
0	3010	2962	2915	2868	2821	2774	2729	2685	2640	2596	2551	2510
1	3009	2962	2914	2867	2821	2774	2729	2684	2640	2596	2551	2509
2	3009	2961	2913	2866	2820	2774	2729	2683	2639	2595	2551	2508
3	3008	2960	2912	2865	2819	2773	2728	2682	2638	2594	2550	2507
4	3007	2959	2912	2865	2818	2772	2727	2682	2638	2594	2550	2507
5	3006	2958	2911	2864	2818	2772	2726	2681	2637	2593	2549	2506
6	3005	2958	2910	2863	2817	2771	2725	2680	2636	2592	2548	2505
7	3005	2957	2909	2862	2816	2770	2725	2680	2635	2591	2547	2504
8	3004	2956	2909	2862	2815	2769	2724	2679	2634	2590	2546	2503
9	3003	2955	2908	2861	2815	2769	2723	2678	2633	2589	2545	2502
10	3002	2954	2907	2860	2814	2768	2722	2677	2632	2588	2544	2501
11	3001	2954	2906	2859	2813	2767	2722	2677	2632	2588	2544	2501
12	3001	2953	2905	2859	2812	2766	2721	2676	2632	2588	2544	2501
13	3000	2952	2905	2858	2811	2765	2720	2675	2631	2587	2543	2500
14	2999	2951	2904	2857	2811	2765	2719	2674	2630	2586	2542	2499
15	2998	2950	2903	2856	2810	2764	2718	2673	2629	2585	2541	2498
16	2997	2950	2902	2855	2809	2763	2717	2672	2628	2584	2540	2497
17	2997	2949	2901	2855	2808	2763	2717	2672	2628	2583	2539	2496
18	2996	2948	2901	2854	2808	2762	2716	2671	2627	2582	2538	2495
19	2995	2947	2900	2853	2807	2761	2715	2670	2626	2581	2537	2494
20	2994	2946	2899	2852	2806	2760	2714	2669	2625	2580	2536	2493
21	2993	2946	2898	2852	2805	2760	2714	2668	2624	2579	2535	2492
22	2993	2945	2898	2851	2805	2759	2713	2668	2624	2579	2535	2492
23	2992	2944	2897	2850	2804	2758	2712	2667	2623	2578	2534	2491
24	2991	2943	2896	2849	2803	2757	2711	2666	2622	2577	2533	2490
25	2990	2942	2895	2848	2802	2756	2710	2665	2621	2576	2532	2489
26	2989	2941	2894	2848	2801	2755	2709	2664	2620	2575	2531	2488
27	2989	2941	2894	2847	2801	2755	2709	2664	2620	2575	2531	2488
28	2988	2940	2893	2846	2800	2754	2708	2663	2619	2574	2530	2487
29	2987	2939	2892	2845	2799	2753	2707	2662	2618	2573	2529	2486
30	2986	2939	2891	2845	2798	2752	2706	2661	2617	2572	2528	2485
31	2985	2938	2891	2844	2798	2752	2706	2661	2617	2572	2528	2485
32	2985	2937	2890	2843	2797	2751	2705	2660	2616	2571	2527	2484
33	2984	2936	2889	2842	2796	2750	2704	2659	2615	2570	2526	2483
34	2983	2935	2888	2842	2795	2750	2704	2659	2615	2570	2526	2483
35	2982	2935	2887	2841	2795	2749	2703	2658	2614	2569	2525	2482
36	2981	2934	2887	2840	2794	2748	2702	2657	2613	2568	2524	2481
37	2981	2933	2886	2839	2793	2747	2701	2656	2612	2567	2523	2480
38	2980	2932	2885	2838	2792	2746	2700	2655	2611	2566	2522	2479
39	2979	2931	2884	2837	2791	2745	2699	2654	2610	2565	2521	2478
40	2978	2931	2883	2837	2791	2745	2699	2654	2610	2565	2521	2477
41	2977	2930	2883	2836	2790	2744	2698	2653	2609	2564	2520	2477
42	2977	2929	2882	2835	2789	2743	2697	2652	2608	2563	2519	2476
43	2976	2928	2881	2835	2788	2742	2696	2651	2607	2562	2518	2475
44	2975	2927	2880	2834	2787	2741	2695	2650	2606	2561	2517	2474
45	2974	2927	2880	2833	2787	2741	2695	2650	2606	2561	2517	2474
46	2973	2926	2879	2832	2786	2740	2694	2649	2605	2560	2516	2473
47	2973	2925	2878	2831	2785	2739	2693	2648	2604	2559	2515	2472
48	2972	2924	2877	2831	2785	2739	2693	2648	2604	2559	2515	2472
49	2971	2924	2876	2830	2784	2738	2692	2647	2603	2558	2514	2471
50	2970	2923	2876	2829	2783	2737	2691	2646	2602	2557	2513	2470
51	2969	2922	2875	2828	2782	2736	2690	2645	2601	2556	2512	2469
52	2969	2921	2874	2827	2781	2735	2689	2644	2600	2555	2511	2468
53	2968	2920	2873	2826	2780	2734	2688	2643	2599	2554	2510	2467
54	2967	2920	2873	2825	2779	2733	2687	2642	2598	2553	2509	2466
55	2966	2919	2872	2825	2778	2732	2686	2641	2597	2552	2508	2465
56	2965	2918	2871	2824	2777	2731	2685	2640	2596	2551	2507	2464
57	2965	2917	2870	2823	2776	2730	2684	2639	2595	2550	2506	2463
58	2964	2916	2869	2822	2775	2729	2683	2638	2594	2549	2505	2462
59	2963	2915	2869	2822	2774	2728	2682	2637	2593	2548	2504	2461
60	2962	2915	2868	2821	2773	2727	2681	2636	2592	2547	2503	2460
S	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'	h m 1° 42'	h m 1° 43'	h m 1° 44'	h m 1° 45'	h m 1° 46'	h m 1° 47'	h m 1° 48'	h m 1° 49'	h m 1° 50'	h m 1° 51'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 18'	h m 1° 19'	h m 1° 20'	h m 1° 21'	h m 1° 22'	h m 1° 23'	h m 1° 24'	h m 1° 25'	h m 1° 26'	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'
0	3632	3576	3522	3468	3414	3362	3310	3259	3208	3157	3107	3059
1	3631	3575	3521	3467	3413	3361	3309	3258	3207	3157	3107	3058
2	3630	3574	3520	3466	3412	3360	3308	3257	3206	3156	3106	3057
3	3629	3574	3519	3465	3412	3359	3307	3256	3205	3155	3105	3056
4	3628	3573	3518	3464	3411	3358	3306	3255	3204	3154	3104	3055
5	3627	3572	3517	3463	3410	3358	3306	3254	3204	3153	3104	3055
6	3626	3571	3516	3463	3409	3357	3305	3253	3203	3153	3103	3054
7	3625	3570	3515	3462	3408	3356	3304	3253	3202	3152	3102	3053
8	3624	3569	3514	3461	3408	3355	3303	3252	3201	3151	3101	3052
9	3623	3568	3514	3460	3407	3354	3302	3251	3200	3150	3101	3052
10	3622	3567	3513	3459	3406	3353	3301	3250	3199	3149	3100	3051
11	3622	3566	3512	3458	3405	3352	3300	3249	3198	3148	3099	3050
12	3621	3565	3511	3457	3404	3351	3300	3248	3197	3147	3098	3049
13	3620	3565	3510	3456	3403	3351	3299	3247	3197	3147	3097	3048
14	3619	3564	3509	3455	3402	3350	3298	3247	3196	3146	3096	3047
15	3618	3563	3508	3454	3401	3349	3297	3246	3195	3145	3095	3046
16	3617	3562	3507	3453	3400	3348	3296	3245	3194	3144	3095	3045
17	3616	3561	3506	3453	3400	3347	3295	3244	3193	3143	3094	3045
18	3615	3560	3506	3452	3399	3346	3294	3243	3193	3143	3093	3044
19	3614	3559	3505	3451	3398	3345	3294	3242	3192	3142	3092	3043
20	3613	3558	3504	3450	3397	3345	3293	3242	3191	3141	3091	3043
21	3612	3557	3503	3449	3396	3344	3292	3241	3190	3140	3091	3042
22	3611	3556	3502	3448	3395	3343	3291	3240	3189	3139	3090	3041
23	3610	3555	3501	3447	3394	3342	3290	3239	3188	3138	3089	3040
24	3610	3555	3500	3446	3393	3341	3289	3238	3187	3137	3088	3039
25	3609	3554	3499	3445	3392	3340	3288	3237	3187	3137	3087	3039
26	3608	3553	3498	3445	3392	3339	3287	3236	3186	3136	3087	3038
27	3607	3552	3497	3444	3391	3338	3287	3235	3185	3135	3086	3037
28	3606	3551	3497	3443	3390	3338	3286	3235	3184	3134	3085	3036
29	3605	3550	3496	3442	3389	3337	3285	3234	3183	3133	3084	3035
30	3604	3549	3495	3441	3388	3336	3284	3233	3183	3133	3083	3034
31	3603	3548	3494	3440	3387	3335	3283	3232	3182	3132	3082	3033
32	3602	3547	3493	3439	3386	3334	3282	3231	3181	3131	3082	3033
33	3601	3546	3492	3438	3385	3333	3282	3231	3180	3130	3081	3032
34	3600	3545	3491	3437	3384	3332	3281	3230	3179	3129	3080	3031
35	3599	3544	3490	3437	3384	3332	3280	3229	3178	3128	3079	3030
36	3598	3544	3489	3436	3383	3331	3279	3228	3177	3127	3078	3030
37	3598	3543	3488	3435	3382	3330	3278	3227	3177	3127	3078	3029
38	3597	3542	3487	3434	3381	3329	3277	3226	3176	3126	3077	3028
39	3596	3541	3487	3433	3380	3328	3276	3225	3175	3125	3076	3027
40	3595	3540	3486	3432	3379	3327	3275	3224	3174	3124	3075	3026
41	3594	3539	3485	3431	3379	3326	3274	3223	3173	3123	3074	3026
42	3593	3538	3484	3431	3378	3325	3274	3223	3173	3123	3074	3025
43	3592	3537	3483	3430	3377	3325	3273	3222	3172	3122	3073	3024
44	3591	3536	3482	3429	3376	3324	3272	3221	3171	3121	3072	3023
45	3590	3535	3481	3428	3375	3323	3271	3220	3170	3120	3071	3022
46	3589	3535	3480	3427	3374	3322	3270	3219	3169	3119	3070	3022
47	3588	3534	3480	3426	3373	3321	3270	3219	3168	3119	3069	3021
48	3587	3533	3479	3425	3372	3320	3269	3218	3168	3118	3069	3020
49	3587	3532	3478	3424	3371	3319	3268	3217	3167	3117	3068	3019
50	3586	3531	3477	3423	3371	3319	3267	3216	3166	3116	3067	3018
51	3585	3530	3476	3423	3370	3318	3266	3215	3165	3115	3066	3018
52	3584	3529	3475	3422	3369	3317	3265	3214	3164	3114	3065	3017
53	3583	3528	3474	3421	3368	3316	3265	3214	3163	3114	3065	3016
54	3582	3527	3473	3420	3367	3315	3264	3213	3163	3113	3064	3015
55	3581	3526	3472	3419	3366	3314	3263	3212	3162	3112	3063	3014
56	3580	3525	3471	3418	3365	3313	3262	3211	3161	3111	3062	3014
57	3579	3525	3471	3417	3365	3313	3261	3210	3160	3110	3061	3013
58	3578	3524	3470	3416	3364	3312	3260	3209	3159	3110	3060	3012
59	3577	3523	3469	3415	3363	3311	3259	3209	3158	3109	3060	3011
60	3576	3522	3468	3414	3362	3310	3259	3208	3158	3108	3059	3010
S	h m 1° 18'	h m 1° 19'	h m 1° 20'	h m 1° 21'	h m 1° 22'	h m 1° 23'	h m 1° 24'	h m 1° 25'	h m 1° 26'	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'
0	3010	2962	2915	2868	2821	2773	2726	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
1	3009	2962	2914	2867	2821	2773	2726	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
2	3009	2961	2913	2866	2820	2773	2726	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
3	3008	2960	2912	2865	2819	2772	2725	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
4	3007	2959	2911	2864	2818	2771	2724	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
5	3006	2958	2910	2863	2817	2770	2723	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
6	3005	2958	2910	2863	2817	2770	2723	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
7	3005	2957	2909	2862	2816	2769	2722	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
8	3004	2956	2908	2861	2815	2768	2721	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
9	3003	2955	2907	2860	2814	2767	2720	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
10	3002	2954	2906	2859	2813	2766	2719	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
11	3001	2954	2906	2859	2813	2766	2719	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
12	3001	2953	2905	2858	2812	2765	2718	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
13	3000	2952	2905	2858	2811	2765	2718	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
14	2999	2951	2904	2857	2811	2765	2718	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
15	2998	2950	2903	2856	2810	2764	2717	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
16	2997	2950	2902	2855	2809	2763	2716	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
17	2997	2949	2901	2855	2808	2763	2716	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
18	2996	2948	2901	2854	2808	2762	2715	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
19	2995	2947	2900	2853	2807	2761	2714	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
20	2994	2946	2899	2852	2806	2760	2713	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
21	2993	2946	2898	2852	2805	2760	2713	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
22	2993	2945	2898	2851	2805	2759	2713	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
23	2992	2944	2897	2850	2804	2758	2712	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
24	2991	2943	2896	2849	2803	2757	2711	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
25	2990	2942	2895	2848	2802	2756	2710	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
26	2989	2942	2894	2848	2801	2756	2710	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
27	2989	2941	2894	2847	2801	2755	2710	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
28	2988	2940	2893	2846	2800	2754	2709	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
29	2987	2939	2892	2845	2799	2753	2708	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
30	2986	2939	2891	2845	2798	2753	2707	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
31	2985	2938	2891	2844	2797	2752	2707	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
32	2985	2937	2890	2843	2797	2751	2706	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
33	2984	2936	2889	2842	2796	2750	2705	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
34	2983	2935	2888	2842	2795	2750	2704	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
35	2982	2935	2887	2841	2795	2749	2704	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
36	2981	2934	2887	2840	2794	2748	2703	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
37	2981	2933	2886	2839	2793	2747	2702	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
38	2980	2932	2885	2838	2792	2747	2701	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
39	2979	2931	2884	2838	2792	2746	2701	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
40	2978	2931	2883	2837	2791	2745	2700	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
41	2977	2930	2883	2836	2790	2744	2699	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
42	2977	2929	2882	2835	2789	2744	2698	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
43	2976	2928	2881	2835	2788	2743	2698	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
44	2975	2927	2880	2834	2788	2742	2697	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
45	2974	2927	2880	2833	2787	2741	2696	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
46	2973	2926	2879	2832	2786	2741	2696	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
47	2973	2925	2878	2831	2785	2740	2695	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
48	2972	2924	2877	2831	2785	2739	2694	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
49	2971	2924	2876	2830	2784	2738	2693	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
50	2970	2923	2876	2829	2783	2738	2692	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
51	2969	2922	2875	2828	2782	2737	2692	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
52	2969	2921	2874	2828	2782	2736	2691	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
53	2968	2920	2873	2827	2781	2735	2690	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
54	2967	2920	2873	2825	2780	2734	2689	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
55	2966	2919	2872	2825	2779	2734	2689	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
56	2965	2918	2871	2825	2779	2733	2688	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
57	2965	2917	2870	2824	2778	2732	2687	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
58	2964	2916	2869	2823	2777	2732	2687	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
59	2963	2916	2869	2822	2776	2731	2686	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
60	2962	2915	2868	2821	2775	2730	2685	2680	2634	2590	2546	2510
S	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'

12	2458	2416	2374	2332	2291	2250	2210	2170
13	2458	2415	2373	2332	2291	2250	2210	2170
14	2457	2415	2373	2331	2290	2249	2209	2169
15	2456	2414	2372	2331	2289	2248	2208	2168
16	2455	2413	2371	2330	2288	2247	2207	2167
17	2455	2412	2371	2329	2288	2247	2207	2167
18	2454	2412	2370	2328	2287	2247	2206	2166
19	2453	2411	2369	2328	2287	2246	2206	2166
20	2453	2410	2368	2327	2286	2245	2205	2165
21	2452	2410	2368	2326	2285	2245	2204	2165
22	2451	2409	2367	2326	2285	2244	2204	2164
23	2450	2408	2366	2325	2284	2243	2203	2164
24	2450	2408	2366	2324	2283	2243	2202	2163
25	2449	2407	2365	2324	2283	2242	2202	2163
26	2448	2406	2364	2323	2282	2241	2201	2162
27	2448	2405	2364	2322	2281	2241	2200	2162
28	2447	2405	2363	2322	2281	2240	2200	2161
29	2446	2404	2362	2321	2280	2239	2199	2161
30	2445	2403	2362	2320	2279	2238	2198	2160
31	2445	2403	2361	2320	2279	2238	2198	2160
32	2444	2402	2360	2319	2278	2237	2197	2160
33	2443	2401	2359	2318	2277	2237	2196	2159
34	2443	2401	2359	2317	2277	2236	2196	2159
35	2442	2400	2358	2317	2276	2235	2195	2159
36	2441	2399	2357	2316	2275	2235	2194	2158
37	2441	2399	2357	2315	2274	2234	2194	2158
38	2440	2398	2356	2315	2274	2233	2193	2158
39	2439	2397	2355	2314	2273	2233	2192	2157
40	2438	2396	2355	2313	2272	2232	2192	2157
41	2438	2396	2354	2313	2272	2231	2191	2157
42	2437	2395	2353	2312	2271	2231	2190	2156
43	2436	2394	2353	2311	2270	2230	2190	2156
44	2436	2394	2352	2311	2270	2229	2189	2156
45	2435	2393	2351	2310	2269	2229	2188	2155
46	2434	2392	2350	2309	2268	2228	2188	2155
47	2433	2391	2350	2308	2268	2227	2187	2155
48	2433	2391	2349	2308	2267	2227	2186	2155

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

θ	$h\ m$ 1° 54'	$h\ m$ 1° 55'	$a\ m$ 1° 56'	$h\ m$ 1° 57'	$h\ m$ 1° 58'	$h\ m$ 1° 59'	$h\ m$ 2° 0'	$h\ m$ 2° 1'	$h\ m$ 2° 2'	$h\ m$ 2° 3'	$h\ m$ 2° 4'
0	1984	1946	1908	1871	1834	1797	1761	1725	1689	1654	1619
1	1985	1947	1909	1872	1835	1798	1762	1726	1690	1655	1620
2	1986	1948	1910	1873	1836	1800	1763	1727	1691	1656	1621
3	1987	1949	1911	1874	1837	1801	1764	1728	1692	1657	1622
4	1988	1950	1912	1875	1838	1802	1765	1729	1693	1658	1623
5	1989	1951	1913	1876	1839	1803	1766	1730	1694	1659	1624
6	1990	1952	1914	1877	1840	1804	1767	1731	1695	1660	1625
7	1991	1953	1915	1878	1841	1805	1768	1732	1696	1661	1626
8	1992	1954	1916	1879	1842	1806	1769	1733	1697	1662	1627
9	1993	1955	1917	1880	1843	1807	1770	1734	1698	1663	1628
10	1994	1956	1918	1881	1844	1808	1771	1735	1699	1664	1629
11	1995	1957	1919	1882	1845	1809	1772	1736	1700	1665	1630
12	1996	1958	1920	1883	1846	1810	1773	1737	1701	1666	1631
13	1997	1959	1921	1884	1847	1811	1774	1738	1702	1667	1632
14	1998	1960	1922	1885	1848	1812	1775	1739	1703	1668	1633
15	1999	1961	1923	1886	1849	1813	1776	1740	1704	1669	1634
16	2000	1962	1924	1887	1850	1814	1777	1741	1705	1670	1635
17	2001	1963	1925	1888	1851	1815	1778	1742	1706	1671	1636
18	2002	1964	1926	1889	1852	1816	1779	1743	1707	1672	1637
19	2003	1965	1927	1890	1853	1817	1780	1744	1708	1673	1638
20	2004	1966	1928	1891	1854	1818	1781	1745	1709	1674	1639
21	2005	1967	1929	1892	1855	1819	1782	1746	1710	1675	1640
22	2006	1968	1930	1893	1856	1820	1783	1747	1711	1676	1641
23	2007	1969	1931	1894	1857	1821	1784	1748	1712	1677	1642
24	2008	1970	1932	1895	1858	1822	1785	1749	1713	1678	1643
25	2009	1971	1933	1896	1859	1823	1786	1750	1714	1679	1644
26	2010	1972	1934	1897	1860	1824	1787	1751	1715	1680	1645
27	2011	1973	1935	1898	1861	1825	1788	1752	1716	1681	1646
28	2012	1974	1936	1899	1862	1826	1789	1753	1717	1682	1647
29	2013	1975	1937	1900	1863	1827	1790	1754	1718	1683	1648
30	2014	1976	1938	1901	1864	1828	1791	1755	1719	1684	1649
31	2015	1977	1939	1902	1865	1829	1792	1756	1720	1685	1650
32	2016	1978	1940	1903	1866	1830	1793	1757	1721	1686	1651
33	2017	1979	1941	1904	1867	1831	1794	1758	1722	1687	1652
34	2018	1980	1942	1905	1868	1832	1795	1759	1723	1688	1653
35	2019	1981	1943	1906	1869	1833	1796	1760	1724	1689	1654
36	2020	1982	1944	1907	1870	1834	1797	1761	1725	1690	1655
37	2021	1983	1945	1908	1871	1835	1798	1762	1726	1691	1656
38	2022	1984	1946	1909	1872	1836	1799	1763	1727	1692	1657
39	2023	1985	1947	1910	1873	1837	1800	1764	1728	1693	1658
40	2024	1986	1948	1911	1874	1838	1801	1765	1729	1694	1659
41	2025	1987	1949	1912	1875	1839	1802	1766	1730	1695	1660
42	2026	1988	1950	1913	1876	1840	1803	1767	1731	1696	1661
43	2027	1989	1951	1914	1877	1841	1804	1768	1732	1697	1662
44	2028	1990	1952	1915	1878	1842	1805	1769	1733	1698	1663
45	2029	1991	1953	1916	1879	1843	1806	1770	1734	1699	1664
46	2030	1992	1954	1917	1880	1844	1807	1771	1735	1700	1665
47	2031	1993	1955	1918	1881	1845	1808	1772	1736	1701	1666
48	2032	1994	1956	1919	1882	1846	1809	1773	1737	1702	1667
49	2033	1995	1957	1920	1883	1847	1810	1774	1738	1703	1668
50	2034	1996	1958	1921	1884	1848	1811	1775	1739	1704	1669
51	2035	1997	1959	1922	1885	1849	1812	1776	1740	1705	1670
52	2036	1998	1960	1923	1886	1850	1813	1777	1741	1706	1671
53	2037	1999	1961	1924	1887	1851	1814	1778	1742	1707	1672
54	2038	2000	1962	1925	1888	1852	1815	1779	1743	1708	1673
55	2039	2001	1963	1926	1889	1853	1816	1780	1744	1709	1674
56	2040	2002	1964	1927	1890	1854	1817	1781	1745	1710	1675
57	2041	2003	1965	1928	1891	1855	1818	1782	1746	1711	1676
58	2042	2004	1966	1929	1892	1856	1819	1783	1747	1712	1677
59	2043	2005	1967	1930	1893	1857	1820	1784	1748	1713	1678
60	2044	2006	1968	1931	1894	1858	1821	1785	1749	1714	1679
S	1° 54'	1° 55'	1° 56'	1° 57'	1° 58'	1° 59'	2° 0'	2° 1'	2° 2'	2° 3'	2° 4'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	m	l m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
0	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178
1	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179
2	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180
3	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181
4	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182
5	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183
6	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184
7	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185
8	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186
9	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187
10	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188
11	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189
12	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190
13	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191
14	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192
15	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193
16	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194
17	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195
18	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196
19	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197
20	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198
21	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199
22	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200
23	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201
24	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202
25	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203
26	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204
27	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205
28	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206
29	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207
30	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208
31	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209
32	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210
33	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211
34	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212
35	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213
36	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214
37	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215
38	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216
39	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217
40	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218
41	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219
42	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220
43	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221
44	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222
45	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223
46	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224
47	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225
48	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226
49	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227
50	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228
51	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229
52	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230
53	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231
54	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232
55	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233
56	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234
57	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235
58	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236
59	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237
60	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238
S	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	1° 42'	1° 43'	1° 44'	1° 45'	1° 46'	1° 47'	1° 48'	1° 49'	1° 50'	1° 51'	1° 52'	1° 53'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 2° 16'	h m 2° 17'	h n 2° 18'	h m 2° 19'	h m 2° 20'	h m 2° 21'	h m 2° 22'	h m 2° 23'	h m 2° 24'	h m 2° 25'	h n 2° 26'
0	1217	1186	1153	1123	1091	1061	1033	0999	0969	0939	0909
1	1217	1185	1153	1122	1091	1060	1029	998	969	939	909
2	1216	1184	1153	1122	1090	1060	1029	998	968	938	908
3	1216	1184	1152	1121	1090	1059	1028	997	968	938	908
4	1215	1183	1152	1120	1089	1058	1027	997	967	937	907
5	1215	1183	1151	1120	1089	1058	1027	996	967	937	907
6	1214	1182	1151	1119	1088	1057	1027	996	966	936	906
7	1214	1182	1150	1119	1088	1057	1026	995	966	936	906
8	1213	1181	1150	1118	1087	1056	1026	995	965	935	905
9	1213	1181	1149	1118	1087	1056	1025	995	965	935	905
10	1212	1180	1149	1117	1086	1055	1025	994	964	934	904
11	1211	1180	1148	1117	1086	1055	1024	994	964	934	904
12	1211	1179	1148	1116	1085	1054	1024	993	963	933	903
13	1210	1179	1147	1116	1085	1054	1023	993	963	933	903
14	1210	1178	1147	1115	1084	1053	1023	992	962	932	902
15	1209	1178	1146	1115	1084	1053	1022	992	962	932	902
16	1209	1177	1146	1114	1083	1052	1022	991	961	931	901
17	1208	1177	1145	1114	1083	1052	1021	991	961	931	901
18	1208	1176	1145	1113	1082	1051	1021	990	960	930	900
19	1207	1175	1144	1113	1082	1051	1020	990	960	930	900
20	1207	1175	1143	1112	1081	1050	1020	989	959	929	899
21	1206	1174	1143	1112	1081	1030	1019	989	959	929	899
22	1206	1174	1142	1111	1080	1049	1019	988	958	928	898
23	1205	1173	1142	1111	1080	1048	1018	988	958	928	898
24	1205	1173	1141	1110	1079	1048	1018	987	957	927	897
25	1204	1172	1141	1110	1079	1047	1017	987	957	927	897
26	1204	1172	1140	1109	1078	1047	1017	986	956	926	896
27	1203	1171	1140	1109	1078	1047	1016	986	956	926	896
28	1202	1171	1139	1108	1077	1046	1016	985	955	925	895
29	1202	1170	1139	1108	1077	1046	1015	985	955	925	895
30	1201	1170	1138	1107	1076	1045	1015	984	954	924	894
31	1201	1169	1138	1106	1075	1045	1014	984	954	924	894
32	1200	1169	1137	1106	1075	1044	1014	983	953	923	893
33	1200	1168	1137	1105	1074	1044	1013	983	953	923	893
34	1199	1168	1136	1105	1074	1043	1013	982	952	922	892
35	1199	1167	1136	1104	1073	1043	1012	982	952	922	892
36	1198	1167	1135	1104	1073	1042	1012	981	951	921	891
37	1198	1166	1135	1103	1072	1042	1011	981	951	921	891
38	1197	1165	1134	1103	1072	1041	1011	980	950	920	890
39	1197	1165	1134	1102	1071	1041	1010	980	950	920	890
40	1196	1164	1133	1102	1071	1040	1009	979	949	919	889
41	1196	1164	1132	1101	1070	1040	1009	978	948	918	888
42	1195	1163	1132	1101	1070	1039	1008	978	948	918	888
43	1195	1163	1131	1100	1069	1039	1008	977	947	917	887
44	1194	1162	1131	1100	1069	1038	1007	977	947	917	887
45	1194	1162	1130	1099	1068	1037	1007	976	946	916	886
46	1193	1161	1130	1099	1068	1037	1006	976	946	916	886
47	1192	1161	1129	1098	1067	1036	1006	975	945	915	885
48	1192	1160	1129	1098	1067	1036	1005	975	945	915	885
49	1191	1160	1128	1097	1066	1035	1005	975	945	915	885
50	1191	1159	1128	1097	1066	1034	1004	974	944	914	884
51	1190	1159	1127	1096	1065	1034	1004	974	944	914	884
52	1190	1158	1127	1096	1065	1033	1003	973	943	913	883
53	1189	1158	1126	1095	1064	1033	1003	973	943	913	883
54	1189	1157	1126	1095	1064	1032	1002	972	942	912	883
55	1188	1157	1125	1094	1063	1032	1002	972	942	912	882
56	1188	1156	1125	1094	1063	1031	1001	971	941	911	882
57	1187	1156	1124	1093	1062	1031	1001	971	941	911	881
58	1187	1155	1124	1092	1062	1030	1000	970	940	910	881
59	1186	1154	1123	1092	1061	1030	1000	970	940	910	880
60	1186	1154	1123	1091	1061	1029	1000	970	940	910	880

12	1577	1542	1508	1474	1440	1407	1373	1340
13	1576	1542	1507	1473	1440	1406	1373	1340
14	1576	1541	1507	1473	1439	1406	1372	1339
15	1575	1540	1506	1472	1438	1405	1372	1339
16	1574	1540	1506	1472	1438	1404	1371	1338
17	1574	1539	1505	1471	1437	1404	1371	1338
18	1573	1539	1504	1470	1437	1403	1370	1337
19	1573	1538	1504	1470	1436	1403	1370	1337
20	1572	1538	1503	1469	1436	1402	1369	1336
21	1571	1537	1503	1469	1435	1402	1368	1335
22	1571	1536	1502	1468	1435	1401	1368	1335
23	1570	1536	1502	1468	1434	1401	1367	1334
24	1570	1535	1501	1467	1433	1400	1367	1334
25	1569	1535	1500	1467	1433	1399	1366	1333
26	1569	1534	1500	1466	1432	1399	1366	1333
27	1568	1534	1499	1465	1432	1398	1365	1332
28	1567	1533	1499	1465	1431	1398	1365	1332
29	1567	1532	1498	1464	1430	1397	1364	1331
30	1566	1532	1498	1464	1430	1397	1363	1331
31	1566	1531	1497	1463	1429	1396	1363	1330
32	1565	1531	1496	1463	1429	1396	1362	1329
33	1565	1530	1496	1462	1428	1395	1362	1329
34	1564	1530	1495	1461	1428	1394	1361	1328
35	1563	1529	1495	1461	1427	1394	1361	1328
36	1563	1528	1494	1460	1427	1393	1360	1327
37	1562	1528	1494	1460	1426	1393	1360	1327
38	1562	1527	1493	1459	1426	1392	1359	1326
39	1561	1527	1493	1459	1425	1392	1359	1326
40	1561	1526	1492	1458	1424	1391	1358	1325
41	1560	1526	1491	1458	1424	1391	1357	1325
42	1559	1525	1491	1457	1423	1390	1357	1324
43	1559	1524	1490	1456	1423	1389	1356	1323
44	1558	1524	1490	1456	1422	1389	1356	1323
45	1558	1523	1489	1455	1422	1388	1355	1322
46	1557	1523	1489	1455	1421	1388	1355	1322
47	1556	1522	1488	1454	1421	1387	1354	1321
48	1556	1522	1487	1454	1420	1387	1354	1321

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

	h m 2° 16'	h m 2° 17'	h m 2° 18'	h m 2° 19'	h m 2° 20'	h m 2° 21'	h m 2° 22'	h m 2° 23'	h m 2° 24'	h m 2° 25'	h m 2° 26'
0	1217	1186	1154	1123	1091	1061	1030	0999	0969	0939	0909
1	1217	1185	1153	1122	1091	1060	1029	999	968	937	906
2	1216	1184	1153	1122	1090	1060	1029	998	968	937	906
3	1216	1184	1152	1121	1090	1059	1028	998	968	937	906
4	1215	1183	1152	1120	1089	1058	1028	997	967	937	907
5	1215	1183	1151	1120	1089	1058	1027	997	967	937	907
6	1214	1182	1151	1119	1088	1057	1027	996	966	936	906
7	1214	1182	1150	1119	1088	1057	1026	996	966	936	906
8	1213	1181	1150	1118	1087	1056	1026	995	965	935	905
9	1213	1181	1149	1118	1087	1056	1025	995	965	935	905
10	1212	1180	1149	1117	1086	1055	1025	994	964	934	904
11	1211	1180	1148	1117	1086	1055	1024	994	964	934	904
12	1211	1179	1148	1116	1085	1054	1024	993	963	933	903
13	1210	1179	1147	1116	1085	1054	1023	993	963	933	903
14	1210	1178	1147	1115	1084	1053	1023	992	962	932	902
15	1209	1178	1146	1115	1084	1053	1022	992	962	932	902
16	1209	1177	1146	1114	1083	1052	1022	991	961	931	901
17	1208	1177	1145	1114	1083	1052	1021	991	961	931	901
18	1208	1176	1145	1113	1082	1051	1021	990	960	930	900
19	1207	1176	1144	1113	1082	1051	1020	990	960	930	900
20	1207	1175	1143	1112	1081	1050	1020	989	959	929	899
21	1206	1174	1143	1112	1081	1050	1019	989	959	929	899
22	1206	1174	1142	1111	1080	1049	1019	988	958	928	898
23	1205	1173	1142	1111	1080	1049	1018	988	958	928	898
24	1205	1173	1141	1110	1079	1048	1018	987	957	927	897
25	1204	1172	1141	1110	1079	1048	1017	987	957	927	897
26	1204	1172	1140	1109	1078	1047	1017	986	956	926	896
27	1203	1171	1140	1109	1078	1047	1016	986	956	926	896
28	1202	1171	1139	1108	1077	1046	1016	985	955	925	895
29	1202	1170	1139	1108	1076	1046	1015	985	955	925	895
30	1201	1170	1138	1107	1076	1045	1015	984	954	924	894
31	1201	1169	1138	1106	1075	1045	1014	984	954	924	894
32	1200	1169	1137	1106	1075	1044	1014	983	953	923	893
33	1200	1168	1137	1105	1074	1044	1013	983	953	923	893
34	1199	1168	1136	1105	1074	1043	1013	982	952	922	892
35	1199	1167	1136	1104	1073	1043	1012	982	952	922	892
36	1198	1167	1135	1104	1073	1042	1012	981	951	921	891
37	1198	1166	1135	1103	1072	1042	1011	981	951	921	891
38	1197	1165	1134	1103	1072	1041	1011	980	950	920	890
39	1197	1165	1134	1102	1071	1041	1010	980	950	920	890
40	1196	1164	1133	1102	1071	1040	1010	979	949	919	889
41	1196	1164	1132	1101	1070	1040	1009	979	949	919	889
42	1195	1163	1132	1101	1070	1039	1008	978	948	918	888
43	1195	1163	1131	1100	1069	1039	1008	978	948	918	888
44	1194	1162	1131	1100	1069	1038	1007	977	947	917	887
45	1194	1162	1130	1099	1068	1037	1007	977	947	917	887
46	1193	1161	1130	1099	1068	1037	1006	976	946	916	886
47	1192	1161	1129	1098	1067	1036	1006	976	946	916	886
48	1192	1160	1129	1098	1067	1036	1005	975	945	915	885
49	1191	1160	1128	1097	1066	1035	1005	975	945	915	885
50	1191	1159	1128	1097	1066	1035	1004	974	944	914	884
51	1190	1159	1127	1096	1065	1034	1004	974	944	914	884
52	1190	1158	1127	1096	1065	1034	1003	973	943	913	883
53	1189	1158	1126	1095	1064	1033	1003	973	943	913	883
54	1189	1157	1126	1095	1064	1033	1002	972	942	912	882
55	1188	1157	1125	1094	1063	1032	1002	972	942	912	882
56	1188	1156	1125	1094	1063	1032	1001	971	941	911	881
57	1187	1156	1124	1093	1062	1031	1001	971	941	911	881
58	1187	1155	1124	1092	1062	1031	1000	970	940	910	880
59	1186	1154	1123	1092	1061	1030	1000	970	940	910	880
60	1186	1154	1123	1091	1061	1030	0999	969	939	909	880
S	h m 2° 16'	h m 2° 17'	h m 2° 18'	h m 2° 19'	h m 2° 20'	h m 2° 21'	h m 2° 22'	h m 2° 23'	h m 2° 24'	h m 2° 25'	h m 2° 26'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 2° 27'	h m 2° 28'	h m 2° 29'	h m 2° 30'	h m 2° 31'	h m 2° 32'	h m 2° 33'	h m 2° 34'	h m 2° 35'	h m 2° 36'	h m 2° 37'
0	0840	0840	0824	0792	0753	0714	0706	0678	0649	0621	0594
1	879	850	820	791	762	734	705	677	649	621	593
2	879	849	820	791	762	733	705	677	649	621	593
3	878	849	819	790	762	733	704	676	648	620	592
4	878	848	819	790	761	732	704	676	648	620	592
5	877	848	818	789	761	732	703	675	647	619	591
6	877	847	818	789	760	731	703	675	647	619	591
7	876	847	817	788	760	731	703	674	646	618	591
8	876	846	817	788	759	730	702	674	646	618	590
9	875	846	816	787	759	730	702	673	645	617	590
10	0875	0845	0816	0787	0758	0730	0701	0673	0645	0617	0589
11	874	845	816	787	758	729	701	672	644	616	589
12	874	844	815	786	757	729	700	672	644	616	588
13	873	844	815	786	757	728	700	671	643	615	588
14	873	843	814	785	756	728	699	671	643	615	587
15	872	843	814	785	756	727	699	670	642	615	587
16	872	842	813	784	755	727	698	670	642	614	586
17	871	842	813	784	755	726	698	669	641	614	585
18	871	841	812	783	754	726	697	669	641	613	585
19	870	841	812	783	754	725	697	668	641	613	585
20	0870	0840	0811	0782	0753	0725	0696	0668	0640	0612	0585
21	869	840	811	782	753	724	696	668	640	612	584
22	869	839	810	781	752	724	695	667	639	611	584
23	868	839	810	781	752	723	695	667	639	611	583
24	868	838	809	780	751	723	695	666	638	610	583
25	867	838	809	780	751	722	694	666	638	610	582
26	867	837	808	779	751	722	694	665	637	609	582
27	866	837	808	779	750	721	693	665	637	609	581
28	866	836	807	778	750	721	693	664	636	609	581
29	865	836	807	778	749	721	692	664	636	608	580
30	0865	0835	0806	0777	0749	0720	0692	0663	0635	0608	0580
31	865	835	806	777	748	720	691	663	635	607	579
32	864	834	805	776	748	719	691	663	635	607	579
33	864	834	805	776	747	719	690	662	634	606	579
34	863	834	804	775	747	718	690	662	634	606	578
35	862	833	804	775	746	718	689	661	633	605	578
36	862	833	803	774	746	717	689	661	633	605	577
37	861	832	803	774	745	717	688	660	632	604	577
38	861	832	802	774	745	716	688	660	632	604	576
39	860	831	802	773	744	716	687	659	631	603	576
40	0860	0831	0801	0773	0744	0715	0687	0659	0631	0603	0575
41	859	830	801	772	743	715	686	658	630	602	575
42	859	830	801	772	743	714	686	658	630	602	574
43	858	829	800	771	742	714	686	657	629	601	574
44	858	829	800	771	742	713	685	657	629	601	573
45	857	828	799	770	741	713	685	656	628	600	573
46	857	828	799	770	741	712	684	656	628	600	573
47	856	827	798	769	740	712	684	655	628	600	572
48	856	827	798	769	740	711	683	655	627	599	572
49	855	826	797	768	740	711	683	655	627	599	571
50	0855	0826	0797	0768	0739	0711	0682	0654	0626	0598	0571
51	855	825	796	767	739	710	682	654	626	598	570
52	854	825	796	767	738	710	681	653	625	597	570
53	854	824	795	766	738	709	681	653	625	597	569
54	853	824	795	766	737	709	680	652	624	596	569
55	853	823	794	765	737	708	680	652	624	596	568
56	852	823	794	765	736	708	679	651	623	596	568
57	852	822	793	764	736	707	679	651	623	595	568
58	851	822	793	764	735	707	678	650	622	595	567
59	851	821	792	763	735	706	678	650	622	594	567
60	0850	0821	0792	0763	0734	0706	0677	0649	0621	0594	0566
S	h m 2° 27'	h m 2° 28'	h m 2° 29'	h m 2° 30'	h m 2° 31'	h m 2° 32'	h m 2° 33'	h m 2° 34'	h m 2° 35'	h m 2° 36'	h m 2° 37'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 2° 38'	h m 2° 39'	h m 2° 40'	h m 2° 41'	h m 2° 42'	h m 2° 43'	h m 2° 44'	h m 2° 45'	h m 2° 46'	h m 2° 47'	h m 2° 48'
0	0506	0539	0512	0484	0457	0431	0404	0378	0352	0326	0300
1	566	538	511	484	457	430	404	377	351	325	299
2	565	538	511	484	457	430	403	377	351	325	299
3	565	537	510	484	456	430	403	377	350	324	298
4	564	537	510	483	456	429	403	376	350	324	298
5	564	536	509	482	455	429	402	376	349	323	297
6	563	536	509	482	455	428	402	375	349	323	297
7	563	536	508	481	454	428	401	375	349	321	297
8	562	535	508	481	454	427	401	374	348	322	296
9	562	535	507	480	454	427	400	374	348	322	296
10	0502	0534	0507	0480	0453	0426	0400	0374	0347	0321	0296
11	561	534	507	480	453	426	399	373	347	321	295
12	561	533	506	479	452	426	399	373	346	320	294
13	560	533	506	479	452	425	399	372	346	320	294
14	560	532	505	478	451	425	398	372	345	319	294
15	559	532	505	478	451	424	398	371	345	319	293
16	559	531	504	477	450	424	397	371	345	319	293
17	558	531	504	477	450	423	397	370	344	318	292
18	558	531	503	476	449	423	396	370	344	318	292
19	557	530	503	476	449	422	396	370	343	317	291
20	0557	0530	0502	0475	0449	0422	0395	0369	0343	0317	0291
21	557	529	502	475	448	422	395	369	342	316	291
22	556	529	502	475	448	421	395	368	342	316	290
23	556	528	501	474	447	421	394	368	342	316	290
24	555	528	501	474	447	420	394	367	341	315	289
25	555	527	500	473	446	420	393	367	341	315	289
26	554	527	500	473	446	419	393	366	340	314	288
27	554	526	499	472	446	419	392	366	340	314	288
28	553	526	499	472	445	418	392	366	339	313	287
29	553	526	498	471	445	418	391	365	339	313	287
30	0552	0525	0498	0471	0444	0418	0391	0365	0339	0313	0287
31	552	525	498	471	444	417	391	364	338	312	286
32	552	524	497	470	443	417	390	364	338	312	286
33	551	524	497	470	443	416	390	363	337	311	285
34	551	523	496	469	442	416	389	363	337	311	285
35	550	523	496	469	442	415	389	363	336	310	285
36	550	522	495	468	442	415	388	362	336	310	284
37	549	522	495	468	441	414	388	362	336	310	284
38	549	521	494	467	441	414	388	361	335	309	283
39	548	521	494	467	440	414	387	361	335	309	283
40	0544	0521	0493	0467	0440	0414	0387	0360	0334	0308	0282
41	547	520	493	466	439	413	386	360	333	307	282
42	547	520	493	466	439	412	386	360	333	307	282
43	546	519	492	465	438	412	385	359	333	307	281
44	546	519	492	465	438	411	385	359	333	307	281
45	546	518	491	464	437	411	384	358	332	306	280
46	545	518	491	464	437	410	384	358	332	306	280
47	545	517	490	463	437	410	384	357	331	305	279
48	544	517	490	463	436	410	383	357	331	305	279
49	544	517	489	462	436	409	383	356	330	304	279
50	0543	0519	0491	0465	0438	0412	0385	0359	0333	0307	0281
51	543	519	489	462	435	408	382	356	332	304	278
52	542	519	488	461	434	408	381	355	331	303	277
53	542	518	488	461	434	407	381	355	331	303	277
54	541	518	487	460	433	407	381	354	330	302	276
55	541	518	487	460	433	406	380	354	330	302	276
56	541	517	486	459	432	406	380	353	329	301	275
57	540	517	486	459	432	405	379	353	329	301	275
58	540	517	485	458	432	405	379	353	328	300	274
59	539	517	485	458	431	405	378	352	328	300	274
60	0539	0512	0484	0458	0431	0404	0378	0352	0326	0300	0274
S	h m 2° 38'	h m 2° 39'	h m 2° 40'	h m 2° 41'	h m 2° 42'	h m 2° 43'	h m 2° 44'	h m 2° 45'	h m 2° 46'	h m 2° 47'	h m 2° 48'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
50'	2° 51'	2° 52'	2° 53'	2° 54'	2° 55'	2° 56'	2° 57'	2° 58'	2° 59'
248	0223	0197	0172	0147	0122	0098	0073	0049	0024
248	222	197	172	147	122	97	73	48	24
247	222	197	171	146	122	97	72	48	23
247	221	196	171	146	121	96	72	47	23
247	221	196	171	146	121	96	71	47	23
246	221	195	170	145	120	96	71	46	22
246	220	195	170	145	120	95	71	46	22
245	220	194	169	144	119	95	70	46	21
245	219	194	169	144	119	94	70	45	21
244	219	194	169	143	119	94	69	45	21
244	0219	0193	0168	0143	0118	0093	0069	0044	0020
244	218	193	168	143	118	93	68	44	20
243	218	192	167	142	117	93	68	44	19
243	217	192	167	142	117	92	68	43	19
242	217	192	166	141	117	92	67	43	19
242	216	191	166	141	116	91	67	42	18
241	216	191	166	141	116	91	66	42	18
241	216	190	165	140	115	91	66	42	18
241	215	190	165	140	115	90	66	41	17
240	215	189	164	139	114	90	65	41	17
240	0214	0189	0164	0139	0114	0089	0065	0040	0016
239	214	189	163	139	114	89	64	40	16
239	213	188	163	138	113	89	64	40	15
238	213	188	163	138	113	88	64	39	15
238	213	187	162	137	112	88	63	39	15
238	212	187	162	137	112	87	63	38	14
237	212	187	161	136	112	87	62	38	14
237	211	186	161	136	111	87	62	38	13
236	211	186	161	136	111	86	62	37	13
236	211	185	160	135	110	86	61	37	12
236	0209	0185	0160	0135	0110	0085	0061	0036	0012
235	210	184	159	134	110	85	60	36	12
235	210	184	159	134	109	84	60	36	11
234	210	184	159	134	109	84	60	35	11
234	209	183	158	133	108	84	59	35	10
233	209	183	158	133	108	83	59	34	10
233	209	183	158	133	108	83	59	34	10

TABLE XXVI. For computing the Effects of Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the Sun or a Star.

Parallax in Alt. or Dist.	Apparent Distance.																															
	Add the Difference of the two Numbers out of this Table, if the Apparent Distance is less than 90°, and subtract it if above.																															
	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°	17°	18°	19°	20°	21°	22°	23°	24°	25°	26°	27°	28°	29°	30°											
M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"											
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
6	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
10	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	■	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1										
11	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
12	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
13	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
14	10	9	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
15	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	
16	13	11	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
17	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	
18	16	14	13	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
19	18	16	15	14	13	12	■	10	10	9	8	■	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
20	20	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
21	22	20	18	17	15	14	13	12	12	11	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
22	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
23	26	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	14	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
24	29	26	24	22	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
25	31	28	26	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	■	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
26	34	31	28	26	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
27	36	33	30	28	26	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
28	39	35	32	30	28	26	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
29	42	38	34	32	30	28	25	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
30	45	41	37	34	32	29	27	25	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
31	48	44	39	37	34	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
32	51	46	42	39	36	33	31	29	27	25	23	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	17	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
33	54	49	44	41	38	35	33	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
34	57	52	47	44	41	38	35	33	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
35	60	55	50	46	43	40	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	24	23	23	22	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
36	64	58	53	49	45	42	40	37	35	33	31	29	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
37	67	61	56	52	48	45	42	38	37	35	32	31	29	28	26	25	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
38	71	65	59	55	51	47	44	41	39	36	34	32	31	29	28	27	26	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
39	75	68	62	58	53	50	46	43	41	38	36	34	32	31	29	28	27	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
40	79	72	66	61	56	52	49	46	43	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	29	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
41	83	76	69	64	59	55	51	48	45	42	40	38	36	34	33	32	30	29	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
42	87	80	73	67	62	58	54	50	47	44	42	40	38	36	35	33	32	30	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
43	91	84	76	70	64	60	56	53	49	47	44	42	39	38	36	35	33	32	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
44	96	89	80	73	67	63	59	55	52	49	46	43	41	39	38	36	35	33	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
45	100	92	83	77	70	66	61	58	54	51	48	46	43	41	40	38	36	35	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
46	105	96	87	80	74	69	64	60	57	54	51	48	45	43	42	40	38	36	35	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
47	109	100	91	84	77	72	67	63	59	56	53	49	47	45	43	42	40	38	36	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
48	114	104	95	87	80	75	70	65	61	58	55	52	50	47	45	43	42	40	38	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
49	119	109	99	91	83	78	73	69	64	61	57	55	52	49	46	45	43	41	39	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
50	124	113	103	95	87	81	76	71	67	63	60	57	54	51	48	46	45	43	41	39	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
51	129	117	107	98	91	85	79	74	69	66	62	59	56	53	50	49	47	45	43	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
52	134	121	111	102	95	89	83	77	72	68	65	61	58	55	53	51	494															

14	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
18	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
19	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
20	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
21	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
22	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
23	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
24	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
25	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
26	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
27	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
28	11	11	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
29	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
31	14	14	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32	15	15	14	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33	16	16	15	14	14	13	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
34	17	17	16	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
35	18	17	17	16	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
36	19	18	17	17	16	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
37	20	19	18	18	17	16	15	15	15	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
38	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	16	16	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
39	22	21	20	20	19	18	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
40	23	22	21	21	20	19	18	18	18	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
41	24	23	23	22	21	20	19	19	19	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
42	25	25	24	23	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
43	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	21	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
44	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
45	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	23	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
46	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	24	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
47	32	30	29	28	27	26	26	26	26	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

TABLE XXVI. For computing the Effects of Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the Sun or a Star.

Parallax in Alt. or Dist.		Apparent Distance.																				
		Add the Difference of the two Numbers taken out of this Table, if the Apparent Distance is less than 90°, and subtract it if above																				
		52°	53°	54°	55°	56°	57°	58°	59°	60°	65°	70°	75°	80°	85°	90°	95°	100°	105°	110°	115°	120°
M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0						
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0						
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0						
17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0						
18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0						
19	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0						
20	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0						
21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0						
22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0						
23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0						
24	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0						
25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0						
26	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	0						
27	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	0						
28	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0						
29	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0						
30	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0						
31	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0						
32	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0						
33	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0						
34	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1						
35	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	1						
36	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	1						
37	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	5	4	3	2	1						
38	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	6	5	4	3	2	1						
39	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	2						
40	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	2						
41	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	8	7	6	5	4	3						
42	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	8	7	6	5	4	3						
43	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	8	7	6	5	4	3						
44	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	8	7	6	5	4	3						
45	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	9	8	7	6	5	4						
46	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	9	8	7	6	5	4						
47	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	10	9	8	7	6	5						
48	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	11	10	9	8	7	6	5						
49	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	11	10	9	8	7	6	5						
50	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	12	11	10	9	8	7	6						
51	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	12	11	10	9	8	7	6						
52	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	12	11	10	9	8	7	6						
53	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	13	12	11	10	9	8	7						
54	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	14	13	12	11	10	9	8						
55	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	14	13	12	11	10	9	8						
56	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	14	13	12	11	10	9						
57	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	16	15	14	13	12	11	10						
58	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	17	16	15	14	13	12	11						
59	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	18	17	16	15	14	13	12						
60	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	19	18	17	16	15	14	13						
61	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	20	19	18	17	16	15	14						
62	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	21	20	19	18	17	16	15						
M	52°	53°	54°	55°	56°	57°	58°	59°	60°	65°	70°	75°	80°	85°	90°							

TABLE XXVI.
continued.

TABLE XXVII For reducing Minutes into Seconds
and the contrary.

Min	Sec	100	110	120	130	140	150
1	1	20	20	20	20	20	20
2	2	20	20	20	20	20	20
3	3	20	20	20	20	20	20
4	4	20	20	20	20	20	20
5	5	20	20	20	20	20	20
6	6	20	20	20	20	20	20
7	7	20	20	20	20	20	20
8	8	20	20	20	20	20	20
9	9	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
11	11	20	20	20	20	20	20
12	12	20	20	20	20	20	20
13	13	20	20	20	20	20	20
14	14	20	20	20	20	20	20
15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20
16	16	20	20	20	20	20	20
17	17	20	20	20	20	20	20
18	18	20	20	20	20	20	20
19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20
22	22	20	20	20	20	20	20
23	23	20	20	20	20	20	20
24	24	20	20	20	20	20	20
25	25	20	20	20	20	20	20
26	26	20	20	20	20	20	20
27	27	20	20	20	20	20	20
28	28	20	20	20	20	20	20
29	29	20	20	20	20	20	20
30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20
31	31	20	20	20	20	20	20
32	32	20	20	20	20	20	20
33	33	20	20	20	20	20	20
34	34	20	20	20	20	20	20
35	35	20	20	20	20	20	20
36	36	20	20	20	20	20	20
37	37	20	20	20	20	20	20
38	38	20	20	20	20	20	20
39	39	20	20	20	20	20	20
40	40	20	20	20	20	20	20
41	41	20	20	20	20	20	20
42	42	20	20	20	20	20	20
43	43	20	20	20	20	20	20
44	44	20	20	20	20	20	20
45	45	20	20	20	20	20	20
46	46	20	20	20	20	20	20
47	47	20	20	20	20	20	20
48	48	20	20	20	20	20	20
49	49	20	20	20	20	20	20
50	50	20	20	20	20	20	20
51	51	20	20	20	20	20	20
52	52	20	20	20	20	20	20
53	53	20	20	20	20	20	20
54	54	20	20	20	20	20	20
55	55	20	20	20	20	20	20
56	56	20	20	20	20	20	20
57	57	20	20	20	20	20	20
58	58	20	20	20	20	20	20
59	59	20	20	20	20	20	20
60	60	20	20	20	20	20	20

Sec	1	Min	Min	0	Min	Min	10	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min	Min
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12										
1	1	61	121	181	241	301	361	421	481	541	601	661	721										
2	2	62	122	182	242	302	362	422	482	542	602	662	722										
3	3	63	123	183	243	303	363	423	483	543	603	663	723										
4	4	64	124	184	244	304	364	424	484	544	604	664	724										
5	5	65	125	185	245	305	365	425	485	545	605	665	725										
6	6	66	126	186	246	306	366	426	486	546	606	666	726										
7	7	67	127	187	247	307	367	427	487	547	607	667	727										
8	8	68	128	188	248	308	368	428	488	548	608	668	728										
9	9	69	129	189	249	309	369	429	489	549	609	669	729										
10	10	70	130	190	250	310	370	430	490	550	610	670	730										
11	11	71	131	191	251	311	371	431	491	551	611	671	731										
12	12	72	132	192	252	312	372	432	492	552	612	672	732										
13	13	73	133	193	253	313	373	433	493	553	613	673	733										
14	14	74	134	194	254	314	374	434	494	554	614	674	734										
15	15	75	135	195	255	315	375	435	495	555	615	675	735										
16	16	76	136	196	256	316	376	436	496	556	616	676	736										
17	17	77	137	197	257	317	377	437	497	557	617	677	737										
18	18	78	138	198	258	318	378	438	498	558	618	678	738										
19	19	79	139	199	259	319	379	439	499	559	619	679	739										
20	20	80	140	200	260	320	380	440	500	560	620	680	740										
21	21	81	141	201	261	321	381	441	501	561	621	681	741										
22	22	82	142	202	262	322	382	442	502	562	622	682	742										
23	23	83	143	203	263	323	383	443	503	563	623	683	743										
24	24	84	144	204	264	324	384	444	504	564	624	684	744										
25	25	85	145	205	265	325	385	445	505	565	625	685	745										
26	26	86	146	206	266	326	386	446	506	566	626	686	746										
27	27	87	147	207	267	327	387	447	507	567	627	687	747										
28	28	88	148	208	268	328	388	448	508	568	628	688	748										
29	29	89	149	209	269	329	389	449	509	569	629	689	749										
30	30	90	150	210	270	330	390	450	510	570	630	690	750										
31	31	91	151	211	271	331	391	451	511	571	631	691	751										
32	32	92	152	212	272	332	392	452	512	572	632	692	752										
33	33	93	153	213	273	333	393	453	513	573	633	693	753										
34	34	94	154	214	274	334	394	454	514	574	634	694	754										
35	35	95	155	215	275	335	395	455	515	575	635	695	755										
36	36	96	156	216	276	336	396	456	516	576	636	696	756										
37	37	97	157	217	277	337	397	457	517	577	637	697	757										
38	38	98	158	218	278	338	398	458	518	578	638	698	758										
39	39	99	159	219	279	339	399	459	519	579	639	699	759										
40	40	100	160	220	280	340	400	460	520	580	640	700	760										
41	41	101	161	221	281	341	401	461	521	581	641	701	761										
42	42	102	162	222	282	342	402	462	522	582	642	702	762										
43	43	103	163	223	283	343	403	463	523	583	643	703	763										
44	44	104	164	224	284	344	404	464	524	584	644	704	764										
45	45	105	165	225	285	345	405	465	525	585	645	705	765										
46	46	106	166	226	286	346	406	466	526	586	646	706	766										
47	47	107	167	227	287	347	407	467	527	587	647	707	767										
48	48	108	168	228	288	348	408	468	528	588	648	708	768										
49	49	109	169	229	289	349	409	469	529	589	649	709	769										
50	50	110	170	230	290	350	410	470	530	590	650	710	770										
51	51	111	171	231	291	351	411	471	531	591	651	711	771										
52	52	112	172	232	292	352	412	472	532	592	652	712	772										
53	53	113	173	233	293	353	413	473	533	593	653	713	773										
54	54	114	174	234	294	354	414	474	534	594	654	714	774										
55	55	115	175	235	295	355	415	475	535	595	655	715	775										
56	56	116	176	236	296	356	416	476	536	596	656	716	776										
57	57	117	177	237	297	357	417	477	537	597	657	717	777										
58	58	118	178	238	298	358	418	478	538	598	658	718	778										
59	59	119	179	239	299	359	419	479	539	599	659	719	779										
60	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540	600	660	720	780										

TABLE XXVIII.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Q P

THE PRINCIPAL PORTS, HARBOURS, CAPES, SHOALS, ROCKS, &c

15

THE WORLD:

Deduced from the Observations of the most celebrated Navigators and Astronomers; compared with the latest and most accurate Charts, Maps, &c.

The Longitudes are reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

COASTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND ISLANDS ADJACENT

South Coast of England.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
LONDON (St. Paul's,	51	30	49N	0	5	47W.
Greenwich Obs.	51	28	40	0	0	0
Duro	51	28	0	0	46	0E.
North Foreland Light,	51	22	40	1	36	22
Deal Castle ...	51	18	5	1	39	50
S. Foreland Light-h.	51	8	26	1	32	6
Dover Castle	51	7	47	1	19	7
Dung ness Light-h.	50	55	1	0	57	48
Hastings.....	50	52	0	0	43	0
Brachy Head	50	44	23	0	15	12
Staford	50	47	20	0	7	0
Brighton Church ..	50	49	32	0	11	54W.
Shoreham	50	49	59	0	16	19
Wandell	50	49	0	0	43	13
Owers Light	50	39	57	0	42	15
Selsey Bill	50	44	3	0	48	0
Purismouth Church	50	47	26	1	4	37

Isle of Wight

Henrieville Point	50	40	30 N	1	4	2	W
Princesses Shoal, S. B.	50	39	30	1	4	25	
Dunnos Point	50	17	7	1	11	36	
St Catherine's Tower	50	45	33	1	17	51	
No. dlea Light	50	19	1	1	33	55	
Cove	50	15	37	1	49	15	
U. S. Light-house	50	42	23	1	44	53	
Christ Church Head	54	43	37	1	15	10	
Barren or Cast. Pool	50	41	19	1	37	1	
St. Alban's Head	51	33	30	2	2	0	
Weymouth	50	46	12	2	25	40	
Shanties Shoal, Mid.	50	32	0	3	29	0	
Portland Uplight	50	31	32	2	26	30	
Lyme Club	50	43	10	2	35	29	
Berry Head, F. S.	50	24	0	3	28	14	
Danmouth	50	22	1	3	34	0	
Start Point, F. S.	50	13	26	3	38	21	
Bolt Head, F. S.	50	13	15	3	39	1	
Race Head	50	15	52	4	12	22	
Pharos Old Ch.	50	22	15	4	7	32	
Eddystone Light	50	10	51	4	15	2	
Dunrobin, F. F. S.	50	23	20	4	17	8	
Rendevous Point	50	2	42	4	3	23	

Names of Places.	Lat. <i>side</i>			Long. <i>stone</i>		
	D	M	S	D	M	S
Blackheads F. S. .	50	1	1 N	5	2	W
Lizard Point	49	57	40	5	11	46
Mull's B. (Penz.)	50	3	40	4	32	3
Ranell Stone	50	1	20	5	20	0
Wolf Rock	49	57	20	5	47	43
L. ad's K. d. (Sore)	50	4	7	5	41	32
Longships Light-h.	50	4	20	5	44	30
St. Martin's Day me.	49	58	20	6	14	39
St. Agnes Light-h.	49	53	27	6	19	24
Seven Stones	50	6	20	5	47	20

West Coast of England.

Cap. Cornwall	50	7	50	5	42	61
St. Ives Point	50	13	20	5	25	0
Cow and Calf	50	32	15	5	9	27
Port Isaac	50	35	0	4	16	0
Hartland Point	51	3	0	4	25	0
Barnstaple	50	7	20	4	3	0
Moor Pt. South En- trance of Bristol Channel	51	12	0	4	7	0
Lundy Island	51	9	48	1	38	35
Fleet Iron Light-house	51	23	0	3	6	0
* Bristol	51	27	6	2	35	50
New Port	51	29	30	3	31	50
Mumble's Light	51	36	43	3	33	0
W. of Fleet	51	35	05	4	13	0
W. of Lundy	51	44	20	4	26	30
St. George's Point	51	40	10	4	47	0
St. Andrew's Lights	51	40	43	5	1	0
St. Andrew's Light-house	51	43	40	5	28	0
Hull and Barris	51	43	15	5	20	15
St. David's Head	51	33	0	5	8	0
St. Michael's Head	52	1	15	5	9	0
Dunas Point	52	1	10	4	50	0
Cardigan Head	52	7	45	4	34	0
New Ken Head	52	10	10	5	12	0
W. of W. Head	52	21	20	5	59	0
W. of W. Head	52	23	0	4	0	0
Barnstaple	52	23	0	4	0	0
Bank on Head	52	47	10	4	31	0
Cardigan Head	52	47	10	4	41	30
Cardigan Head	52	47	10	4	41	30

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Heyhead N. W. P.	53	18	43N	4	40	30W.
Skerries Light-house	53	24	50	4	36	30
Point Lons Light ..	53	24	30	4	17	45
Great Orms Head ..	53	20	0	3	50	20
Point of Ayr Light-h.	53	21	0	3	16	0
Lane Lights	53	23	0	3	8	0
Liverpool	53	23	30	2	57	0
Formby Point	53	33	45	0	5	0
Lancaster	54	3	0	2	51	0
Selker Rock	54	16	30	3	57	0
St Bees Head Light-h.	54	30	15	3	42	15
Whitehaven	54	02	30	3	34	45
Workington	54	18	0	3	30	0
More Port	54	43	0	3	27	0
Carisle	54	45	45	2	55	30

Ile of Man.

Cast of Man	54	9	0N.	4	30	0W.
Point of Ayr	54	24	30	4	22	30
Ramsey	54	19	00	4	26	0
Douglas	54	8	30	4	40	0

West and North Coast of Scotland.

Rae	54	45	30N.	4	4	0W.
B. row Head	54	41	30	4	27	0
Gr. at Str. Island ..	54	40	30	4	46	0
Mull of Galloway ..	54	07	45	4	56	0
Port Patrick Light-h.	54	48	0	5	8	0
Pea Island	55	16	15	5	12	8
Air Light-house ..	55	26	30	4	44	0
Pea Island Lights ..	55	27	0	5	11	0
North Point Arran I.	55	40	0	5	20	0
County Island Light	55	46	20	5	16	0
Glenc A	55	58	0	5	6	0
M. of Cantire Light-h.	55	48	30	6	0	0
Gl. Is. Jul, North E. I.	55	45	0	6	1	0
Rae's Port, Is. Is.	55	47	0	6	44	0
Thorn Head, D. Is.	55	34	0	6	45	0
Skerries Rocks ..	56	15	45	7	24	0
Darker Rock .. .	56	34	0	7	20	0
Isle of Is., N. W. P.	56	33	0	7	16	0
Holker Islands ..	56	36	0	6	32	0
Selker Rocks, to the						
Great Is. H. Is.	56	35	0	7	8	0
Col. Is. Is. Is.	56	41	0	6	48	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	57	0	0	6	50	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	57	0	0	6	44	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	57	0	0	7	4	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	57	35	20	6	54	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	57	50	0	6	2	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	58	2	10	5	29	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	58	2	30	5	27	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	58	26	0	5	19	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	58	54	05	6	19	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	58	54	0	6	28	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	58	56	0	4	55	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	58	52	0	7	27	0
Is. Is. Is. Is.	59	13	0	5	4	0

Lewis Islands.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Berners Island .. .	56	48	0N.	7	56	0W.
Green Head, Para Is.	57	0	0	7	53	0
Rum Island, So. Is.	57	12	0	7	49	0
Hyskete Island, W. P.	57	28	30	8	6	0
Cassini Island .. .	57	34	20	8	0	0
Rennish Head .. .	57	41	0	7	16	0
Toe Head	57	49	30	7	25	0
Glash Island Light..	57	50	0	6	56	0
Gallen Head	58	10	30	7	24	0
Flannan Isles .. .	58	14	0	7	51	0
St Kilda Isle	57	50	0	8	18	0
Ard Point	58	15	0	6	24	0
*But of the Lewis ..	58	28	30	6	14	0

The Orkney Islands.

Pemland Skerries ..	58	42	30N.	3	7	0W.
Sromna Island, S. Eng.	58	44	0	3	14	0
South Ronaldsha, S. P.	58	45	0	3	4	0
Copnabaw	58	56	0	3	46	0
Sromna Is. Lamb II	59	6	30	2	28	0
Tienness, S. Is. Is.	59	15	30			
Sturt, .. . D. Is.	59	19	0			
North Ronaldsha Is.	59	22	30	2	55	0
Moyle Head, Pappo						
West Is. Is.	59	23	0	3	1	0
North Is. Is.						
Is. Is.	59	20	30	3	9	0
Monck H. Pappo Is.	59	6	0	3	23	0
Stromness, Pappo Is.						
Is. Is.	58	18	30	3	28	0
Heyhead Head, ..						
Is. Is.	58	57	0	3	23	0
St. George	59	2	0			
Sale Skerry	59	3	10			
Is. Is. Is. Is.	59	29	30	1	45	0

Shetland Isles.

Sandburgh Head ..	59	54	0N.	1	28	0W.
Haug Cliff	60	7	0	0	50	0
Dracry Sound, Ler.						
Is. Is.	60	10	0	0	53	0
Is. Is.						
Is. Is.	60	23	0	0	59	0
Is. Is.	60	42	0	0	0	0
Is. Is.	60	25	0	1	20	0

Ferro Isles.

Monk Rock, which						
appears like a Sail	61	18	0N.	6	41	0W.
Is. Is.	62	14	30	6	10	0
Is. Is.	62	4	30	7	58	0

East Coast of Scotland and England

Is. Is.	62	20	0N.	3	4	0W.
Is. Is.	62	20	0	3	15	0
Is. Is.	62	15	0	3	27	0
Is. Is.	61	28	45	2	45	0

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Cromarty	57	42	30N	4	1	0W
Inverness	57	32	0	4	8	0
Fort George	57	38	0	4	6	0
Brough Head	57	44	30	3	31	0
Kemnay's Head Lt.	57	53	30	2	1	0
Peter Head.....	57	52	0	1	47	0
Bacchan Ness ...	57	29	30	1	47	0
New Aberdeen	57	9	0	2	9	0
Montross	56	12	45	2	29	0
Red Head	56	37	30	2	32	0
Ambroath.....	56	34	30	2	38	0
Bell Rocks Light ..	56	26	30	2	27	0
Buttoness Lights ..	56	29	15	2	46	0
Dunice	56	29	0	2	59	0
St. Andrew's	56	31	0	2	50	0
Fife Ness	56	17	0	2	38	0
No. Carr Rock	56	16	0	2	37	0
May Island Light ..	56	11	15	2	39	0
EDINBURGH	55	37	15	3	18	0
The Bass	56	6	0	2	42	0
Dunbar	56	1	30	2	34	0
St Abbs Heads	55	56	0	2	11	0
Berwick	55	48	30	2	6	0
Rocky Bank, Mid ..	56	11	0	2	14	0
Holy Island, N. E. P.	55	41	30	1	52	0
Bamburgh Castle ..	55	39	0	1	48	0
Staple's Light	55	40	0	1	48	0
Fern Island Light ..	55	38	0	1	45	0
Coquet Island	55	32	30	1	30	0
Tinmouth Light....	55	4	0	1	20	0
Hartpool	54	44	30	1	7	0
Stockton	54	36	0	1	18	0
Wharfedale	54	28	30	0	50	0
Saraborough	54	20	0	0	20	0
Filly Brig	54	16	30	0	11	0
Fiantborough Head ..	54	7	0	0	6	0
Spurn Lights	53	39	0	0	24	0E
Outer Dowings,N. } W. end	53	44	30	1	19	0
Haddock Bank	53	46	0	1	39	0
Shoal to the Westward of Outer Downg ..	53	44	0	1	35	0
Dudgion Lights.....	53	30	0	1	7	0
Inner Downg	53	26	30	0	42	0
Cromer Bank	53	23	0	1	24	0
Lemon and Owers,M.	53	21	0	1	58	0
Shetland Islands Shoal	53	9	30	2	2	0
Harborough Sand } S. Buoy	53	0	0	1	53	0
Hammond's Knoll ..	52	58	0	1	59	0
Sinclair's Kneel Buoy	52	59	0	2	26	0
The Range	53	0	0	2	43	0
Cromer Lights	53	6	0	1	26	0
Yarmouth	52	37	0	1	44	0
Lowestoft Lights	52	29	20	1	40	30
Southwold	52	20	0	1	42	35
Althro' Napes	52	9	0	1	43	0
Orfordness	52	5	0	1	34	14
Kentish Knock ...	51	42	30	1	36	0

North Coast of Ireland.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Mizen Head	51	27	0N	7	47	0W
Ballybeg Pier's H ..	51	34	0	7	49	0
Grough Rocks	51	34	30	10	8	0
Dunally Isle, W. End	51	36	0	10	12	0
Rat Head	51	47	0	10	16	0
Loch Head	51	42	0	10	5	0
Malinbeg	51	47	0	10	14	0
Bala Head	51	50	45	10	18	45
Sheshing's Rock	51	50	0	10	31	0
Lemanagh	51	42	0	10	25	0
-Brook Head	51	37	0	10	24	0
-Dunmore Head	51	10	0	10	24	0
Fitz Head	51	5	0	10	17	0
Pearce's Point	51	7	0	10	32	0
Cruglugh Rocks	51	8	30	10	35	0
Great Blasket, W. End	51	8	30	10	29	0</

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

West of Ireland.				Caltegut and Sound.				
Latitude.			Longitude.	Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.
D.	M.	S.	D.		M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
57	20	N.	5 37 0 W.	Paternosters	57	55	0 N.	11 37 0 E.
46	30		5 35 0	Marstrand Light ..	57	54	0	11 35 0
44	20		5 45 0	Wingo Beacon	57	38	45	11 37 0
44	30		5 56 0	Guthenburgh	57	42	30	11 59 0
40	45		5 23 0	Lesson I. East Point	57	16	45	11 10 0
40	50		5 22 0	West Point	57	15	0	10 50 0
33	15		5 50 0	Tandel Rock	57	19	0	11 7 0
51	5 30		6 12 0	Grasholm	57	29	0	10 36 0
3	54 30		6 16 0	Suttringen Shoal ..	57	0	0	10 29 0
3	49 30		6 20 0	Naddingen Lights ..	57	18	0	11 55 0
3	44 0		6 14 0	Warberg	57	6	30	12 16 0
51	35 20		5 57 0	Rocky Shoal, Little }	56	57	20	12 0 0
3	50 0		5 56 0	M. Ground				
51	22 30		6 3 0	Falkenburgh	56	54	20	12 29 0
3	21 42		6 13 0	Halmsted	56	40	30	12 52 0
2	54 0		6 7 0	Anker Light	56	45	0	11 40 0
2	50 0		6 7 0	Knobbin	56	45	0	11 52 0
52	19 15		6 10 0	Wateroe I. West P.	56	28	0	12 33 0
52	22 30		6 17 0	Koll Light	56	19	20	12 27 47
West of Ireland.				Lysle Ground	56	19	0	12 48 0
				Hissell Island	56	12	0	12 42 0
				Stains Head	56	35	20	10 51 0
				Granan	56	25	0	10 55 0
				Chalk Ground, Shoal	56	25	0	11 52 0
				Naragen Shoal	56	23	30	11 0 0
2	4 30		6 45 0	Jessess Ground, Shoal	56	17	0	10 53 0
2	13 0		7 59 0	Hastons Ground, Ditto	56	15	0	11 10 0
5	7 0		6 59 0	Nackboe Lelut	56	6	30	12 21 0

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Gulf of Finland.				The Coast of Iceland.									
Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Abo	60	27	7 N.	22	18	30 E.	Reykjanes Cape . . .	63	53	17 N.	22	43	0 W.
Daguer Point	58	57	50	22	1	8	Westman's Island . .	63	2	25	21	9	0
Oskarholm Islands . .	59	19	0	24	31	0	Patrisford	63	39	6	21	9	0
Hango Island and Lt.	59	49	0	24	20	0	Straumness	63	20	13	21	10	0
Packer Point Light . .	59	54	30	24	5	0	North Cape	66	14	20	23	10	0
Serp Point and Light	59	28	10	24	28	0	Grims Island	67	0	30	21	16	0
Kaach Skar Light . .	57	38	20	25	9	0	Rikefjord	67	0	15	17	35	0
Hoogland Isl. N. End	59	59	0	27	7	0	Longnose	66	45	10	12	19	0
See Skar Isl. N. End	59	56	25	28	10	0	Blaanes	66	2	15	12	21	0
Wyburgh	60	40	0	29	55	0	Enehaugen Island . .	65	0	25	10	5	0
Tol Beacon Light . .	60	1	0	29	40	0	Engelløst	64	32	10	12	19	0
Cronstad	59	57	10	29	54	0	Wreeland Island . . .	64	5	5	13	19	0
PETERSBURGH . . .	59	59	40	30	00	0	Cape Hella	61	22	20	16	51	0

The Coast of Norway and Lapland, from Christiana to Archangel.				Davis's Straits.									
Christiana	59	52	4 N.	10	52	E.	Cape Resolution . . .	62	40	20 N.	16	43	0 W.
Fredenckstad	59	10	15	11	2	0	Cape Comfort	62	43	15	17	35	0
Stromstad	59	55	10	11	13	0	Hope Harbour	63	5	0	17	35	0
Faerder Light	59	2	35	10	19	0	Gilbert's Sound . . .	64	15	20	17	38	0
Arundal	58	40	0	8	37	0	Coolen Sound	61	50	16	19	1	0
Christiansand	58	19	0	8	14	0	K. Christian River . .	60	7	25	17	13	0
Naze	58	7	20	7	15	0	Musketo Cove	61	55	40	2	06	0
Walber's Head	58	32	0	5	56	0	Romel Fort	67	22	15	12	14	0
Bommel Head	59	31	30	5	0	0	Disco. I. S. W. Point	61	6	45	14	43	0
Uster's Islands	59	24	0	4	50	0	Waygate Island . . .	70	40	30	14	14	0
Bergen	60	14	0	5	11	0	James I. C. Bedford .	65	30	0	50	12	0
Ronde Light	62	22	0	5	40	0	Cumberd. I. S. Point	65	0	12	60	35	0
Drontheim	63	26	30	10	20	0	Bay of Good Fortune	64	20	25	61	31	0
Worm Island	67	40	0	11	26	0	Resolution Island . .	62	5	15	64	35	0
North Cape	71	0	45	26	1	0	Cape Warwick	61	1	0	61	35	0
North Kane Cape . .	71	6	10	27	44	0	Coast of France, Spain, and Portugal, from Calais to Gibraltar.						
Wardbur's Island . .	70	30	30	30	40	0	Calais	50	57	0 N.	1	50	56 E.
Oister Haven, Fish- } er's Island }	70	4	0	31	11	0	Cape Grisness	50	52	30	1	35	40
Torshavn Point . . .	69	10	20	13	59	0	Boulogne	50	41	40	1	55	30
Nagle Island, N. Point	68	41	13	15	10	0	Emples	50	11	0	1	38	0
Cape Sweetnose . . .	67	58	45	17	30	0	St. Val sur Somme . .	50	11	0	1	38	0
Lambæhoe Point . .	67	34	40	15	10	0	Dieppe	49	55	15	1	4	10
Cape Orlogense . . .	67	1	35	16	21	0	St. Valery in Caux . .	49	52	10	0	4	0
Cross Island, N. Point	66	21	0	18	45	0	Feramp	49	16	0	0	22	10
Onega	63	36	0	17	20	0	Cape de l'Yve	49	12	40	0	11	0
Cape Donoga	64	45	20	15	12	0	Cape de la Hoy. Lt.	49	10	30	0	1	10
Archangel	64	31	36	18	09	0	Havre	49	09	15	0	6	0
Blue Point	63	19	20	18	5	0	Havfleur	49	15	10	0	13	59
Cape Boni Fortuna . .	66	21	10	10	24	0	PARIS	48	51	15	2	20	15
Morsham Island, M .	66	32	20	10	40	0	Point de Conchar . .	49	22	30	0	31	40 W
Cape Candinoe . . .	68	22	40	11	25	0	Point de la Piere . .	49	26	25	0	56	0
Nova Zembla	74	6	0	16	20	0	St. Marcou Island . .	49	20	40	1	8	50

The Coast of Greenland.						
John Mayen's Island	71	10	25 N.	0	10	0 W.
Gael Hamkes Bay . .	74	0	40	6	31	0
Bontorne Island . . .	73	27	20	0	11	0
Charu Point	70	5	15	22	21	0
Dange Island	67	23	10	27	25	0
Herjoust Ness	65	4	0	30	25	0
Whales Island	62	30	5	39	9	0
Cape Discord	60	41	0	10	0	0
Cape Prince Christian	60	53	45	11	15	0
Cape Farrowel	59	38	30	42	44	0
Cape Desolation . . .	62	0	9	46	12	0

St. Marcou Island . .	49	20	40	1	8	50
Cape Barfleur Light	49	41	45	1	16	10
Charlebourg	49	38	20	1	37	30
Cape la Hague	49	43	33	1	55	30
Alderney Isl. N. End	49	45	0	2	10	50
Cashet Light	49	45	0	2	25	50
Guernsey I. S. Pierre	49	29	0	2	33	0
Sark I. Windm. I . .	49	20	39	2	24	45
Jersey I. Cape Gris-	19	15	15	2	14	0
ness						
—St. Auban	19	10	50	2	10	20

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Castell	42	10	45 N.	2	15	0 W.	C. Foscaron	39	31	0 N.	9	1	0 W.
Clancy Island, Middle	48	52	20	1	49	10	Burlings	39	28	0	9	23	0
Columboes	49	2	50	1	36	5	Cashon Rock (Cape)	38	35	15	9	26	0
St. Margaret	48	50	10	1	32	30	Lisbon	38	42	0	9	7	0
Green Is. Light	48	50	13	1	36	4	C. Spichel	38	23	0	9	10	0
Azores	48	41	18	1	21	10	St. Ubes	38	31	0	8	42	0
Mon. St. Michael	48	38	14	1	10	30	Sures	37	55	0	8	46	0
N. M. Is.	48	31	1	2	1	14	C. St. Vincent	37	2	00	9	1	30
Tower de la Conche	48	41	1	2	2	10	Lagos	37	8	30	8	39	0
Cape Pradal Light	48	41	5	2	18	47	C. St. Mary	36	56	0	7	51	0
St. Beaux	48	1	0	2	42	10	Pr. des Humbrins	37	5	45	7	3	0
Beclac I. L. North End	48	31	20	2	55	35	Pr. Avenida	37	5	6	6	37	0
Rock Dove, M. I.	48	5	20	2	53	0	St. Lucar	36	45	0	6	16	30
Seven Island, Middle	48	55	0	3	24	0	St. Ille	36	49	0	6	58	0
Triangle Rock, E. End	48	54	0	3	36	0	Cadiz	36	52	0	6	17	15
Rock Blanche	48	1	40	3	56	50	C. Fretalgar	36	10	15	6	1	15
Isle of Bas, N. End	48	45	40	1	0	0	Gibraltar, Europa Pt.	36	6	30	5	20	46
Le Four Isle	48	36	0	4	45	10	<i>North Coast of the Mediterranean</i>						
Uchia Light	48	24	38	5	2	35							
Point Matilews	48	11	34	4	45	44	Malaga	36	40	30 N.	4	25	15 W.
Beest	48	22	42	4	23	59	Modr	36	44	50	0	32	0
Point Raz	48	4	0	4	45	0	Algera	36	53	0	2	31	0
Santa Roca	48	5	0	5	3	12	C. de Gatt	36	48	10	2	11	5
Point l'Abne	47	18	40	4	21	0	Point Cape	37	25	20	1	28	20
Green Island	47	12	0	4	0	0	Cartagena	37	35	30	1	1	15
Qu. of May	47	51	3	5	33	0	C. de Pallas	37	37	15	0	42	15
L'Orient	47	31	30	5	23	0	Algar	38	20	41	0	29	30
Qu. of S. Pont	47	28	0	5	1	0	C. St. Martin	38	47	20	0	9	3 E.
Is. of Grom. R. Pt.	47	7	0	5	24	0	Dona	38	52	20	0	3	0
Bale I. L. N. End	47	22	50	5	11	55	Valencia	39	26	0	0	18	15 W.
Huat Is. L. Middle	47	21	0	5	57	12	C. de Jem	40	5	33	0	7	10 E.
Huat Island	47	20	45	5	51	5	River Ebro, Entrance	40	43	0	0	33	0
Ile de Dien, N. W. End	47	11	0	5	24	0	C. Salo	41	4	30	1	10	35
Amay	47	40	4	5	58	20	Tortona	41	8	50	1	17	0
Vannes	47	30	24	5	15	19	Barcelona	41	23	8	2	10	45
Crusis	47	17	9	5	28	30	C. St. Sebastian	41	53	30	3	8	15
Nantes	47	12	45	1	32	45	Bay of Roses	42	14	0	3	11	0
Ne. Monastier I. N. End	47	2	0	2	17	20	Cape Creux	42	19	15	3	15	55
St. Gules	46	41	30	1	56	0	Collioure	42	31	45	3	5	0
Roche Bon	46	16	0	2	24	0	Perpignan	42	41	50	2	52	35
Isle of Rhee, Light	46	14	47	1	33	15	Narbonne	43	10	58	2	50	59
Isle of Oleron, N. P.	46	3	0	1	24	45	Agde	43	18	40	3	28	0
Cordouan Light	45	15	19	1	9	45	Fort Breton	43	15	38	0	30	3
Royan	45	0	0	1	2	0	Cote Lights	43	23	50	0	41	45
Bordeaux	44	50	20	0	34	0	Moupeher	43	26	39	0	52	25
C. Feret	44	40	0	1	16	30	Agua Light	43	32	30	4	11	0
C. Breton	43	19	0	1	25	0	Tour de Boye	43	22	30	4	38	34
Bayonne	43	29	25	1	29	12	Marse des	43	17	30	5	21	43
St. Jean de Luz	43	26	15	1	58	40	La Cote	43	10	30	5	41	0
C. Macluraco	43	29	0	2	40	0	Todon	43	7	16	5	55	31
Bilhon	43	15	20	2	41	0	Ilhera	43	7	45	6	0	0
C. Myre	43	30	0	3	08	0	Gien	43	2	30	6	7	0
St. Vincent	43	23	0	4	15	0	C. Tamar	43	8	0	6	44	0
Adlavien	43	34	0	5	20	0	Frejus	43	25	40	6	45	52
Gien	43	35	0	5	38	0	St. Tropez	43	16	27	6	50	29
C. Penna	43	40	0	5	46	0	C. Gen	43	39	0	7	0	0
Avles	43	35	0	5	53	0	C. S.	43	31	5	7	0	15
R. Baden	43	33	10	7	2	0	Antibes	43	34	40	7	7	30
C. Orped	42	46	17	7	51	0	St. Marguerite, Island	43	31	20	7	4	0
Fort	40	29	0	8	13	45	N. e	43	41	47	7	10	32
C. Fustere	42	51	0	9	16	15	Ante Franche Light	43	10	20	7	19	15
C. S. S. S.	42	19	0	9	10	30	C. Melle	43	38	0	8	21	0
C. S.	42	14	0	8	59	45	Antibes	43	32	25	8	26	0
C. S.	41	47	0	5	48	0	Antibes	43	32	25	8	26	0
C. S.	41	5	0	5	45	0	Antibes	43	32	25	8	26	0
C. S.	41	10	30	5	53	0	Antibes	43	32	25	8	26	0

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Rapallo	43	20	0N.	9	17	0E.	Smirna	38	25	7N.	27	6	03E.
Point Venere	43	2	0	9	40	0	Cape Vulpe	36	16	0	27	43	0
Pisa	43	43	0	10	23	0	Macri	36	32	0	28	31	30
Florence	43	46	35	11	15	0	Seven Capes	36	18	0	28	37	0
Leghorn	43	33	0	10	16	30	Cape Chelidoni	36	20	0	30	21	0
C. Mount Nero	43	24	0	10	23	0	Rosa Island	36	12	0	29	23	0
Vada	43	19	0	10	37	0	Santa	37	2	30	30	31	0
Cape Troy	42	49	0	10	44	0	Cape Draumont	36	27	0	32	0	0
Point Hercole	42	21	10	11	12	0	Cavelero Point	36	30	0	33	5	0
Civita Vecchia	42	6	0	11	46	0	Cape Urio						
Rome	41	51	34	12	27	41	Yasso	36	44	0	36	4	0
Cape d'Anzia	41	24	0	12	37	0	Alexandretta or	36	35	0	36	15	0
Cercello Point	41	12	0	13	5	0	Scanteroon						
Gusta	41	12	0	13	31	0	Cape Porto	36	14	0	35	49	0
Naples	40	50	15	14	17	30	Aleppo	36	11	0	37	10	0
Salerno	40	42	0	14	46	0	Tripoli	34	46	0	36	7	0
Policastro	40	4	0	15	46	0	C. Vardo	34	30	30	35	48	0
Cape Vaticano	38	36	0	16	8	0	Cape Serpente	33	36	0	35	37	30
Cape Scylla	38	14	0	16	3	0	Cape Blunco	33	17	0	35	32	0
Cape del Arme	37	56	0	15	59	0	St. John D'Acre	33	14	0	35	38	0
Cape Spartevento	37	53	0	16	25	0	Jaffa	32	4	0	35	5	0
Cape Colonne	39	2	0	17	36	0	Cape Gallo	31	24	0	33	18	0
Cape Lizza	39	16	30	17	32	0	Damietta	31	31	0	32	0	0
Taranto	40	16	0	17	38	0	Cape Bourlos	31	43	30	31	16	0
Cape St. Mary	39	40	0	18	53	0	Rosetta	31	22	45	30	43	30
Cape Otranto	40	5	0	19	5	0	Aboukir	31	19	0	30	25	0
Brindisi	40	40	0	18	3	0	Nelson's Island	31	21	0	30	23	0
Manfredonia	41	39	0	16	17	0	Caro	30	2	21	31	16	30
Ortona	42	36	0	14	53	0	Alexandria	31	11	20	30	11	15
Ancona	43	37	34	13	28	52	Cape Rose	30	59	0	29	25	0
Comachio	44	25	0	12	3	0	Cape Solomon	31	43	30	5	11	0
Chiozza	45	15	0	12	4	0	C. Razatin	32	28	0	28	15	0
Venice	45	40	0	12	21	0	Derne	32	51	0	27	52	0
Trieste	45	49	0	13	53	0	Cape Rosat	33	1	0	30	27	0
Rovigno	45	12	0	13	49	0	Cape Mensurato	31	7	0	35	11	30
Segna	45	11	0	15	19	0	Tripoli	32	54	0	31	18	0
Zara	44	26	30	16	1	30	Cape Gengis	33	59	0	31	35	0
Delienaco	44	3	0	16	34	30	Cape Paul	35	11	0	31	9	0
Narenta	42	51	0	18	3	0	Suza	35	39	0	30	45	0
Cape Palli, N. Point	41	21	0	19	44	0	Cape Bon	37	5	30	31	5	20
Cape Lungatta	40	40	0	19	48	0	Tunis	36	40	0	30	16	0
Buttruto	39	50	0	20	19	0	Cape Blanco	37	27	0	30	7	0
Cape St. Nicholas	39	34	0	20	30	0	Cape Rosso	37	20	0	9	2	0
Laria	39	8	0	21	22	0	Cape Ferro	37	18	0	7	45	0
Coron	36	47	26	21	58	37	Cape Bugaroni	37	6	0	7	13	0
Cape Matapan	36	23	20	22	29	15	Cape Tedola	36	57	0	4	12	48
Cape St. Angelo	36	26	30	23	13	0	Cape Matifis	36	54	0	3	19	50
Napoli	36	41	20	23	1	0	Algiers	36	48	36	3	0	5
Corinth	37	53	23	23	2	0	Cape Tenuis	36	32	15	1	18	3
Cape Doro Rock	38	9	59	24	37	4	Cape Ferrat	35	55	0	0	43	0W.
Salonica	40	39	0	22	45	0	Cape Falcon	35	46	0	0	46	0
Lagos	40	58	0	25	3	0	Cape Figalle	35	32	0	1	3	30
Cape Macri	40	35	0	25	37	0	Cape Tres Forcas	35	27	55	2	57	25
Dardanel	40	10	0	26	18	0	Cape Negri	35	41	0	5	15	0
Gallipoli	40	25	33	26	38	0	Petuan	35	29	0	5	21	0
CONSTANTI-NOBLE	41	1	10	28	55	15	Centa Point	35	54	0	5	17	24
							Tangier	35	46	0	5	49	0
							Cape Spartel	35	48	40	5	54	25
<i>South Coast of the Mediterranean Sea.</i>							<i>Islands in the Mediterranean.</i>						
Scutari	41	0	20N.	29	58	0E.	Alboran	35	57	0N.	3	1	55W.
Cape Janiari	40	2	30	26	4	0	Zaffarina	35	11	30	2	25	45
Cape Baba	39	45	0	25	56	0	Formentera C. Mola	38	27	0	1	38	0
Adamietta	39	34	0	26	58	0	Ivica N. E. Point	39	3	0	1	37	0

Corsica.			
Cape Corse	43	1	30
Saint Fiorenzo	42	25	0
Calvi	42	34	0
Ajaccio	41	50	0
South Point	41	22	0
Tower Diana	42	8	0
Bestia	42	42	0
Sardinia.			
Cape Longo Sardo ..	41	14	30
Aunari, N. E. Point ..	41	8	0
Cape Caccia	40	34	0
C. St. Marco	39	52	38
I. S. Pedro, W. Point	39	8	0
C. Teulada	38	51	0
Iale Toro (Rock) ...	38	50	0
Cagliari	39	14	0
C. Carbonera	39	7	0
C. Ferrato	39	23	30
C. Bellavista	40	2	30
C. Comino	40	34	0
I. Biche	41	5	30
Gorgona	43	25	0
Capraria	43	0	0
Elba, West End	42	44	0
Pianosa	42	34	0
Formigues	42	23	30
Monte Christo	42	20	30
Gilio	42	21	0
Ganulo	42	14	0
Palmaria	40	56	0
Ponza, South End ...	40	54	0
Iscia, South Point ..	40	40	30
Capri, S. W. Point ..	40	32	0
Sicily. Messina.			
Cape Orlando	38	8	0
Cape Cefala	39	1	30
Cape Cufano	38	9	0
Palermo	38	6	45
Cape Gallo	38	12	30

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.			Latitude.			Longitude.		
			D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
<i>Coast of Africa, from Cape Spartel to the Cape of Good Hope.</i>								
Cape Spartel	35	49	0N.	5	54	0W.		
Larashi	35	12	0	6	6	0		
New Sale, or Rabat	34	3	0	6	47	0		
Mazagan	33	18	30	8	25	0		
Cape Blancho	33	10	0	8	38	0		
Cape Cantin	32	34	0	9	5	0		
Saffia, or Aziffia	32	20	0	9	2	0		
Mogadore Island	31	27	0	9	36	0		
Cape Geer	30	38	0	9	52	0		
Santa Cruz	30	27	30	9	40	0		
Cape Nun	28	40	0	11	15	0		
Cape Blanca	27	57	0	12	54	0		
Cape Bajador	26	14	0	14	31	0		
Horn Island, Entrance of Rio do Ouro	23	35	30	15	18	0		
Cape das Barbas	22	15	30	16	39	45		
Isle de Lobo	21	7	10	17	15	0		
Cape Blanco	20	55	30	17	29	55		
Cape St. Anna	20	42	30	16	35	0		
Cape Myrick	19	12	30	16	21	0		
Portendick	18	6	20	16	4	0		
Barbary Point, Entrance of Senegal Bay	51	53	0	16	31	15		
Cape Verd	14	46	0	17	51	0		
Breakers, off Ditto	14	50	30	17	58	0		
Sierra Leone	14	40	50	17	40	0		
Cape Naze	14	24	0	17	18	0		
Cape St. Mary, Entrance to the River Gambia	3	17	0	16	56	0		
Cape Roxo	12	23	0	17	10	0		
Cape Vergu	9	52	0	14	56	0		
Delos Isles	9	29	0	14	7	0		
Cape Sierra Leon	8	29	30	13	48	0		
Cape Anne	7	7	0	13	27	0		
Cape Mount	6	46	0	11	42	0		
Cape Monserrado	6	16	0	11	17	0		
Cape Baxos	5	28	0	10	7	0		
Sestos River	5	27	0	9	47	0		
Cape Formosa	5	8	0	9	39	0		
Cape Palma	4	26	0	8	15	0		
St. Andrew's River	4	58	0	6	30	0		
Cape Maho	5	12	0	5	12	0		
Cape Apollonia	4	59	0	3	11	0		
Axim	4	52	0	2	36	0		
Cape Three Points	4	40	0	2	38	0		
Dix Cove	4	48	0	2	22	0		
Sakondee	5	0	0	1	59	0		
Elmina	5	10	0	1	40	0		
Cape Corse Castle	5	12	0	1	48	0		
Devil's Hill	5	24	0	0	50	0E.		
Annamaboe Fort	5	10	0	1	7	0		
Akra	5	30	0	0	16	0		
Barracos	5	53	0	1	29	0		
River Volta	5	53	0	1	25	0		
Cape St. Paul	5	52	0	1	40	0		
Whidah	6	25	0	3	13	0		
Formosa River	5	53	0	6	10	0		
<i>Names of Places.</i>			<i>Latitude.</i>			<i>Longitude.</i>		
Cape Formosa	4	30	0N.	6	40	0E.		
New Callabar River	4	23	0	8	0	0		
Cameron River	3	20	0	10	0	0		
Cape St. John	1	15	0	9	23	0		
Gabon River	0	0	0	9	23	0		
Cape de Lopez } Gonsalvez.... }	0	47	0S.	9	12	0		
Sesto River	2	16	0	9	35	0		
Alvary Bay	3	27	0	10	40	0		
Congo River	4	35	0	11	5	0		
Ambra River	6	45	0	12	0	0		
Cape Ledo	9	50	0	12	3	0		
S. Philip de Benguela	12	18	0	12	35	0		
Cape Negro	16	0	0	11	44	0		
Tigers Island	16	30	0	12	0	0		
Cape Frio	18	40	0	13	42	0		
C. Rostro de Pedro	23	0	0	14	0	0		
Angra Pequena	26	35	0	15	40	0		
Cape das Voltas	29	0	0	16	45	0		
St. Helen's Bay								
Cape St. Martin's	32	45	0	17	45	0		
Saldannah Bay	33	8	0	18	0	0		
Cape of Good Hope	34	29	0	18	23	0		
<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the North Atlantic Ocean, and South Atlantic, or Southern Ocean.</i>								
Rockal	57	13	0N.	14	18	0W.		
Atlantid Shoal	55	6	0	11	32	0		
Chapel Rock, D.	47	34	0	7	12	0		
—Rock, D.	46	25	0	13	12	0		
—Rock	36	30	0	23	10	0		
Steen Ground	32	45	0	21	25	0		
Josyna Rock	30	46	0	24	41	0		
Bermudas George } Town..... }	32	22	0	64	33	0		
Breakers	32	35	0	57	45	0		
<i>Azores, or Western Islands.</i>								
Corve, South Point	39	41	13	31	7	30		
Flores, Pt. Delgada	39	33	29	31	7	0		
Fayal, S. E. Point	38	30	12	28	41	36		
Pico, Summit	38	27	0	28	28	0		
—Point de Espertal	38	26	0	28	36	30		
—East Point	38	22	0	28	6	0		
St. George, S. E. Pt.	38	30	45	27	50	0		
Graciosa								
—Villa da Praya	39	2	30	27	59	0		
Terceira, Augra	38	38	10	27	13	34		
St. Michael								
—Pta. Delgada	37	44	0	25	44	30		
—Pta. Ferraria	37	54	15	25	58	18		
—North East Point	37	52	30	25	14	30		
Formigas, or Anis	37	17	10	24	54	0		
St. Mary, Town	36	57	40	25	12	0		
—West Point	36	58	45	25	16	0		
—Punta da Castello	36	57	0	25	6	0		
<i>Madera Isles.</i>								
Porto Santo, Town	32	58	15	16	25	0		

—South Point	28 30 0	17 53 0	—Port Egmont . . .
Perro, Valverde . .	27 47 35	17 59 0	—Cape Percival . .
Gomera, Port	28 6 30	17 8 50	Christmas Bay, I. }
*Teneriffe			Desolation . . }
—Hidalgo Point . .	28 36 10	16 21 0	Aurora Island . . }
—Ortaza	28 24 40	16 35 0	South Georgia.
—Tena Point	28 20 0	16 57 0	Cape Buller
—Peak	28 17 0	16 39 0	Wallis Island
—Port Christianos . .	28 3 0	16 45 0	Cape Saunders
—Santa Cruz	28 28 0	16 16 0	Cape North
Canary, N. E. Point	28 13 0	15 25 0	Cape George
—Palmas	28 7 0	15 26 0	Sandwich Bay
—South West Point	27 53 0	15 52 0	Q. Charlotte's Cape
Fueneventura			Cooper's Island . . .
—Point Gorda	28 46 0	13 52 0	Cape Disappoint- }
—South West Point	28 4 0	14 32 0	ment }
Lanzarote, S. Point	28 51 0	13 47 0	Green Isles
—Puerto de Naos . .	28 58 0	13 33 30	Pickergill Island . .
—Punta del Faron . .	29 15 0	13 29 0	Clerk's Rocks
Graciosa	29 17 0	13 31 0	Sandwich Land.
St. Claire	29 18 30	13 32 0	Candlemas Islands
Alegre	29 23 0	13 30 30	Saunders' Isle
Cape Verd Islands.			Cape Monague
St. Antonio			Cape Bristol
—Santa Cruz	17 13 0	25 15 0	Friesland Peak . . .
—South End	16 58 0	25 24 0	Southern Thule . .
St. Vincent	17 1 0	25 6 0	
St. Lucia, S. Point	16 46 0	24 55 0	
St. Nicholas, N. }			The Coast and a
Point }	16 50 0	24 37 0	Cape of Gi
—East Point	16 30 0	24 12 0	
Salt I. South Point	16 39 15	22 56 0	
Bonavira, N. Point	16 3 40	22 45 0	
Mayo, S. Point . .	15 6 0	23 10 0	
St. Jago			
—Port Praya	14 53 40	21 31 0	
Fogo, North Point	14 57 2	24 21 0	
Brava, South Point	14 50 0	21 43 0	
Porras Bank, N. and	17 50 0	19 10 0	

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Cape Delgado	10	6	0S	41	15	0E.	Coromandel Coast.						
Quiloea	8	41	0	39	40	0	*Cape Comorin	8	4	0N.	77	33	50E.
Mombas	3	34	0	41	40	0	Manspar Point	8	29	0	78	15	0
Melinda	2	43	0	41	47	0	Trinchindore Pagoda	8	37	0	78	24	0
Magodocha	2	20	0N.	46	25	0	Point Caluere	10	18	0	79	54	0
Cape Bassas	4	50	0	49	2	0	Negapatam	10	32	0	79	54	0
Cape Orfui	10	29	0	51	38	0	Tranquebar	10	56	0	79	40	00
Cape Guardafui	11	47	0	51	35	0	Davicotta	11	21	0	79	47	0
The Red Sea.							Porto Nova	11	30	0	79	45	30
Cape Babelmandel ...	12	35	0	43	28	0	Cuddalore	11	41	0	79	37	45
Socotora I. E. Point ..	12	15	0	54	55	0	Pondicherry	11	42	0	79	59	0
Cape Fartash	15	29	0	53	5	0	Madras	13	5	0	80	35	0
Suez	30	2	0	32	28	30	Point Divy	16	2	0	81	29	0
Judda	21	29	0	39	22	0	Malaputram	16	16	0	81	24	0
Mecca	21	40	0	41	0	0	Point Gondewar	16	45	0	82	27	0
Moka	13	16	0	44	0	0	Coringa Bay	16	58	0	82	30	0
Coast of Arabia.							Visigapatam	17	46	0	81	15	0
Cape Aden	12	45	0	45	17	0	Gungam	19	25	0	85	7	0
Cape Morebat	17	16	0	54	19	0	Jagernaut Pagoda	19	48	0	85	57	0
Cape Pedro	17	54	0	55	27	0	Black Pagoda	19	51	0	86	10	0
Cape Isolate	19	4	0	57	18	0	False Point	20	17	0	86	51	0
Great Mazeira I.	20	15	0	58	31	0	Point Palmiras	20	44	0	87	10	0
Cape Rosalgate	22	36	0	54	54	0	Balasore	21	21	0	87	21	0
Muscat	23	30	0	58	16	0	Ingerlee Pagoda	21	50	0	88	11	0
Gulf of Persia.							Kedgerce	21	48	0	89	50	0
Cape Museldom	26	17	0	56	17	0	*Calcutta						
Cape Jask	25	57	0	57	15	0	— Fort William	22	34	45	88	27	56
Gambaroon	27	18	0	56	6	0	Chandernagor	22	51	0	88	30	0
Bassora	30	31	0	47	32	0	Pegu.						
Malabar Coast.							Islamabad, or Chit-						
Cape Monze	25	0	0	66	18	0	tagong	21	20	0	91	53	0
Point Gogat	23	30	0	68	33	0	Aracan River	20	17	0	93	0	0
Diu Point	20	44	2	69	50	0	Cheduba Island	19	45	0	91	37	0
Cambay	23	36	0	72	17	0	Cape Negrais	16	8	0	94	9	0
Surat	21	10	0	72	26	0	Diamond Isle	15	50	0	94	17	54
Daman	20	22	0	73	2	45	Malay.						
Omorgon	20	10	30	72	56	30	Tavy Point	11	37	0	97	44	0
St. John's Cape	20	6	0	72	44	0	Mergui	12	10	30	98	19	15
Bassein Fort	19	19	0	72	55	21	Junk Seylon	8	15	0	98	2	0
Bombay	18	55	42	72	54	24	Pulo Penang, or P.						
— Lighthouse	18	53	0	72	52	54	of Wales's Island }						
Coullaba Island	18	37	20	72	56	30	— Fort Cornwallis ..	5	27	0	100	25	0
Bancoot	17	56	40	73	7	54	Malacca	2	12	0	102	11	0
Severndroog	17	47	30	73	9	0	Cape Romana	1	15	0	101	5	0
Dabul	18	0	0	73	29	0	Siam	14	18	0	100	55	0
Ghetrah	16	37	0	73	22	24	China.						
Vingoria Rocks	15	55	30	73	30	0	Cambaja Point	8	15	0	103	45	0
Goa	15	31	0	73	55	0	Cape Avareilo	12	54	0	107	50	0
Aguado Point	15	28	55	73	48	0	Pulo Canton	15	15	0	107	15	0
Carwar Head	14	47	0	74	12	30	Tarao Bay	10	4	0	106	30	0
Barcelore	13	53	0	75	2	0	Macao	22	13	0	113	52	0
Pernara Rocks	13	13	0	74	4	0	Grand Lafrone	22	2	0	113	56	0
Mangalore	13	0	0	75	35	0	Canton	23	6	57	113	16	7
Mount Dilly	12	5	0	75	35	0							
Cananore	11	51	0	75	21	0	Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the Indian						
Sacrifice Rock	11	28	0	75	31	5	Ocean.						
Calicut	11	20	0	75	50	0							
Cranganore	10	17	0	76	6	0	Marsween	41	30	0S.	20	46	0E.
Cochin	9	58	0	76	15	34	Denia	40	48	0	20	25	
Quilon	8	52	30	76	37	0	Fortune Shoal	33	8	0	43	5	
Anjango Roads	8	39	25	76	50	0							

St. Paul	38	44	0	77	18	0	South Roquepiz ..
Cloate's Island	21	45	0	93	27	0	Speaker's Bank
Trial Rocks	20	40	0	104	30	0	Peros Banhos
Christmas Island	10	35	0	104	49	0	Boddam's Island ..
Keeling's Islands	12	3	15	97	38	30	Diego Garcia
<i>Madagascar Island.</i>							Candu Islands
Cape St. Mary	25	33	0	44	55	0	Adu Islands
St. Augustin's Bay ..	23	35	0	43	30	0	Maldivé I. S. E. Pa
Cape St. Vincent	21	46	0	43	37	0	—N. W. Part
Cape St. Andrew's ..	16	6	0	45	32	0	Maldivé Islands ...
Cape St. Sebastian ..	12	30	0	49	44	0	Laccadive Isles,
Cape Ambro, or Natal	12	2	0	50	19	0	—N. W. Part
Antongil Bay, Entr.	15	27	23	50	23	30	—S. E. Part
St. Mary's Island ...	16	54	0	50	36	0	<i>Ceylon Island.</i>
Juan de Nova	17	15	0	43	7	0	—North Point ...
Foul Point	17	41	0	49	59	0	Point de Galle ...
Port Dauphin	25	0	0	47	5	0	—South Point
<i>Mozambique Passage.</i>							Grand Bassas
Bassas de India	22	20	0	41	30	0	Elephant Point ...
Europa Rocks	21	30	0	40	17	0	Trincomalee
Sussex Rocks	21	29	0	42	26	0	Bale of Cotton Ro
Bazaruto Rocks	21	16	0	36	30	0	—
English Bank	17	30	0	39	27	0	Preparis Island ...
St. Christopher's Isl.	17	10	0	43	50	0	Cocos Island,
Coffin Island	17	28	0	44	7	0	—Great Cocos ...
Chesterfield Shoal ...	16	17	0	44	0	0	—Little Cocos
<i>Comoro Isles.</i>							<i>Andaman Island</i>
Mayotta	12	47	0	45	30	0	Great Andaman,
Johanna Island	12	15	0	44	35	0	—North Point ...
Mohilla	12	30	0	43	55	0	—South Point ...
Comoro	11	32	0	43	39	0	—Port Cornwallis .
—							Little Andaman,
John Martin's Island	10	9	0	43	15	0	—South Point ...
Portuguese Shoals ...	12	33	0	46	55	0	—
Aldabra Islands	9	40	0	46	45	0	Barren Island
Assumption	9	46	0	47	37	0	Narcondam Island
Cosmoledo Islands ...	9	46	0	48	38	0	<i>Nicobar Isles.</i>
Sandy Islands	9	16	0	48	12	0	—North Point ..
Natal Island	8	30	0	47	15	0	—South Point ..

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from Sumatra to New Guinea				Latitude.		Longitude.	
Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
<i>Sumatra.</i>							
Lacepara Point ...	3	11	20S.	106	18	40E.	
Bencoolen	3	49	9	102	10	30	
Achen Head	5	30	0	95	30	0	
<i>Straits of Malacca and Singapore.</i>							
Pulo Way, E. P. ...	5	42	0	95	33	0	
Pulo Rondo, Ronde	0	5	59N.	95	13	0	
Pulo Brasse, E. Pt.	5	32	0	95	11	0	
Cocos Isles	3	15	0	95	52	0	
Hog Island, S. Pt.	2	30	0	95	45	0	
Pulo Nias	0	57	0	97	2	0	
Pulo Minton, S. Pt.	0	25	0S.	97	45	0	
Good Fortune Isles							
—South Point	1	57	0	99	49	0	
Nassau Id. S. Point	3	15	0	100	25	0	
Enganno Island ...	5	20	0	101	54	0	
Pulo Pem	5	46	0N	99	4	30	
Pulo Penang, or							
Pt. of Wales's	5	27	0	100	25	0	
Island							
Pulo Jarra	3	57	0	100	17	0	
<i>Ent. of China Sea.</i>							
Bintang, E. En-							
trance to the							
Straits of Singa-							
apore	0	18	0S.	105	15	0	
Pedra Branca	1	18	0N.	104	31	49	
Pulo Aror	2	28	0	103	30	0	
Pulo Tinoy I.	2	30	0	105	52	0	
Pulo Ar	2	40	0	104	43	0	
Pulo Timon, S. Pt.	2	49	0	104	24	0	
<i>Anambas Isles.</i>							
Pulo Domar	2	47	0	105	21	0	
South Anambas ...	2	47	0	106	15	0	
Saddle Island	2	17	0	105	44	0	
Victory's, or Wood I.	1	34	0	105	47	0	
Condor	8	40	0	105	45	0	
<i>Ent. of China Sea.</i>							
Natura Island	4	5	0	108	10	0	
St. Julian's Island .	0	45	0	106	38	0	
Timbelan's Island ..	1	0	0	107	15	0	
Spry Island	0	7	0	106	30	0	
Billiton, S. E. Point	3	6	0S.	108	15	0	
Gasper Island	2	25	0	107	7	45	
<i>Banca Island.</i>							
Point Pleasant, N. P.	1	33	0	106	0	0	
Monopin Hill	2	1	20	105	21	7	
East Point	3	4	0	106	17	0	
Lacepara Island ...	3	10	45	106	17	30	
The Seven Islands .	1	5	16	105	24	4	
<i>Straits of Sunda.</i>							
Princes' Island	6	36	25	105	15	15	
Oracaloe Island ...	6	6	0	105	31	40	
<i>Straits of Sunda.</i>							
Garacatos	6	6	0	105	36	0	
Peck-on, Tama-							
ring Island ...	6	54	0	105	18	0	
North Island	5	37	5	105	55	0	
Pulo Babee, E. Ent.	5	45	0	106	20	30	
<i>Java Sea.</i>							
The Brothers	5	1	20S.	106	14	0E.	
Jason's Rock	5	30	0	107	21	0	
Pulo Rachel	5	53	0	108	3	0	
Carimon Java, E. }							
most	5	48	0	109	25	0	
Luber Island	5	43	0	111	41	0	
Great Salombo ...	5	28	0	113	18	0	
I. Salombo, S. most	5	33	0	113	13	0	
Brattherou Shoals ..	5	30	0	113	41	0	
<i>Java Island.</i>							
Java Head, W. Pt.	6	48	0	105	5	0	
Anjer Point	6	3	17	106	1	57	
Bantam Point	5	50	20	106	9	3	
Batavia	6	11	0	106	50	0	
Indermay Point ...	6	13	0	109	4	0	
Cape Sandana	7	39	0	114	36	0	
East Point	8	39	0	114	40	0	
Wessels Bay	8	28	0	112	38	0	
Turtle Bay	8	0	0	109	37	0	
Wimerow Point	7	25	0	106	5	0	
<i>Eastern Straits to China.</i>							
Bally Island, S. Point	8	56	0	115	23	0	
Bally Str. S. Ent. ...	8	45	0	114	47	0	
Lombok Straits ...	9	10	0	115	57	0	
Straits of Mass ...	9	0	0	116	50	0	
Little Paternosters,							
—Southernmost ...	2	13	0	117	12	0	
—Northernmost ...	2	15	0	117	12	0	
Tonekaky	5	31	0	117	17	0	
Straits of Sapy ...	8	30	0	119	32	0	
Sandelwood Island .	9	45	0	120	0	0	
Rotto Island, S. End	11	15	0	123	7	0	
<i>Banda Sea.</i>							
Timor I. W. Point.	10	15	0	123	43	0	
—South Point	10	23	0	123	58	0	
Timor Lacot, S. Pt.	8	15	0	131	50	0	
Timorland, S. Point	8	3	0	132	17	0	
Amboyna	4	25	0	127	25	0	
G. Pulo, North End	2	17	0N	127	20	0	
—West End	1	4	0	127	1	0	
Heri Island	0	59	0	126	54	0	
Ternate Island	0	57	0	126	53	0	
Celebes, N. Point .	2	0	0	124	0	0	
—South Point	5	42	0S.	120	6	0	
Mariane Island	0	21	0	126	40	0	
Sutta Mangle Island	1	48	0	126	17	0	
Sutta Bassia	2	36	0	125	41	0	
Barro Island, W. Pt.	3	3	0	125	43	0	
Cambona Island ...	5	29	0	121	26	0	
Donthu Hill	5	30	0	117	53	0	
Macassar Town ...	5	11	0	117	28	0	
Tonayn Island	5	27	0	118	2	0	
<i>Straits of Macassar.</i>							
Bouton Island, S. P.	5	42	0	121	11	0	
N. E. End of a							
Shoal off Bouton	5	25	0	122	8	0	
ton Island							
Tocca Bassia Island	5	35	0	123	15	0	
Saleyter Straits ...	5	44	0	120	6	0	
<i>Borneo Island.</i>							
North Point	7	0	0N.	116	45	0	
Unasung Point, E.P.	5	15	0	118	50	0	
Point Sabtan, S.E.P.	4	15	0S.	114	25	0	

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Penn. Saubhar. S. } W. Point. }	2	45	0S	109	28	0E.	Paracore, North Pa. } South Pa. }	11	37	0	109	30	0
Bangney	7	17	0	117	30	0	Huachu, North P.	20	2	0	110	15	0
Bala-bangay Island	7	30	0N	117	2	0	South P.	12	12	0	109	20	0
Palawan, S. Point ..	8	28	0	117	30	0	<i>The Coast and adjacent Islands from</i> <i>Canton to Cape North</i>						
—North Point ..	11	20	0	119	46	0	Canton	23	6	57N	111	16	7E.
Soo-so, East Point ..	5	57	0	121	21	0	Macao	22	13	0	113	22	0
Sooloo Island, S. Pt.	5	57	0	121	15	30	Grave Ladrone	22	2	0	113	56	0
—Jem. mangas	5	57	0	120	53	30	Southernmost	8	0	0	114	6	0
<i>Philippine Islands.</i>							Ningpo	29	57	45	120	18	0
Mindanao							Pekin	39	51	47	116	24	31
Pt. St. Augustine ..	6	15	0	127	20	0	Cape Lapauka	31	0	15	116	42	30
—Mindanao, S. Pt.	5	34	0	126	5	0	Cape Gayareen	31	20	0	118	36	0
Goat Island	13	55	0	120	2	0	St. Peter and St. Paul	52	54	45	150	48	30
Lucania, N. Point ..	12	45	0	120	45	0	Kno. Mt. N.	11	43	0	162	13	30
—Manila	14	36	8	120	51	15	Kamohyke N.	35	1	3	163	14	30
<i>Bastres Islands.</i>							Thadens Nos.	62	50	0	179	5	0
Grafton	21	4	0	121	0	15	Cape Jack-kutson ..	64	14	30	173	31	0
—Kumi	24	33	13	122	46	43	East Cape	65	3	30	169	9	30
Hopkinson	25	49	39	122	40	0	Sat. & Kanon	67	3	0	171	54	30W.
<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the</i> <i>Chinn Sea.</i>							Cape North	68	36	0	179	11	30
Pulo Brata	4	45	0N	103	30	0E.	Grafton Island	20	4	0	120	0	0E.
Ridang Islands	6	20	0	102	57	0	Paracore I. S. End ..	22	5	0	120	50	0
Pulo Caron	7	17	0	102	30	0	—Tyson	22	40	0	120	20	0
Pulo Way	10	0	0	102	34	0	—North E.	22	15	0	122	13	0
Pulo Uby	8	10	0	103	45	0	Great Ladrone, S. P.	23	15	0	128	30	0
Two Brothers	8	12	0	105	37	0	—North Point	28	0	0	128	30	0
Pulo Condor	8	40	0	106	31	37	North Point S. P.	1	50	0	131	50	0
Ial. Sapota	10	4	30	109	13	0	—North Point	4	15	0	131	30	0
Shark's Bay	25	29	15	111	27	50	Japan						
I. Mortenest, W. P.	31	58	0	115	21	35	Nagasaki	32	44	0	129	52	0
Geography Bay	33	29	0	115	27	15	N. I. Ial. S. End ..	33	50	0	135	0	0
Cape Lewin	34	25	41	114	58	47	—North End	41	0	0	142	0	0
I. St. Albans	34	27	10	115	2	50	Maitland	42	30	0	140	40	0
Cape Chatham	35	3	0	116	35	0	Mead Island	54	27	0	167	53	45
K. George's Port	35	3	30	118	1	45	Beering's Island	55	4	0	167	42	0
P. Hood	34	23	1	118	49	0	St. Lawrence Island	64	47	0	174	45	0
Bay of Saints	32	10	50	133	54	15	<i>The Coast of New Holland, and adjacent</i> <i>Island.</i>						
Kagaro Bay	35	43	30	138	7	15	Sunday Island	33	55	0S	147	7	30E.
King's Island							South Cape	43	42	0	146	58	0
Bay of Elephants ..	49	53	1	144	32	50	South West Cape ..	43	37	10	146	5	30
Elephant Island	10	4	0	144	42	0	New South	43	47	15	146	26	30
Pitt's Island	10	55	0	114	35	0	James's Head	43	33	30	147	43	30
Sandy Island	10	40	0	112	42	0	Point Recterche	43	52	23	147	6	15
Small Key	10	37	0	112	44	0	Adventure Bay	43	21	20	147	31	40
Long Island	10	20	0	112	35	0	Cape Howe	37	31	15	145	31	0
New Island	10	10	0	112	20	0	Point Dromedary ..	36	18	0	150	5	0
First Shoal	10	14	0	112	24	0	Cape St. George	35	19	0	150	18	0
Second Shoal	10	4	0	112	15	0	Red Point	34	29	0	151	15	0
Third Shoal	10	5	0	112	10	0	Henry Bay	34	6	0	151	23	0
Reef	10	15	0	112	0	0	Port Jackson	33	50	0	151	25	0
Scatheroush Rocks	15	0	0	117	12	0	Port Stephens	32	40	0	152	9	0
Macleod's I. Shoal,							Cape Barker	32	14	0	152	30	0
—North Point	16	6	0	114	10	0	Scooby Cape	30	31	0	153	6	0
—South Point	15	15	0	114	20	0	Cape Byron	27	27	30	153	30	0
Tangles, N. Point ..	17	0	0	111	0	0	Point Danger	28	8	22	153	33	10
—South Point	16	0	0	111	32	0	Indian Head	25	3	0			
Port Rock, N. Side ..	20	57	20	116	57	30	Cape Mervin	25	3	0	153	32	0
—W. Side	20	42	0	116	40	0	Boston Bay	24	3	0	153	44	0

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Sandy Point	24	45	0S.	153	9	0E.	Whytelee Bay . . .	17	30	20N	157	30	43
Cape Capricorn . . .	23	29	0	151	2	0	Owhyee, Whymea	21	57	30	159	41	4.
Cape Townshend . . .	22	15	0	150	17	0	Road	1	55	45	157	35	0
Trinity Sound	22	10	0	149	42	0	Christmas, or Nell	14	48	0	110	10	0
Cape Palmerston . . .	21	30	0	149	6	0	Socoma I. Middle . .	8	10	0S.	138	50	0E.
Cape Conway	20	36	0	148	32	0	Cape False	6	20	0	148	0	0
Cape Gloucester . . .	19	59	0	148	11	0	East Point	10	35	0	104	0	0
Cape Upstart	19	36	0	147	28	0	Long Scale Isles, E. P.	1	30	0	148	30	0
Cape Sandwich	18	17	11	146	1	13	—West Point . . .	0	22	0	139	39	0
Cape Grafton	16	57	0	145	54	0	Stephen's Island . .	1	15	0	143	21	0
Cape Tribulation . . .	16	6	0	145	21	0	Duror's Island . . .	1	45	0	143	2	0
Endeavour River . . .	15	26	0	145	14	41	Macy's Island . . .						
Cape Bedford	15	16	0	145	15	0	Admiralty Islands .						
Cape Flattery	14	56	0	145	17	0	Mal. of the largest .	2	18	0	146	44	0
Cape Weymouth . . .	12	42	0	142	45	0	Portland Isles, Mal.	2	27	0	148	3	0
Cape Granville	11	58	0	142	22	0	Cape Byron	4	9	0	151	20	0
York Cape	10	37	0	141	36	0	Duke of York Island	5	0	0	152	30	0
Cape Cornwall	10	43	0	141	0	0	New Ireland, E. P.	2	20	0	148	20	0
I. Possession	10	42	0	141	24	15	—West Point . . .	4	53	30	152	19	0
Endeavour Straits . .	10	39	0	141	24	0	Cape St. George . .						
<i>Islands and Rocks, &c. in the Pacific Ocean.</i>							Queen Charlotte's	2	29	0	148	27	0
Sledge Island	64	30	0N.	166	8	0E.	Forchard	2	53	0	149	17	0
Clerk's Island	61	15	0	167	40	0W.	Sandwich Isl. Peak .	4	53	0	153	9	0
Anderson's Island . .	60	17	0	162	31	0	N. Britain, East Pt.	6	0	0	149	20	0
Gore's I. C. Upright .	60	22	0	172	26	0	—West Point	4	49	27	153	6	30
Key's I. S. W. End . .	59	48	0	143	8	30	Nine Islands	4	36	0	154	17	0
Round Island	58	56	30	153	30	0	Bougainville Straits	7	5	0	158	56	0
S. Heriogenes Isl. . .	58	15	0	152	13	0	Solomon Islands . .						
Trinity Island	56	35	0	154	58	0	Hoca, North Point .	5	0	0	154	27	17
Foggy Island	56	12	0	157	19	30	Eldystone	8	18	20	156	22	0
Onnemsk Island . . .	54	30	30	167	31	0	Cape Deception . .	8	26	0	159	14	0
Couper's Isl. S. Pt. .	54	24	0	169	0	0	K. ppl's Island . . .	10	15	0	165	4	0
Onalaska	53	54	45	166	26	0	Cape Surville	10	50	30	162	21	58
Sulphur Island	24	48	0	141	20	0	I. Volcan	10	25	12	165	48	21
North Island	23	14	0	141	14	0	Edgecomb's Island .	11	10	0	165	14	0
South Island	24	22	30	141	24	0	Dairy's Island . . .	11	10	0	165	19	0
Timan	14	58	0	145	5	0	Egma Isle						
St. Andrew's Island .	5	18	0	138	40	0	Cape Byron, N. E. .	10	40	0	166	49	0
Dangerous Shoal . .	2	53	0	146	10	0	Lord Howe's Island .	11	10	0	164	43	0
Free-will, or St. } David's Islands }	0	50	0	137	51	0	Nor. Herdies . . .						
Pelew Islands	7	19	0	134	40	0	I. or Pic. de l'Etoile	14	29	0	169	9	15
Piscadores, N. End .	11	20	0	165	44	0	Cape Cumberland . .	14	39	30	166	47	0
South End	11	0	0	166	45	0	Cape Queros	14	56	0	167	20	0
Ocyllee, N. Point . .	20	17	0	155	59	0	Leper's Islands, N.E.	15	16	45	158	10	45
—South Point	18	54	30	155	48	0	—South West	15	30	0	167	45	30
—East Point	19	13	0	154	52	0		16	30	0	167	58	30
M. wee, East Point .	20	50	30	156	55	0	Maskelyne's	16	33	45	168	1	30
—South Point	20	34	30	156	12	30	Islands	16	32	30	167	59	30
West Point	20	53	30	156	38	30		16	33	0	167	50	15
Kerrygro	19	28	0	156	2	15	Mallaco, S. Cape . .	16	38	0	167	42	30
Tallowroa	20	38	0	156	36	0	—S. W. Cape	16	31	0	167	36	30
Morokianee	20	39	0	158	29	30	Cape Sandwich . . .	16	28	0	167	59	0
Ranna, South Point .	20	46	30	156	55	30	Sandwich Harbour .	16	25	20	167	53	0
Morota, W. Point . .	21	10	0	157	17	0	I. of Amstern	16	9	30	168	12	45
Woodho	21	42	30	158	1	30	Cape Laharne	15	40	45	166	57	0
Talora	21	42	30	160	24	30	St. Bartholomew I. .	15	42	0	167	17	30
Orebow	22	3	0	160	6	30	Aurora, North End .	14	52	0	168	13	0
I. Nekar	23	34	0	164	31	46	—South End	15	24	0	168	20	45
Omea Road	21	57	0	159	39	30	Table Island	15	38	0	167	7	0
Orebow	21	49	30	160	15	30	Wh. untide I. N. e .	15	28	30	168	21	30
							—South End	16	0	25	168	19	0
							Amstern Island, }						
							N. E. End . . . }	16	4	0	168	21	25
							—West End	16	15	0	168	3	30

Sandwich Island	{ From	17 29 0	168 20 30	Duke of York's Isl.
	{ to	17 53 0	168 45 25	Wallis's Island ...
Traitor's Head		18 43 30	169 20 30	Keppel's Island ..
Small Island off ..		18 41 0	169 26 0	Boscawen's Island.
I. Erromanga		18 46 30	169 18 45	Navigation Isles.
Inner		19 16 0	169 46 0	I. Opoun
Tanna Isl. { From		19 16 30	169 21 0	—Leone
	{ to	19 38 30	169 43 0	—Mahouna
Port Resolution ..		19 32 24	160 41 20	—Pola
Inanama		19 31 0	170 21 0	Port Refuge
Enaturo		20 10 0	170 4 0	Savage Island ...
<i>New Caledonia.</i>				Azyouu
Belleshees Island ..		20 7 0	164 22 0	Hapai, North Poru
Pudyoua Obs.		20 18 10	164 41 12	Muttatou
Cape Colnet		20 30 0	164 56 0	Turtle Island ...
Cape Coronation ..		22 5 0	167 8 0	Annamooka
Queen Charlotte's } Foreland		22 13 0	167 12 4	Tongotaboo, Ran-
Isle of Pines		22 38 0	167 38 0	dermain Road
Bonny Isl. anch. off		22 26 40	167 16 45	Annamoke Ette .
Norfolk Island		29 1 45	168 10 0	Commango Ette .
<i>New Zealand.</i>				Commango
Three Kings		34 12 0	172 12 0	Touamai
Cape Maria		34 30 0	172 42 0	Tellefageo
North Cape		34 22 0	173 5 0	Morotoi
Mount Camel		34 51 0	173 10 0	Eaou we
Cape Brent		35 10 30	174 40 0	Pelstuart's Island
Cape Colville		36 26 0	175 33 0	Oheteroa
Mercury Bay		36 47 0	175 56 0	Takobovai
Cape Runaway		37 32 0	178 12 0	Palmerston Island
East Cape		37 42 30	179 0 0	Whylotack
Mount Edgecumbe ..		37 59 0	166 53 0	Harvey's Island..
Tolaga Bay		38 22 24	179 13 0	Owhyhee
Poverty Bay		38 42 0	178 24 0	Wateoo Island ..
Albatross Point....		38 4 0	175 18 0	Mangra Island
Cape Table		39 7 0	178 24 0	<i>Society Islands</i>
Mount Edgecumbe ..		39 16 0	174 45 0	Scilly Island ...
Table Head		39 17 0	177 59 37	Oharomeneo ...
Shamblow		39 20 0	178 20 45	Howe's Island .
				Warua Island .

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Oheteroa	22	36	36S.	150	48	45W.	Point Ron	59	47	0N	140	43	0W
Toobouai	23	25	0	149	20	30	Knight's Island	59	44	0	139	9	0
Taookaa Island ..	14	30	30	145	9	30	Point Latouch	59	51	0	159	15	30
Adventure Island ..	17	6	20	144	17	45	Cape Fairweather .	58	50	30	137	40	0
Furneaux Island ..	17	11	0	143	6	40	Port François	58	37	0	157	8	0
Resolution Island ..	17	23	15	141	45	0	Cape Edgecombe ..	57	2	0	136	26	5
Bird Island	17	48	0	143	35	0	Cape Cross	57	52	30	136	4	30
Groups, S. Eastmost	18	12	0	142	42	0	Point Dundas	58	21	0	135	59	0
Bow Island, E. end	18	23	0	141	12	0	Point Alpha	58	16	0			
Prince Henry's I. ..	19	0	0	141	6	0	Point St. Mary's ..	58	43	30	134	58	0
Cumberland Island	19	18	0	142	36	0	Point Conventen ..	58	12	0	134	53	0
Gloucester Island ..	19	11	0	140	4	0	Point Retreat	58	24	0	134	48	0
Q. Charlotte's Island	19	18	0	138	4	0	Point Parker	57	37	0	134	31	0
Egmont Island	19	20	0	138	30	0	Port delos Remedios	57	21	0	135	30	0
Whitunday Island ..	19	26	0	137	56	0	Point Sullivan	56	38	0	134	8	30
Lagoon Island	18	47	0	159	28	0	Point Ellis	56	31	0	134	4	0
Thurmb Cap	18	35	0	139	48	0	Point Malmesbury	56	17	30	134	2	0
Onaburg Island ..	17	51	0	147	40	0	Port Conclusion ..	56	15	0	134	23	40
Blight Lagoon Island	21	38	0	140	37	0	Cape Ommaney ..	56	9	40	134	22	30
Pitcairn's Island ..	25	2	0	133	30	0	Point Salisbury ..	58	0	0	133	57	0
Oparo	27	36	0	144	1	32	Point Macartney ..	57	1	30	133	48	0
							Point Styleman ..	57	53	0	133	38	0
Hood's Island	9	26	0	138	52	0	Port Protection ..	56	20	30	135	25	0
Ohevahea	9	40	36	139	1	22	C. St. Bartholomew	55	12	15	133	25	20
Ohitahoo Harbour	9	55	30	139	8	40	Point Windham ..	57	31	0	133	24	0
Onateaya	9	58	0	138	51	0	Cape Fanshawe	57	11	0	133	15	30
Magdalena	10	25	30	138	49	0	Point Hood	56	44	0	132	49	0
Easter Island	27	8	30	109	51	45	Point St. Alban's ..	56	7	0	132	42	0
Felix and Amb ..	27	38	0	79	45	0	Point Macnamara ..	56	21	30	132	46	30
Massaturo	33	48	30	80	36	0	Point Blaquiere	56	39	0	132	20	0
Juan Fernandez ..	34	20	0	78	55	45	Point Stanhope ..	56	2	0	132	22	0
Galepagos Isle }	0	2	0N.	91	30	0	Point Highfield ..	56	34	0	132	12	0
I. Albemarle }							Point Le Mesurier ..	55	46	0	132	2	0
<i>West Coast of America, from Icy Cape to Cape Horn.</i>							Point Warde	56	9	0	131	49	43
Icy Cape	70	29	0N.	161	42	30W.	Cape Camano	55	29	0	131	43	0
Cape Lisburn	59	5	0	165	22	30	Point Stewart	55	38	15	131	36	0
Cape Mulgrave ..	67	45	30	165	12	30	Point Higgins	55	27	30	131	35	0
Cape P. of Wales ..	66	45	30	168	17	0	Escape Point	55	37	0	131	30	0
Norton Sound	64	30	0	162	47	30	Point Lees	55	54	0	131	14	0
Cape Darby	64	21	0	163	0	0	C. Northumberland	54	51	30	131	4	30
Cape Stephens ..	63	33	30	162	16	30	Fog Point	54	54	30	130	49	0
Shoalness	57	37	15	162	18	15	Point Nelson	55	15	0	130	42	30
Cape Newnham ..	58	41	30	162	19	30	Cape Fox	54	45	30	130	38	0
Bristol River	58	27	0	158	7	30	Cape Mazon	54	42	30	132	31	0
Cape Barnabas	57	10	0	152	15	0	Cape Ibbotson	54	4	0	130	30	0
Cape Grenville	57	31	0	152	37	30	Point Hunt	54	10	30	130	12	0
Cape Elizabeth	59	11	0	152	12	0	Point Maskelyne ..	54	42	30	130	15	0
Port Chatham	59	14	0	150	56	0	Point Ramsden ..	54	59	0	129	57	0
Chiswell's Isles ...	59	31	0	148	50	0	Point Lambers	54	10	30	129	53	30
Mount St. Elias ..	60	24	30	141	0	0	Banks's Island	53	26	30	129	41	0
Cook's Inlet, N. end	61	29	0	148	43	0	— North Point	53	39	30	130	13	0
Point Pigotera	60	47	30	147	43	30	Salmon Cove, Obe. Is.	55	15	34	129	43	30
Point Pakenham ..	60	59	30	147	31	0	Fisherman's Cove ..	53	18	30	129	7	0
Point Countess ..	60	13	0	147	29	30	Point Cunningham ..	53	18	30	129	2	0
Point Culrosso	60	43	0	147	28	0	Point Ashton	53	50	0	128	51	30
Point Nowell	60	27	0	147	17	30	Point Standforth ..	53	34	0	128	43	0
Point Pelew	60	51	0	147	3	0	Cape Swain	52	13	0	128	20	0
Point Freemantle ..	60	57	0	146	26	0	Carter's Bay	52	46	0	128	18	0
Cape Hinchinbrook	60	16	30	146	4	0	Point Raphoe	52	43	30	127	5	0
Port Chalmers	60	16	0	146	37	45	Point Edward	52	25	30	127	22	30
Cape Hammond ..	59	48	30	144	9	15	Point Menzies	52	18	30	127	5	0
							Cape St. James ..	51	56	0	120	53	30
							Point Walker	51	36	30	127	51	0
							Calvert's Island ..	51	27	0	127	55	0
							Smith's Inlet (Est.)	51	18	0	127	48	0

Point of Breakers	49	25	0	126	28	0	Point C
Point Chatlain	50	19	30	125	15	0	Island
Point Mudge	50	0	0	124	51	0	Island
Point Sarah	50	4	30	124	34	30	Point C
Point Marshal	49	48	0	122	12	30	Point I
Savery's Island	49	57	30	124	5	30	Emeral
Destruction Island	47	37	0	124	11	0	Point C
Scotch Fir Point	49	42	0	123	43	0	Quito
Point Upwood	49	28	30	123	36	0	Cape P
Point Gower	49	23	0	123	9	0	Cape d
Point Grey	49	19	0	122	54	0	Guaya
Anvil Island	49	30	0	122	57	0	Paita
Point Roberts	48	57	0	122	40	0	Truxill
Cape Flattery	48	24	0	124	22	0	Callao
Point Partridge	48	16	0	122	29	0	Lima
Point Wilson	48	10	0	122	29	0	Ylo
Birch Bay	48	53	30	122	27	0	Arica
Strawberry Bay	48	36	30	122	26	0	Copeap
Port Discovery	48	7	30	122	29	30	Coquin
Penn's Cove	48	17	0	122	22	0	Valpar
Oak Cove	47	53	0	122	24	0	Concep
Possession Sound	47	53	0	122	13	0	Mocha
Point Grenville	47	22	0	124	1	30	Valdivi
Admiralty Inlet	47	3	0	122	42	0	Chiloe,
Cape Disappointment	46	19	0	123	31	0	—Sout
Point Brown	47	0	0	123	53	0	Cape I
Colombia River	46	19	0	123	33	0	Cape D
Mount St. Helens	46	9	0	121	6	0	Cape F
Mount Olympus	47	50	0	123	26	0	
Restoration Point	47	30	0	122	14	0	
Cape Lookout	45	32	0	123	49	0	The J
Cape Foulweather	44	49	0	123	56	0	Hos
Cape Perpetua	44	12	0	123	55	0	and
Cape Gregory	43	23	0	124	10	0	
Cape Blanco	43	6	0	124	18	0	Cape H
Cape Orford	42	52	0	124	25	0	Staten
Trinity Bay	41	3	0	123	54	0	—Cape
Cape Mendocino	40	10	0	124	27	0	Le Ma
Punt d'Arena	38	56	0	123	18	0	—C. G.
Port Bodega	38	21	0	122	59	0	Str. of

— Scarborough	11	0	0	60	43	0	— Desseana, N. E. Point . . .
— Brown's Point	10	59	0	60	54	0	— S. W. Point
Island of Trinidad,							— Saints' Islands
— Galea Point	10	51	0	60	56	0	Montserrat,
— Galea Point	10	9	0	61	0	0	— North East Point
Soldier's Island	10	3	30	62	5	0	— Redonda
— Jaques Point	10	2	20	61	58	0	Antigua, East Point . . .
— Apo's Island	10	42	0	61	47	0	— English Harbour . . .
Island Grenada,							Barbuda, N. Point . . .
— St. George	12	1	0	61	35	0	St. Christopher, S. } E. Point }
— Salin's S. W. P.	11	59	0	61	57	0	— Bass Terre
— Le Grand Marquis	12	7	5	61	42	0	— Nevis Town
— Grove	12	12	0	61	54	0	— St. Eustatius, } Town }
Grenada Bank, } with only three } Fathoms about } the Middle of it }	11	55	0	62	21	0	Island Saba
Grenadines,							St. Bartholomew,
Isle Levora	13	17	30	61	42	0	East Point
Isle Rome	12	21	0	61	41	0	St. Martin, S. Point . . .
Carriacou	12	28	30	61	31	0	— North Point
Little Martinico	12	31	0	61	28	0	Anguilla, N. E. Point . . .
Union	12	36	0	61	32	0	— Puckly Pear
Sail Rock	12	40	20	61	27	0	Santa Cruz,
Mayaro	12	40	0	61	29	0	— East Point
Canouan	12	42	30	61	27	0	— S. W. Point
Moustiques	13	51	10	61	18	0	Virgin Islands,
Balises	12	55	0	61	16	0	— Anegada, W. Point . . .
Balises	12	58	15	61	15	0	— Horse Shoe, with only from 2 to 6 Feet off do. S. E. Point
Bequia	13	0	0	61	24	0	Virgin Gorda, E. E
Young's Island	13	7	0	61	21	0	Tortola, W. End . . .
Island St. Vincent,							St. John's, S. Point . . .
— Kingstown, N. P.	13	9	0	61	23	0	Bird's Key
Chateau Belair, S. P. . . .	13	17	0	61	22	0	St. Thomas, E. Point . . .
— Spanish Point	13	21	15	61	19	0	Bequia, or Crab Island, E. Point . . .
— Point Colony	13	12	0	61	16	0	Porto Rico,
— Rabishi	13	9	0	61	18	0	— Cape St. Juan
Isle St. Lucia,							
Cape Grenada Le Cap . . .	13	56	0	61	6	0	
— Cape St.	13	42	0	61	5	0	

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Cape Raphael	19	1	30N	68	51	0W	Great Isaac Isl. N. Pt.	25	55	0N	79	20	0W.
Cape Engano, or	19	33	0	68	18	0	Cat Keys	25	24	0	79	18	30
False Cape	18	26	30	69	48	0	Hole in the Wall . . .	25	58	0	77	55	0
St. Domingo Town . .	20	3	30	72	33	0	Lat. Bahama Bank, }	27	48	0	79	15	0
Tortuga, E. Point . .							N. W. Point . . }						
							Murray Rock	27	4	0	79	6	0
							Orange Keys, Mid. }	24	33	30	79	9	0
							Double-headed						
							Shot Keys, }	23	56	20	80	12	0
							W. Point . . }						
							Anguilla, S. E. Pt.	23	29	0	79	13	0
<i>Islands and Shoals North of Jamaica and Cuba.</i>							<i>Island of Jamaica.</i>						
East Reef, Middle }	20	6	30N	68	40	0W.	Mount Pt. S. E. End	17	58	0N	76	7	30W.
of it }							Port Royal	17	57	0	76	53	0
Superb Shoal, Middle	20	58	0	69	0	0	Portland Point . . .	17	42	0	77	12	0
Silver Keys, South }	20	14	0	67	27	0	South Negril	18	15	0	78	35	0
Reef }							Montego Bay	18	53	0	78	7	0
N. E. Point of do. . .	20	30	0	69	23	0	Gadua Point	18	10	0	76	57	0
Western Edge, }	20	28	0	69	57	0	Port Antonio	18	14	0	76	27	0
Silver Keys }							Morant Keys, N. }	17	26	0	75	57	0
							E. Point }						
Square Handkerchief,							S. W. Point	17	23	0	76	0	0
—N. E. Point	21	4	0	70	27	0	Foraniga Shoal, Mid.	18	31	30	75	45	0
—S. W. do.	20	52	15	70	54	0	Portland Rock . . .	17	11	0	77	12	0
Grand Turk Island, }	21	32	0	71	3	0	Little Cayman Is. }	19	40	0	79	47	0
—N. E. end }							South Point . . . }						
Sand Key, Middle . .	21	10	30	71	10	0	Great Cayman, E. Pt.	19	28	0	80	36	0
Great Caycos Island, }	21	32	15	71	26	0	—S. W. Point	19	27	0	81	3	0
—South Point . . . }							Swan Island, Mid. .	17	24	0	81	35	0
Cape Comet	21	43	0	71	21	0							
Caycos Shoal, S. E. Pt.	20	58	20	71	31	0							
—S. W. Pt.	20	59	0	71	51	0							
Little Caycos Island, }	21	41	0	72	26	0							
North Point }													
Providence Caycos I }	21	49	0	72	19	0							
North End }													
Heneaga Id. N. E. Pt.	21	17	00	73	2	0							
—S. E. do.	20	39	30	73	4	0							
—S. W. do.	20	52	0	73	39	0							
—W. do.	21	7	0	73	37	0							
Little Heneaga Id. }	21	28	0	72	56	0							
—East Point }													
Hogues, Middle part	21	38	0	73	49	0							
Mayaguana Id. S. Pt.	22	15	25	72	47	0							
—N. W. do.	22	27	20	73	6	0							
—S. W. do.	22	23	0	73	8	0							
French Keys, Middle	22	38	0	73	30	0							
Atwood's Key, N. }	23	10	30	73	32	0							
E. Point }													
Castle Island	22	6	30	74	16	0							
Crooked Island, N. }	22	47	30	74	13	30							
W. Point }													
Mira Para. Vos }	22	5	0	74	28	0							
Keys, Middle . . . }													
Watland Isl. S. End	23	55	0	74	34	0							
Rum Key, Middle	23	33	30	74	56	0							
Little Island, S. End	23	49	30	75	16	0							
Key Verde	22	0	0	75	3	0							
Yuma Isl. S. E. Pt.	22	50	40	74	45	0							
—North End	23	30	0	75	19	0							
Gunahana Isl. S. Pt.	23	58	0	75	30	0							
—Nor. l. Point	24	37	30	75	47	0							
Powell's Point	24	39	0	76	34	0							
Egg Island	25	27	0	77	24	0							
New Providence, }	25	4	0	77	37	0							
Nassau Town . . . }													
Andros Isl. N. Point	25	25	0	78	22	0							
—South Point	24	4	0	78	7	0							

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Thirteen Feet Bank, } off Chingoteak I. }	38	6	20N.	74	47	0W.	Port Jackson	46	13	0N.	64	27	0W.
Cape James	38	46	30	73	8	0	Charlotte Bay	44	14	25	63	55	0
Cape May	39	0	0	73	38	0	St. John's Lighth.	44	30	15	63	32	0
Phinck Point	33	56	30	75	17	0	Halifax Harbour ...	44	36	10	63	29	0
Sandy Hook Lighth.	40	20	30	74	0	0	Port Stephens	45	0	45	61	59	0
New York	40	41	45	74	9	0	Sandwich Bay	45	8	50	61	36	0
Monck Point	40	5	0	72	6	0	Torrey	45	12	20	61	16	0
Block Island	41	11	0	71	46	0	Port Howe	45	13	30	61	5	0
Point Judith	41	23	0	71	34	30	Cape Canan	45	16	0	60	54	0
Newport, Rhode Isl.	41	29	0	71	15	0	Sable Isl. East Point	44	8	25	60	0	0
Gay Head	41	22	0	70	57	30	West Do.	44	4	15	60	35	0
Sandy Pt. Lighth. } Nantucket Island }	41	21	0	70	4	0	<i>The Gulf of St. Lawrence.</i>						
Southern Breakers ..	40	43	30	70	0	0							
Cape Cod Lighthouse	42	5	0	70	18	0							
Boston Lighthouse	42	22	0	70	54	0							
Boston Town	42	19	0	71	5	0							
Mt. Hope Head	42	32	9	70	54	0							
Salem	42	01	20	70	55	0							
Baker's Island Lighth.	42	35	25	70	50	0							
St. Anne Lighth. } Thatcher's Island }	42	40	10	70	39	0							
Newberry Port Lights	42	48	30	70	51	0							
Portsmouth Town ...	43	5	15	70	45	0	St. Paul's Island	47	11	15N.	60	0	0W.
Isles of Shoals	42	57	0	70	38	0	Bird Islands	47	55	20	60	41	0
Howe Island	43	6	0	70	32	0	Brion Island	47	52	10	61	0	0
Cape Elizabeth	43	41	20	70	12	0	Magdalen Is. N. E. Pt.	47	41	0	61	0	0
Portland Lighthouse	43	29	0	70	12	0	— S. W. Do.	47	12	5	61	41	0
Cash's Ledge. } Middle Reef. }	43	5	0	69	13	0	Entry I.	47	15	30	61	21	0
Sage's Island	43	41	20	69	47	0	Deadman's Island ..	47	15	20	61	53	0
Wennebeck R. Ent.	43	43	0	69	47	0	I. of Anticosti, E. Pt.	49	8	35	61	39	0
Islands of	43	42	15	69	9	0	— S. W. Do.	49	22	15	63	23	0
Malaguena Island ..	43	14	25	69	21	0	— West Do.	49	49	20	64	23	0
Malaguena Island ..	43	30	0	69	1	0	— North Do.	49	53	10	64	0	0
Mount Desert Rock	43	52	0	68	13	9	I. de Bil, in the R. }	48	32	15	67	55	0
Grand Manan Isl. }	44	10	0	67	9	0	St. Lawrence ..	48	32	15	67	55	0
West End ...	44	10	0	67	9	0	Mount Canby	48	17	20	67	20	0
Wells' Islands	44	47	30	66	35	0	Cape St. Ann	48	4	0	66	54	0
Islands of Camps }							Magdalen River	48	13	15	65	18	0
Islands of West }							Cape Robert	48	47	10	64	1	0
Passage, Passa }	44	30	0	67	9	0	Cape and Bay	48	41	20	64	58	0
Passage, Bay ..							Flat Point	48	41	0	64	58	0
Saint Croix River ..	44	0	0	67	6	0	St. Bonaventure	48	21	11	61	55	0
<i>From the River St. Croix, to Cape Canan</i>							Cape Despair	48	28	5	61	0	0
<i>in Nova Scotia.</i>							Mount I. Ent. of }	48	0	30	64	21	0
Magdalen's Island }							Chaleur Bay. }	48	0	30	64	21	0
Entrance of St. }	45	18	20N.	66	4	0W.	P. Deserona	48	1	45	64	42	0
John's River ..							St. John's I. N. C. }	47	2	15	64	54	0
Cape Spencer	45	17	16	65	55	0	— West Point ..	46	31	15	64	16	0
Cape Cansueto, }							— East Do.	46	25	0	61	53	0
East of Basin }	45	21	20	63	49	0	— Bear Cape ..	46	0	10	62	18	0
of Magdalen's. }							St. George Bay ..	46	0	10	63	0	0
Hay's Island	45	19	12	64	52	0	Cape St. George ..	45	1	15	61	49	0
Anna's Royal	44	47	10	65	55	0	Cape Canan, N. Ent.	45	12	31	61	27	0
Hay's Island	45	19	0	66	25	0	Isle of Cap Island ..	45	30	10	61	27	0
St. Mary's Cape ..	45	10	15	66	12	0	Port Haul	45	27	0	61	25	0
Enche	44	52	20	66	4	0	Cape North Isl. off }	47	1	5	60	15	0
Islands	44	27	15	66	0	0	Cape Breton. }	45	2	40	66	18	0
Sable	43	27	15	65	35	0	Port Dauphin	45	2	40	66	18	0
Robert	43	40	15	65	37	0	Sydney Bay	46	15	15	60	2	0
Hope	43	53	10	64	45	0	Plant Island	46	15	15	59	35	0
							Sechart Island	46	2	10	59	42	0
							Cape Breton	45	57	40	59	44	0
							Isle of	45	21	0	59	54	0
							St. H.	45	31	15	60	29	0
							Isle Magdalen	45	29	10	60	29	0
							Cape of Canan, S. Ent.	46	28	10	60	31	0
							Chesapeake Bay ..	46	23	10	60	31	0

TABLE XXVIII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Newfoundland.				From Quebec to Hudson's Bays									
Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Names of Places.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Limits of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, N. Pt.	50	15	20N.	50	0	0W.	Quebec	46	55	11N.	69	53	0W.
Ditto, South Point	41	0	0	52	0	0	St Paul's Bay	47	30	20	69	15	0
Outer, or False Bank	47	0	15	45	0	0	Bay of Rocks	48	5	15	68	43	0
Virgin Rocks	46	30	10	51	35	0	Laval Bay	48	55	40	68	50	0
Cape Race	46	42	30	52	49	0	St. Nicholas's Bay	49	28	41	67	5	0
Cape Ballard	46	49	20	52	42	0	Trinity Bay	49	37	24	66	32	0
Cape Broyle	47	7	15	52	35	0	The Seven Islands Bay	50	7	16	65	50	0
Bay of Bulls	47	21	16	52	29	0	Grand Bay, St. John's	50	22	5	64	5	0
Cape Spear	47	30	20	52	20	0	Mingan Island	50	16	10	63	20	0
St John's Harbour	47	32	20	52	25	0	Esquimaux Islands	50	12	40	63	5	0
Cape St. Francis	47	54	15	52	30	0	Mount Joh	50	5	0	61	35	0
Point of Grates	48	22	0	52	35	0	Little Meccatina Island	50	28	15	59	33	0
Trinity Bay	48	30	40	53	5	0	Great Meccatina Point	50	52	14	59	13	0
Cape Bonaville	48	53	30	52	40	0	Haba Bay	50	52	20	59	7	0
Harrow Harbour	49	50	0	53	5	0	Esquimaux Bay	51	28	10	57	50	0
Funk Island	50	1	15	52	17	0	Grand Point	51	24	0	57	17	0
Cape Freels	49	34	10	53	0	0	Forteau Bay	51	30	20	7	0	0
Wadham Islands	49	54	5	53	30	0	Red Cliffs	51	33	40	56	50	0
Gander Bay	49	40	16	54	15	0	Black Bay	51	40	20	56	47	0
Pogo Island	50	0	12	53	54	0	Red Bay	51	44	5	61	25	0
Twillingate Islands	50	3	20	54	40	0	York Point	51	57	10	55	57	0
Bay of Notre Dame	50	0	0	53	35	0	Cape Charles	54	13	12	55	30	0
Cape St John	56	10	0	55	36	0	Great Bay of Esquimaux	54	20	0	57	35	0
Horse Islands	56	21	45	56	31	0	Cape Harrison	54	54	15	56	50	0
White Bay	50	15	15	56	25	0	St. Peter's Harbour	56	28	10	60	58	0
Hooping Harbour	50	46	0	56	18	0	Enchanted Cape	56	40	20	60	55	0
Green Island	50	47	20	55	35	0	Saddle Islands	57	13	30	60	50	0
Groas Island	50	55	5	55	45	0	East Island	57	45	0	61	20	0
Hare Bay	51	15	10	56	1	0	Steel Point	58	7	10	61	50	0
St. Anthony's Cape	51	17	30	55	44	0	Cardinal's Island	58	50	40	63	0	0
Quirpon Harbour	51	40	20	55	39	0	False Black Head	59	20	20	69	19	0
Belleisle	51	55	15	55	30	0	Black Head	59	50	15	63	37	0
Cape Norman	51	40	5	56	2	0	Button's Islands	60	47	50	64	21	0
Bay St. Barbe	51	15	17	56	53	0							
Point Ferolle	57	3	0	57	11	0							
St. John's Island	50	50	20	57	23	0							
Ingonnabou Bay	50	38	30	57	25	0							
Bay St. Paul	49	50	50	57	55	0							
Cape St. Gregory	49	22	15	58	17	0							
South Head	49	7	40	58	26	0							
Cape St. George	48	30	45	59	13	0							
Cod Roy Island	47	52	10	59	23	0							
Cape Ray	47	37	0	59	15	0							
Great Barrisway	47	37	15	57	45	0							
Bergeo Islands	47	35	0	57	37	0							
Runney Island	47	32	20	57	30	0							
Penguin's Islands	47	24	15	57	5	0							
Fortune Bay	47	16	10	55	35	0							
Buruet	47	15	35	56	1	0							
Great Miquelon	46	55	15	56	21	0							
Langley Island	46	42	20	56	20	0							
St. Peter's Island	46	36	10	56	11	0							
Cape Chapeau Rouge	46	52	0	55	22	0							
Bay of Placentia	47	0	10	54	35	0							
Cape St. Mary's	46	52	5	54	7	0							
St. Mary's Bay	46	50	15	53	35	0							
Cape Pine	46	40	20	53	20	0							

Hudson's Bay.						
Button's Islands	60	47	5N.	65	21	0W.
Lowe's Savage Island	61	48	20	66	25	0
Terra Niera	62	4	10	68	5	0
Saddle Back Island	62	10	10	68	15	0
Great Bear Island	54	4	20	80	1	0
Ice Cove	62	0	0	69	5	0
Baker's Dozen	57	0	5			
Great Savage Island	62	25	25	70	5	0
North Bluff	62	26	15	71	15	0
God's Mercies	62	28	0	70	52	0
Salisbury Island	63	30	45	76	55	0
Nottingham, East End	63	35	30	76	50	0
Cape Charles, East End	63	50	22	74	20	0
—West End	62	40	5	76	5	0

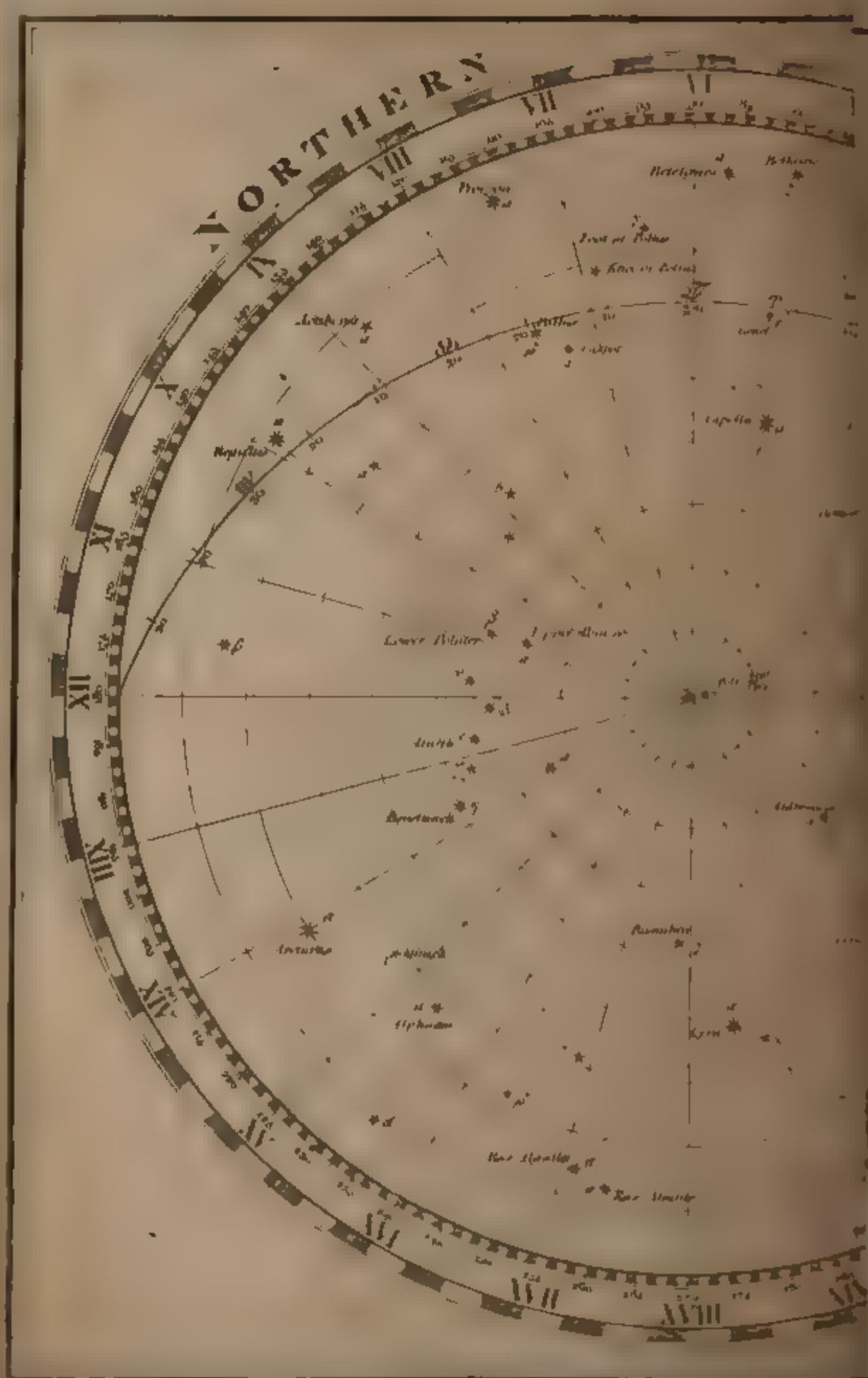
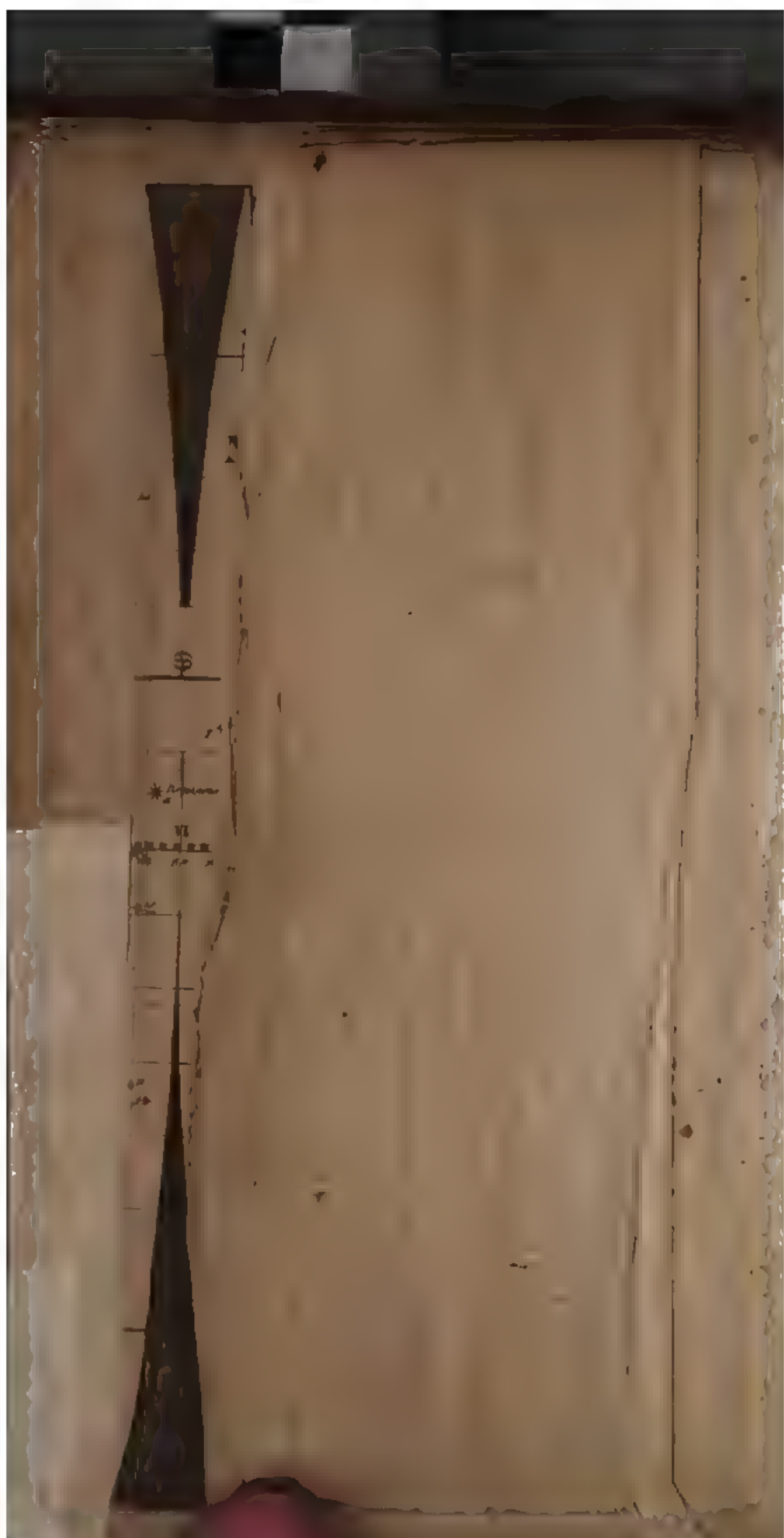
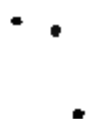




TABLE XXIX. HIGH WATER.

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Finmark (Coast of), in general	2	15	Honfleur, France	9	0
Flamborough Head and Filey	4	30	Hook of Holland	3	0
Flats (Kentish), England	12	0	Hooringottah River, East Indies	12	0
Flatholm Island, Bristol Channel	6	40	Horn (Before the), German Ocean	12	0
Flemish Banks, North Sea	3	0	Horse Race, America: <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	10	30
Florida Keys, America	8	50	Hosley Bay, England: <i>r.</i> 11 <i>ft.</i>	11	0
Flushing, Holland	1	0	Hull, England: <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	6	0
Fly (or Vlie) Gateway, Holland	6	45	Humber (Entrance), England	5	15
Fly (or Vlie) Road, Holland	7	30	Hung Road, England: <i>r.</i> 46 <i>ft.</i>	6	45
Folkstone, England: <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	10	51	Hurst Castle, England	9	30
Fort George, Scotland	12	0	Ice Cove, Hudson's Bay	10	0
Forteau Bay, America	11	0	Ila (E. side and Sound of): <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	3	15
Foul Isle, near Shetland	3	0	Ilfordcombe, England	6	0
Fowey, England: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	5	30	Ingella, India	11	0
Frith of Tain, Scotland	11	0	Inverkeithing, Scotland	2	45
Funchall, Madeira: <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	10	30	Ipswich, England	12	0
Galliper and Gabbard, Thames Mouth: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	12	45	Ireland, N. W. Coast, from Milen Head to Ballicomnel: <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>		
Galway Bay, Ireland	4	30	——, W. Coast in general	3	0
Galloway (Mull of), Scotland	11	15	——, Havens on the S. Coast	5	51
Gambia (River, Ent.) Africa	10	15	Isle of Man, South side	10	20
Gaspé Bay, America	1	30	Ives (St.), England: <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	5	0
Gay Head, America: <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	7	37	Jackson (Port), New Holland	8	15
George's River, America: <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	10	45	Jago (Isle), Africa	7	45
George Town Bar, America	6	40	Janeiro (Rio), Brazil	4	30
Gibraltar, Spain: <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	12	0	John's (St.), Newfoundland	6	0
Glasgow Port, Scotland	11	30	Jean de Luz (St.), France	6	0
Goa, India	4	30	Jersey Island: <i>r.</i> 23 <i>ft.</i>	6	0
Goodwin Sands, Back of the	1	30	Juan (Cape St.), America	4	0
Gore, near Margate, England	12	0	Julian (Port St.), Patagonia	4	45
Goree Gateway, German Ocean	1	30	Jutland, (along the Coast of)	12	0
Grangemouth, England	2	30	Karakahoo Bay, Sandwich Islands	3	45
Granville, France	7	30	Kedgera, India	11	30
Gravelines, France: <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	11	45	Keumare River, Ireland	3	45
Gravesend, England: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	1	30	Kennebeck, America: <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	10	45
Gresholm, near Milford Haven	7	30	Kentish Knock, off the Thames	11	30
Guayaquil (Port), South America	6	30	Kilduyn, Lapland	7	30
Guernsey, British Channel: <i>r.</i> 30 <i>ft.</i>	6	0	Killybegs, Ireland	6	45
Gulf of Corryvreckan, Lewises: <i>r.</i> 11 <i>ft.</i>	4	30	Kingroad, near Bristol: <i>r.</i> 42 <i>ft.</i>	6	45
Gut of Canso, America	8	30	King's Channel or Swin: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	12	0
Haerlem, Holland	9	0	Kinghorn, Scotland	2	30
Hague, Holland	8	15	Kinsale, Ireland	5	15
Hoguc (Cape La), France: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	8	45	Kinnaird's Head, Scotland	12	0
Halifax, Nova Scotia: <i>r.</i> 8 <i>ft.</i>	7	30	Kirkaldy, Scotland	2	15
Hamburgh, Germany	6	0	Kirkudbright, Scotland	11	15
Hampton Quay, England	12	0	Kirkduyn, Holland, near the Texel: <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	7	30
Hanford Water, England: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	12	0	Komaroo (Cape), New Zealand	9	30
Hartland Point, England	6	0	Labradore Harbour, (Straits of Belleisle)	11	30
Hartlepool, England	3	45	Lambaness, North End of Shetland: <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	9	30
Harwich, England: <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	11	30	Lancerola, Canaries	12	45
Hasborough, England	7	30	Lancaster, England	11	15
Hasborough Sand, North Sea	8	0	Land's End of England	4	30
Hastings, England	10	36	Leith Pier, Scotland: <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	2	20
Havre de Grace, France: <i>r.</i> 22 <i>ft.</i>	10	30	Lerwick in Shetland	1	30
Helena (St.), Atlantic Ocean	2	15	Lewis and Harris (along the Shores of), Scotland: <i>r.</i> 11 <i>ft.</i>	6	0
Helena (Cape St.), America	4	0	Lewises (Butt of the)	6	45
Helford, England: <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	5	15	Lich	12	0
Helgoland, German Ocean: <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	11	0	Linakilns, on the Frith of Forth	3	30
Helen's (St.), England: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	11	45	Limerick, Ireland: <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	6	30
Helvoetsluys, Holland	1	30	Lisbon, Portugal	2	15
Henlopen (Cape), America	8	54	Liverpool (Entrance of the Harbour): <i>r.</i> 26 <i>ft.</i>	7	
Henriette Marie (Cape), Hudson's Bay	12	0	Lizard Point, on shore, England		
Holms (Flat and Steep), Bristol Channel: <i>r.</i> 36 <i>ft.</i>	6	40			
Holyhead Bay, Wales: <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	10	0			
Holy Island Harbour, Scotland: <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	2	30			









William Howlands is the
true owner of this Naviga-
tion Book

William Howlands
his hand

William Howlands

William W



